Arkansas Council on Human Relations
11 October 1966

Background Information on Arkansas Penal System

Arkansas is one of the few, if not the only, state which still uses the trusty system in its prisons. Also it is one of the last to insist that its penitentiary system be self-supporting. In recent years the penitentiary has prided itself on returning a profit to the state treasury. (1962, $43,665.91; 1964, $243,000.00) This has been the philosophy of state officials and the State Penitentiary Board since 1897 when the General Assembly established the prison farms.

The state penitentiary has two farms, Cummins Farm and Tucker Farm. The farm is Cummins which has as a separate division the State Reformatory for women. Prisoners under a death sentence are kept at Tucker. Housing at the prison farms is laid out in barracks designed to take care of 150 men each, but which now hold 200 to 250 inmates.

A letter from inmates, written in September of this year, to the Arkansas Gazette read, "We are place in a barrack with approximately 200 (hundreds) to 250 with rats, roachesh, mattress and bed which have been here since the farms builded."

While Dan D. Stephens was superintendent a number of buildings were constructed, a chapel, a hospital, and an auditorium. Construction should be no problem to the penitentiary. For, as of June 30, 1966 only $82,648 had been used in construction out of a legislative appropriation of $255,000 earmarked for construction. However, on October 6 J.D. Wood of Cabot a member of the Board, reported that only $28,848 of this amount was left and that it would be used to start an isolation ward to house unruly inmates. While housing is segregated, the religious services at the farms are integrated.

The inmates work in the field 10 to 11 hours a day, each day but Sunday, with a thirty minute lunch break. Again from the same letter: "We are worked from sun-up until sundown at time, in rain, cold, snow until we are soaking wet, half frozen, like human machines." Wardens often whip inmates for not working as hard as the wardens think they should. This was the case with William King Jackson when he filed a petition with the federal district court for the restraint of the use of the whip earlier this year.

The trusty system can be defended on the ground that it gives the inmates a taste of responsibility. But this is not why the system was started or why it is kept. It is used because it saves money. In practice many of the trusties seem to look on their position as giving them license with other inmates.

Other activities of either an illegal or unwise nature are,

a.) evidence that wardens and trusties extort money from prisoners and families of prisoners;

2) evidence that both Negro and white women had been brought into the Tucker prison and had sexual relations with trusties and inmates;
3) evidence that liquor was smuggled into the prison;
4) rumors that there was traffic of narcotics within the prison;
5) evidence that prisoners were beaten with a leather strap without justification;
6) rumors that forced homosexual activities are used by some of the trusties.

Because of the prison strike in early September, 1966 many of these activities came to light for the first time. Governor Faubus personally went to the prison farm and fired four wardens, including the head warden at Tucker Farm and demoted 20 trusties.

In the letter quoted above the inmates stated their reasons for the strike: "Our reason were #1 - Improper food. #2 - Working condition. #3 Medical care and brutality from the warden and the riders which is a trusty inmate."

Three times in the last two years improper or unwise activities have caused increased concern about the prison system. First, in October, 1964 when it was learned that convicts were being "loaned out" for free work; second, a year later when Winston Talley filed a petition in federal district court to stop the use of the strap; third, this last August and September when William King Jackson filed a petition in the same court for the same reason, and the strike that followed.

As early as June, 1964 the State Penitentiary Board decided to abolish whipping on a trial basis. In September, 1965 Governor Faubus stated that three times he had ordered whipping of prisoners stopped, but that the superintendent had restored the punishment each time. U.S. District Judge J. Smith Henley in his decree of November 15, 1965 did not stop the use of the whip, but stated that the whippings must be administered as "dispassionately as possible and by responsible people."

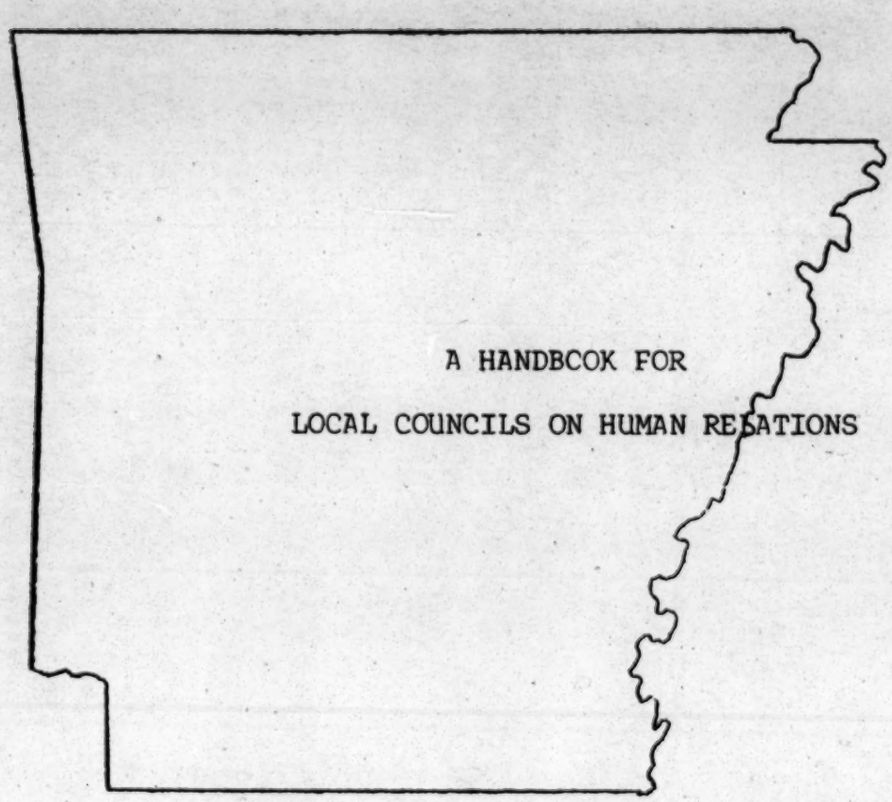
On January 10,1966 the State Board issued new rules. "These major offenses will warrant corporal punishment: 1) homosexulaity; 2) agitation; 3) insubordination; 4) making of concealed weapons; 5) refusal to work when medically certified able to work; 6) participating in or inciting a riot." "Punishment shall not, in any case, exceed ten lashes with the strap, the number of lashes to be administered shall be determined by a Board of Inquiry, consisting of at least two officials of the Arkansas State Penitentiary. The Board of Inquiry will request that the accused immate appear before the Board and speak in his own behalf. No punishment will be administered in the field."

The last rule is apparently not enforced because Jackson stated in his petition that he had been whipped in the fields.

When the State Board met on October 5, 1966 it issued a statement that the time had come to take a new approach to the work of the penitentiary. The need for a full-fledged rehabilitation program which would include vocational training was brought up by the Board. Also, the Board stated that it would ask for an increase in the number of paid workers.

Arkansas has never had a professional superintendent, nor can any of the other staff members on either farm be considered professional, with the exception of the prison physician. So far as can be found none has had any prison administration training prior to, or after, starting work at the prison. This is one of the reasons the "rule of terror" has held over. The salary and background of many of the wardens are further reasons. In 1962 the penitentiary had a paid staff of 32 persons; at that time there were 1,002 inmates. This year there are 25 full-time and about 10 part-time employees caring for 1,881 prisoners.

Both Dan Stephens, the Superintendent until December 31, 1965 and O.E. Bishop, the present Superintendent, seem to be concerned with better conditions at the prison farms. But what can be done is limited by lack of professional training, the trusty system, and the desire to see the prison on a profit making basis.



A HANDBCOK FOR

LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
FR 6-3541
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

INTRODUCTION

The question is often asked the state office by the local councils on human relations, "What can a local council do in order to be in harmony with the basic ofjectives of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations?" Since most of our now existing local councils have asked this question, the Arkansas Council has tried to put together certain program suggestions. These are only suggestions which may help the local council start a program of action. Local councils can alter any of the suggested approaches to fit their own situation. The sample constitution is to help new councils set up an organization.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is working in five areas: education and public schools, voter education, labor and employment, welfare and poverty programs, and housing. A local council may wish to build its committees around these activities.

Many of the suggestions found in this handbook came from the Florida Council on Human Relations, the Houston Council on Human Relations, and the Conway (Arkansas) Council on Human Relations.

We would welcome and appreciate any suggestions concerning the material in this handbook.

THE VARIOUS ROLES OF
A
LOCAL COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. The Role of Communicator

The local council can provide the setting for people of different backgrounds and interests to get to know one another and to work together. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is a beginning in the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community.

When people begin to know one another and then begin to trust eachother, they can then begin to work and plan together to fight inequality and discrimination which exist in every community.

2. The Role of the Fact Finder

"I didn't know a slum like this existed in our city." "I was amazed to discover that no real estate broker would sell a home to a Negro in a white neighborhood in this community." People are always appalled to find the many open conditions of discrimination in their community.

The local council on human relations should be gathering facts about the schools, hospitals, jails, employment, housing, voting, recreation facilities, etc. They should be searching for information about discriminatory practices of businesses such as insurance companies, landlords, local loan agencies, furniture stores, appliance stores, and food stores. Such information can show the local council where it can start its work and projects.

3. The Role of Educator

The local council on human relations must speak to their local community, sharing the information it possesses, suggesting possible solutions, and finding qualified help.

It may exercise this role of educator in public meetings, new releases, bulletins, and by making booklets and information available to the general public. A simple and brief newsletter may also be helpful.

4. The Role of the Programmer

The various programs and projects in which a local council may participate are unlimited. The Arkansas Council suggests several areas in which it can be of direct assistance: Education and Public Schools, Voter Education Project, Labor and Employment, Welfare, Housing. (See Appendix I for details.)

In a recent publication by the Southern Regional Council the following local council projects were suggested:

1) local council library;
2) speakers bureau on human relations
   a. to explain the role of the council
   b. to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings
   c. The Panel of American Women, from Little Rock, is a panel discussion group speaking about prejudice. It is made up of women of different racial and religious backgrounds and is available for speaking engagement. The Panel has appeared throughout Arkansas. Contact,

      Mrs. Patrick Murphy
      423 Shamrock, Little Rock
      MO 6-5646

3) meetings with other local councils near you;
4) meetings to explain rural program to local councils; contact your county Farmers Home Administration office for information on loans and their programs;
5) hospital surveys;
6) biracial home buyers groups to follow up on realtor practices;
7) sponsoring bus tours for ministerial groups, civic groups, children, etc.
8) citizenship courses to include a short history of American democracy, Bill of Rights, human rights, federal government, judicial system, and minority history.

Programs and projects do not have to be limited to the above areas. With imagination and cooperation the local council can play an important part in community action work.

5. The Role of Consultant

The local council can offer the information it has discovered through research and surveys to the proper public and private agencies, who need such information. It can ask the advice of professionals and other informed individuals in the community.

The Southern Regional Council has funds in small amounts and staff consultants available to assist projects of the local council on human relations.

5. The Role of Consultant (continued)

Information on these services and the general requirements can be obtained from the Arkansas Council office in Little Rock.

6. The Role of Cooperator

There are many areas of activity in human relations in which it is difficult to go it alone. At times it is helpful for the local council to cooperate with other organizations that are involved in similar programs. Some groups which would appreciate such cooperation would include, the Arkansas Council of Churches, the local ministerial association, the League of Women Voters, the Urban League of Greater Little Rock, neighborhood or community improvement groups, the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Little Rock, and anti-poverty community organizations.

7. The Role of Observer

An important function of the local council on human relations is to be a "watch-dog" in the local community. Here it is important to know what the laws are and to know how and to whom complaints should be made when injustices are uncovered. The watch-dog role is a most important one.

APPENDIX I.

1. Education and Public Schools

a) Have members of the Education Committee of your local council attend all school board meetings;

b) Find out how minorities are treated in the textbooks used in the local schools. Most publishers of textbooks have two books, one with integrated characters and the other with white characters.

c) Does your local school have a course in minority history? If not, bring this to the attention of the school board and offer to help set one up. Make sure that both white and Negro students can take the courses.

d) Play a greater role in the PTA. See that your local PTA and the city or county PTA council are integrated. Work up a program showing the benefits of an integrated education.

e) Hold an essay contest on the importance of an integrated education, for example, "Democracy and an integrated society."

f) Teacher and staff integration:

-see that salaries are the same for Negro and white teachers;
-are white teachers promoted over Negro teachers?
-is there a difference in the student-teacher ratio in the predominantly white and Negro schools?

g) Other ideas:

-tutorial programs
-pre-school nurseries and day care centers
-outside academic classes
-supervised study halls
-field trips
-survey of local educational facilities
-summer school projects

h) Names and Addresses to know

Arkansas Teachers Association
1306 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

1. Education and Public Schools'(continued)

Arkansas Education Association
1500 W. 4th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas

Arkansas State Department of Education
Little Rock, Arkansas

SCOPE (Special Committee on Public Education)
c/o Mrs. Patrick Murphy
423 Shamrock, Little Rock, Arkansas
(Mrs. Murphy is an ACHR Board member.)

Mr. Herbert Kane
Director, Arkansas Region
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20202

National Education Association Committee on Civil and Human Rights of Educators
1201 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

2. Voter Education

Write: Rev. Ben Grinage, Director
Arkansas Voter Education Project
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Rev. Grinage and his staff have been working throughout the summer on Voter Education and Voter Registration. They wish to work with local groups interested in these areas in Arkansas.

3. Labor and Employment

a) Conduct an informal class for Negro youth, in high school or college, on how to complete applications for employment with various companies. Encourage the young people to take employment placement tests.

Most companies and the Federal Civil Service have samples of both their applications and tests which you can obtain.

b) Check on the hiring practices of the companies in your area. If you find discrimination or are discriminated against:

-get the facts
-file a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission

3. Labor and Employment (continued)

-the Arkansas Council office has a supply of these complaint forms
-keep the Arkansas Council informed; we may be able to help.

c) See that the local unions have open memberships. If you find discrimination:

-get the facts
-contact attorney John W. Walker, Little Rock, or the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission
-keep the Arkansas Council informed.

d) Inform the community of jobs open in the Federal Civil Service, the military and equal opportunity employers

e) Names and Addresses to know:

Equal Employment Opportunities Commission
1800 "G" Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

Mr. J. Bill Becker, President
Arkansas AFL-CIO
1408 Rebsamen Park Road, Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

Mr. James Youngdahl, attorney (information on unions)
711 W. 3rd Street, Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. John W. Walker, attorney, NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund
1304-B Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Wage and Hour Division
Department of Labor
Federal Office Building, Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Thomas H. Gibbons, Jr., Director, Project Equality
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
1307 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Federal Job Information Center
Inter-Agency Board of U.S. Civil Service
Examiner for Arkansas
Federal Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

4. Welfare and Poverty Programs

a) See that the Board of the local Community Action Programs has representatives of poor people and racial minorities.

b) Attend meetings of the Board and make reports to your council.

c) Remember that welfare is a right of citizenship.

d) Check the employment of your county welfare department. It should be nondiscriminatory.

e) Start a project that will help people know what benefits they are entitled to and to get the help they need.

f) If your county does not have a Poverty Program, help start one. Contact the Arkansas Council or the State Office of Economic Opportunity, Game and Fish Building, Little Rock.

g) Names and addresses to know:

Mr. Howard Himmelbaum, SNCC
Box 3523, Little Rock, Arkansas

NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York 10019
The Legal Defense Fund has just started a program of legal attack against the widespread abuses of citizens' rights in welfare and housing.

5. Housing

a) Most public housing agencies have a biracial committee (at least on paper).

-find out the members of the committee and when and where they meet
-have members of the local council's Housing Committee attend meetings of not only the biracial committee, but of the Board of Directors as well.
-if the biracial committee is not active, help make it so.

b) Any housing agency that receives federal funds must open its housing to all people regardless of race, color or creed.

-the officials will say that their housing is open; make sure it is.
-if not, write the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Fort Worth, Texas.

c) Private Housing

-This is a far more difficult area in which to work, but a great deal can be done.

-Fact finding concerning equality in housing standards in street lights, street paving, garbage collection, plumbing and sewerage.

-Consider forming an open housing group to work toward racially balanced neighborhoods.

-Urban renewal and relocation surveys

d) Names and addresses to know:

Mr. A. Maceo Smith, Intergroup Relations Advisor
Federal Housing Authority
1621 Main Street, Dallas, Texas 75201

Mr. Peter T. Hinojosa
Intergroup Relations Office, Regional Office
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
300 W. Vickery Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas 76104

H.O.M.E. (Housing Opportunities Made Equal)
c/o Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

APPENDIX II

A SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL COUNCILS

Preamble

We believe that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be made real in this community for all people.

ARTICLE 1 Name

The name of this organization shall be _____. It is an independent and non-profit association, affiliated with the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and cooperating with similar organizations in Arkansas and the United States.

ARTICLE 2 Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to bring together persons of the racial, religious, and ethnic populations of the community and of working together in meeting the problems of human relations. Although the main purpose is educational, opportunities will be developed for community action which may help stop practices of discrimination against minority groups. It is hoped that responsible citizenship will be a goal for all members of the community.

ARTICLE 3 Membership

Any person who believes in the purposes of the _____, and who has paid a membership fee, may be a member with voting privileges.

ARTICLE 4 Officers

The officers of the organization shall be President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices.

The term served by all officers will be one year. They may be re-elected to serve.

ARTICLE 5 Organization

The officers of the organization and the chairman of such Standing Committees as may be established will constitute the Executive of the association.

The Executive shall determine the time, location, and business of the general meetings, set the dues, and engage in such activities as the as the membership may deem desirable, and shall conduct its business through the office of the President.

Only the General Membership Meeting shall have the power to establish a Standing Committee, and determine the size. But all Standing Committees shall be of uniform size.

The President, with the consent of the General Membership, shall appoint the Chairman and other members of the Standing Committee.

Committees other than Standing Committees may be established by the Executive and appointed by the President.

ARTICLE 6 Meeting

A General Membership Meeting will be held every month.

A Nominating Committee, which shall not be a Standing Committee, shall present a list of nominees one month before the date of election.

The rules contained in Robert's Rule of Order shall govern this organization in cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution or special rules of the organization.

ARTICLE 7 Finances

The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____. Annual membership dues to the _____ shall be by the Executive.

The Treasurer shall submit a budet annually to the Executive, and shall from time to time report the finances to the association.

Upon any dissolution of this organization, any property or assets of the organization on hand at the time of dissolution shall be expended for the purpose set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution, or shall be delivered to a similar organization for such members' individual benefit. The provisions of this section shall not be amendable.

ARTICLE 8 Adoption and Amendments

This Constitution shall be considered effective when adopted by a simple majority of those voting members at a public meeting called for this purpose.

Subsequent proposed amendments to this document shall be submitted for discussion to the membership by the Executive, 2/3 of whom approve and recommend its adoption, one month prior to the proposed date of action on the amendments. A proposed amendment shall be considered adopted when accepted by a simple majority of those present and are voting members. Such amendments signed and dated shall be attached to this Constitution.

January 26, 1967

Mrs. E. T. Davenport, President
United Church Women of Arkansas
6624 Longwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

Dear Mrs. Davenport:

Governor Rockefeller has indicated, both in public pronouncements and private communications, that he intends to present to the current legislature proposals designed to bring about sweeping reforms in the prison system, both in physical facilities and in program. While this is praiseworthy indeed, the expressed attitudes of many legislators indicate that the enactment of truly effective reform legislation in this session will be a difficult task.

During recent months, articles in Arkansas newspapers and, indeed, in national publications, have brought to the public's attention many long-standing abuses in the State's penal system. We find that this system, which, in the 20th century, should be guided by such principles as treatment, rehabilitation and resocialization is instead marked by atrocity, brutality and indifference.

This is a problem about which you expressed some concern during the Arkansas meeting and seems to me to be an area in which your organization could use itself to good effect. The presentation to the legislators of a position paper outlining not only the moral issues but also the long range economic ill-effects of the present system would no doubt have a salutary impact on the attitudes of the legislators when the Governor's reform bills are presented to them.

If you feel that your organization would be interested in performing this service to your State, we would be happy to prepare a draft of such a position paper for your consideration.

Mr. John Boone, Director of the Southern Regional Council's Project on Crime and Corrections, will be in touch with you shortly to ascertain your views on this subject.

Sincerely,

Mrs. M. E. Tilly

MET:rh

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT
Monday, September 25, 1967

LR Morals Conviction Reversed

High Court Rules 'Public' Limits Law's Enforcement

By GEORGE DOUTHIT
Democrat Staff Writer

John Rhodes and Patricia Drennan won a reversal against the city of Little Rock in Supreme Court today over an arrest on charges of obscene conduct in a public place.

Rhodes, a Negro, and Patricia Drennan, a white woman, were observed by two Little Rock officers who shined a flashlight through a venetian blind of an apartment.

The couple was fined $100 each and sentenced to 30 days in jail each. The sentence was upheld by the Pulaski Circuit Court, First Division, from which court they appealed to the Supreme Court.

The 6-1 decision by the Supreme Court, written by Associate Justice Conley Byrd, said that the case was reversed because the ordinance under which the couple was arrested specifies a public place while the arrest took place in Rhodes' garage apartment.

In his conclusion Byrd wrote:

"For reversal, appellants (Rhodes and Drennan) in addition to a number of constitutional grounds, contend that the evidence was insufficient to sustain conviction under the ordinance in the absence of a showing that they participated in their activities in a 'public place.'

"The city of Little Rock, on the other hand, takes the position that the ordinance stamps as illegal four separate and distinct courses of conduct, and that the common denominator throughout the ordinance is conduct which has as its purpose unacceptable sexual behavior."

"Only when the first paragraph of the ordinance is read in its entirety can it be observed that the conduct therein described is limited to unacceptable sexual behavior. Otherwise, if we accept each phrase as a separate standard, we are left to the dictionary definitions of the words 'immoral' and 'immorality.'

"Some of the definitions given for these words in Webster's Third Edition cover a multitude of sins not necessarily connected with sexual behavior. Therefore, in accordance with our

occurs in a public place. Reversed and dismissed."

Associate Justice John Fogleman dissented and took issue with the interpretation given by the majority members of the court to the ordinance.

"To me it is clear beyond doubt that the ordinance condemns four distinct courses of conduct, two of which are misdemeanors when committed in a public place and the others an offense wherever committed. Persons are prohibited:

"1. To participate in any public place in any obscene or lascivious conduct.

"2. To engage in any conduct calculated or inclined to promote or encourage immorality.

"3. To invite or entice any person or persons upon any street, alley, road or public place, park or square in Little Rock, to accompany, go with or follow him or her to any place for immoral purposes.

"4. To invite, entice or address any person from any door, window, porch or portico, of any house or building to enter any house or go with, accompany or follow him or her to any place for immoral purposes."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Arkansas Republican State Committee

550 TOWER BUILDING • LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72201 • PHONE FRanklin 2-7301

A PUBLIC PROGRESS REPORT

On Advancement of the Negro in State Government

September 1967 Number 1

As State Chairman of the Arkansas Republican Party, I feel it is my responsibility to keep you informed from time to time about the progress and participation of the Negro in State Government in our first Republican Administration in 94 years.

For the first time, many Negroes have been placed in state jobs and on boards and commissions by the new Republican administration.

In many other ways also the Republican Party is providing a new lease on life for the Negro. We have to remember, however, that the Democrat Party injustices and their taking the Negro for granted---cannot be corrected in eight months. It will take time to remedy all the wrongdoing toward the Negro by the Arkansas Democrat Party.

I think you will agree that the Negro has made many advancements in Arkansas under the new Republican administration. And still greater progress will be made in the months to come.

This Progress Report brings into sharp focus two different points---(1) Promises made by the Democrats for 100 years and (2) Performance by the Republican administration in less eight months.

There has been much talk about the Negro not making any progress under the present administration. But if you will read this report completely, you will see that the record will prove any such statement false. This report shows performance, not promises, and is further an invitation to understanding of political parties, issues and comparative records.

I hope you will save this report and later such reports for future reference. Further, I hope you will send me your comments, ideas and suggestions concerning the Negro's participation in state government and in the Republican Party itself.

Sincerely,

Odell Pollard

Odell Pollard, State Chairman
Arkansas Republican State Committee

Winthrop Rockefeller
National Committeeman, Morrilton

★

Mrs. Frank McGillicuddy
National Committeewoman, Little Rock

Odell Pollard, Chairman, Searcy / Dr. Wayne H. Babbitt, Vice Chairman, North Little Rock
Mrs. Carolyn Rush, Vice Chairman, Pine Bluff / Glen Jermstad, Secretary, North Little Rock
Charles Bernard, Treasurer, Earle / Mrs. Dorothy Stuck, Assistant Secretary, Marked Tree
Mrs. Mildred B. Williams, Assistant Treasurer, North Little Rock / Guy Newcomb, Finance Chairman, Osceola

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

There are 187 Boards and Commissions regulating the affairs of Arkansas. Except on two or three occasions under the Democrat Party, appointment of Negroes to Boards and Commissions were limited to all or predominately Negro institutions.

Under the present Republican Administration, Negroes now represent twenty-eight percent (28%) of the membership of all draft boards in Arkansas. Fifty percent (50%) of all Governor Rockefeller's nominations to these Selective Service Boards have been Negroes. As of today, Craighead, Poinsett, Jackson, Mississippi, Woodruff, Cross, St. Francis, Crittenden, Lee, Phillips, Chicot, Desha, Lincoln, Jefferson, Pulaski, Garland, Columbia, Lafayette, Miller, Hempstead, Nevada, Sebastian and Ouachita counties all have Negro representation on their draft boards.

About seventy percent (70%) of the Negro population in Arkansas is now under the influence of draft boards which have Negro members, and Negroes are now being appointed to the two state Appeal Boards of the Selective Service System in Arkansas.

Nationally, Arkansas ranks first in progress in placing Negroes on Selective Service Boards, and second in the percentage of Negro-to-white draft board members.

All this occurred under the first Republican administration in 94 years---in Arkansas.

Past Governors, all Democrats, refused to nominate Negroes to these boards. In fact, when Governor Rockefeller took office January 10, 1967, there was NOT a single Negro on any draft board in Arkansas.

Below you will find a sample list of boards and commissions to which Negroes have been appointed by the new Republican Administration.

Mrs. Austine Williams of Little Rock, appointed to the Board of Cosmetology. (According to the history of the Arkansas Beauticians Association---which was founded in 1930---one of the organization's chief purposes was to seek the appointment of a Negro to the Board of Cosmetology. January 27, 1967, some 37 years later, Win Rockefeller fulfilled that purpose.)

Attorney John Walker of Little Rock named to the Constitutional Revision Study Commission.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Supreme Court, Bar Association and President Pro Tempore of the Senate appointed 20 persons. Only Governor Rockefeller appointed a Negro. The other Democrat groups would NOT appoint a Negro.

Mr. Japhas Gordon, of Pine Bluff, appointed to the Governmental Efficiency Study Commission.

Note: Thirteen (13) different persons or groups made recommendations totaling thirty (30) for appointments. Again, ONLY Governor Rockefeller appointed a Negro. The Democrat Party did not.

Mrs. Annie R. Zachary of Marvell named to the State Public Welfare Board.

The appointment of Mrs. Zachary to this board was a major advancement, for it was she who brought to the public's attention the past political maneuvering of the Democrat Welfare Board.

Example: In one case, a man received $40,000 over a period of years for wages for a job he should not have had. He submitted a false college transcript to get the job. When asked about it, he said he had been to college although he could NOT REMEMBER WHEN. This man was Roy Hawkins of Huntsville, Arkansas, Madison County, and a very close associate of former governor Orval Faubus.

J O B S

This Republican Administration has already placed many Negroes in state jobs heretofore never held by Negroes. Below is a sample list of jobs Negroes are now holding as a result of Republican efforts.

Mr. Richard Smith, Labor Foreman
Commodities Distribution Division
Warehouse Department, Little Rock

Mrs. Barbara Rawls, Secretary
Arkansas Labor Department, Little Rock

Mrs. Wanda Hamilton, Secretary
Governor's Office, Little Rock

Mrs. Vilma B. Hendrix, Clerk-typist
Arkansas State Police Department, Little Rock

Mr. Clarence Boyd, Case-worker Supervisor
Arkansas Department of Welfare, Hot Springs

Mrs. Marva Stewart, Assistant Cashier
Food Stamp Office, Marianna

Mrs. Charlene Sykes, Welfare Visitor
Arkansas Welfare Department
St. Francis County

Mrs. Minnie P. Ross, Junior Auditor
State Income Tax Division
Revenue Department, Little Rock

Mr. John Lucas, Welfare Visitor
Arkansas Welfare Department, Chicot County

Miss Jacqueline Thompson, Welfare Visitor
Arkansas Welfare Department, Desha County

Mr. Earl Moore, Insurance Investigator
State Insurance Department, Little Rock

Mrs. Marvis Toms, Junior Auditor
State Income Tax Division, Revenue Department

Mr. Marion J. Taylor, State Trooper
Arkansas State Police Department, Little Rock

Miss Marsha Foster, Clerk-typist
Arkansas Purchasing Department, Little Rock

Mrs. Jessie Mae Dickson, Clerk
Food Stamp Office, Marion

Mrs. Rosie McGhee, Welfare Visitor
Arkansas Welfare Department, Crittenden County

Mrs. Dorothy Randle, Assistant Cashier
Food Stamp Office, West Helena

Mr. Alfred Jenkins, Laboratory Technologist, Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, Little Rock

Mrs. Theodora Williams, Welfare Visitor
Arkansas Welfare Department, Mississippi County

Note: Many high school and college students worked in summer jobs this year in great numbers. This includes the Revenue Office, Forestry Service, and other areas of state government.

Many other Negroes have been employed in state jobs by the Republican administration, but the above list includes positions which Negroes are holding for the very first time.

THE GOVERNOR'S HUMAN RESOURCES COUNCIL

On June 25, 1967 Governor Rockefeller announced the formation of a Human Resources Council. Forty-eight persons were appointed, 19 of them Negroes, as listed below. You may remember the Democrat legislature this year defeated a bill to create such a council, which would have employed Negroes on a full-time basis. After this bill was defeated, Governor Rockefeller decided to do the next best thing by naming his own council, as follows: Dr. Garman P. Freeman, Little Rock, Council on Community Affairs; Mrs. C. A. McCullum, Little Rock, past President of Arkansas Association of Negro Women; Mr. Walter Littlejohn, Pine Bluff, President ATA; Mr. E. M. Moore, Pine Bluff, a businessman.

Rev. George West, Fort Smith, Minister; Rev. W. S. Jones, North Little Rock, CME Minister; Mrs. Neoma Gettis, Brinkley, a retired teacher; Mr. A. O. Fitzhugh, Wynne, a businessman; Mr. Fred Oakley, Fordyce, high school principal; Mrs. T. H. Keith, Blytheville, wife of a Dentist.

Mr. Elijah Coleman, Little Rock, Arkansas Council on Human Relations; Mrs. M. R. Flowers, Pine Bluff, wife of a physician; Rev. P. H. Russell, Pine Bluff, Allen Temple AME Church; Mrs. Kathy Lawlah, Pine Bluff, wife of a physician; Mrs. Flossie Hawthorne, El Dorado, President Emeritus, Arkansas PTA; Mrs. Callie Fitzhugh, Lexa, a housewife; Mr. Frank Gray, McGehee, a TV Specialist; Rev. M. L. Hendricks, Little Rock, CME Presiding Elder; and Mrs. Gladys Mays, Newport, President of State PTA.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Thomas Brunson, Warren, Employment Advisory Security Council; Rev. Marine W. Williams, Little Rock, Board of AM&N College; Dr. Raymond Miller, Little Rock, McRae Memorial Sanatorium Trustees; Rev. Houston Brookins, Crossett, Boy's Industrial School; Mrs. Annie Marks, Magnolia, Fargo Training School; Mrs. Katie M. Caesar, Arkadelphia, Health Planning Council; Rev. W. S. Jones, North Little Rock, Youth Employment Committee; Mr. Benjamin Anthony, Marianna, Arkansas Dairy Commission; and Mr. U. S. Brown, Pine Bluff, Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

SPECIAL NOTE:

A SPECIAL SOMETHING SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DEMOCRAT PARTY. FOR IT WAS THAT PARTY WHICH ROBBED THE NEGRO PEOPLE OF MANY APPOINTMENTS JUST BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION TOOK OFFICE. OUT OF CLOSE TO 100 LAST-MINUTE APPOINTMENTS, ONLY FOUR (4) WERE NEGROES AND THESE WERE RE-APPOINTMENTS. THESE NEARLY 100 LAST-MINUTE APPOINTMENTS DELAYED FOR YEARS THE CHANCES OF NEGROES BEING PLACED ON IMPORTANT BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1967.

Ark. - DOPE

Tenure Urged For Negroes In Teaching

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has called for a uniform state tenure law to protect the jobs of qualified Negro teachers who it says are being fired when the faculties of Arkansas schools are desegregated.

A statement by the Council' Board of Directors said that some of the dismissals were caused by consolidation of schools and districts but that there was no single pattern.

The statement said that some school districts were responding to the guidelines of the United States Office of Education by token desegregation of their faculties.

In other districts, student desegregation means the loss of jobs by Negro teachers, the statement said. It gave the Smackover School District in Union County as an example. In that District, the formerly white elementary school will house all elementary students this fall, the formerly Negro school will house all junior high school students and the white high school will be open to all high school students.

The statement said: "This bright picture is marred by the fact that of 18 Negro teachers [illegible] have been fired three [illegible] the District for varied [illegible] The three remaining [illegible] teachers will be teaching [illegible] integrated schools."

Says 2 of 5 Fired In One Town

[illegible] to small towns in South [illegible] the Council said, two [illegible] five Negro teachers were [illegible] after plans were made to [illegible] the white and Negro high schools. One of the dismissed teachers had taught in the district for 20 years and had done graduate [illegible] prominent East [illegible] but was replaced [illegible] a white teacher with only one year of teaching experience, the Council said.

"Often the letters to the teachers informing them of their dismissal contain no reason for termination," the Council said. "In one case, a teacher was told that she would not be retained because she lacked an elementary school teaching certificate. It was reported that she was hired to teach high school, for which she was certified, but that in the course [illegible] to teach the first grade. She was fired despite the fact that she expressed a willingness to return to school for additional work toward an elementary school certificate."

Urges Assistance For Adjustments

The Council urged the state Education Department to hold meetings that would help the administrative and teaching staffs of Arkansas schools adjust to desegregation.

It said advanced study summer programs were available for classroom teachers. "With the vast number of new methods and techniques in classroom teaching," the statement said, "the Council feels that each district should encourage its teachers to take advantage of these courses.

"The lines of communication between federal agencies, the state Department of Education, the teachers' associations and the individual school districts must be kept open so that all teacher are given equal opportunity to further their education and to feel secure and effective in their present positions."

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Aug. 11, 1967
A.D

Human Relations Council Plugs for Racial Balance

A more balanced racial and economic makeup in Notrh Little Rock school enrollment was callen for Thursday by the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations.

In making the request, the council told the school board the changes were needed and asked that guidelines aimed at accomplishing these goals be drawn.

A statement prepared by the council was read to the board by John Wesley Smith, an officer in the Human Relations organization.

The statement asked that Jones High School be converted to a junior high, that the present North Little Rock High School serve only the western sector of the city and that a new high school be built to serve the eastern portions of North Little Rock.

In making the statement, the group also asked seven questions of the board members. The questions were:

Does the school system plan to continue to maintain Jones High School as a senior high?

Does the system plan to hire a principal for the junior high section of the Jones school?

How many teachers have been transferred to previously all-white junior and senior high schools?

How many white teachers have been transferred to Jones?

How many new Negro teachers have been hired to teach in previously all-white junior and senior high schools?

How many Negroes are in administrative positions on an integrated bases as supervisors, principals, counselors, administrators and other positions?

Board members accepted the questions and said **answers would be prepared for** delivery at the September **meeting of the board.**

A $4-million bond issue is scheduled for a vote in September. If approved, the funds would be used to construct a senior high school and two junior high buildings. No site has

Arkansas School Election Results

Ashley County

CROSSETT

Sale of $425,000 in bonds approved last fall to construct new elementary school. No increase in present 35-mill tax required:

For	451
Against	82

Cleburne County

HEBER SPRINGS

A 5-mill increase to 44 mills to finance $338,000 bond issue to build new elementary school and pay off existing indebtedness:

For	531
Against	226

Conway County

MORRILTON

School Board Position 5

Hugh Jones	1,100
Floyd Ray Trafford	709
George Wade	343

School Board Position 6

xBill Wofford	1,209
Mrs. May H. Moose	927

Dallas County

SPARKMAN

A 5-mill tax increase to 46 mills to finance a $275,800 bond issue for new high school building:

For	165
Against	198

Grant County

LEOLA

A 7-mill increase to 52 mills for a $45,000 bond issue for new school:

For	68
Against	14

GRAPEVINE

A 7-mill increase to 47 mills to finance an $85,000 bond issue for new gym and cafeteria combination:

For	132

PRATTISVILLE

A proposal to set aside 5 mills of a 49-mill tax approved last year to build a new elementary school:

For	26
Against	1[illegible]

Craighead County

NETTLETON

A 3-mill increase to 48 mills to finance a $140,000 bond issue for new elementary school:

For	202
Against	160

School Board (5-year term)

xJ. A. Williams	142
[illegible]	[illegible]

WABBASEKA

School Board

xJohn I. Arledge	150
James Sims (Negro)	178

DOLLARWAY

A $90,000 bond issue for construction and improvements:

For	203

School Board

xLee J. Parham	1,128
Elijah Coleman (Negro)	981

WATSON CHAPEL

School Board

Donny Crossett	373
xWoody Harris	323
Roy Baggett	92

Little River County

ASHDOWN

A 3-mill increase to 48 mills to finance a $240,000 bond issue for new schools and improvements:

For	495
Against	160

School Board Position 1

Donald Mills	323
C. T. Spigner	153

School Board Position 2

xW. D. York	441
Joel Mills	242

WINTHROP

A 10-mill increase to 44 mills to finanec a $115,000 bond issue to build and equip a new school building and add to and improve existing facilities.

For	128
Against	34

School Board Position 1

Olen Chewning	83
Bruce Fawcett	78

Lonoke County

HAZEN

A $100,000 bond issue to buy land for a football field for the Hazen school system, build additions and improve existing facilities. No tax increase is involved. The present millage is 45.

For	349
Against	72

School Board Position 1

xEllis Perry	212
Dr. R. A. Carpenter	127
Richard A. Strebala	91

Logan County

CHARLESTON

A 7-mill tax increase to [illegible] mills to finance a $19[illegible] bond issue to complete remodeling of Charleston High School, build a new gymnasium, construct a new shop and improve the existing facilities.

For	[illegible]
Against	[illegible]

School Board (3-year term)

Everett Buckner	[illegible]
Bob Gibson	[illegible]

Miller County

TEXARKANA

Tom Mardins 84
Norman L. Perciful . 40

JONESBORO

A 5 1-2-mill increase to 49 mills to finance $541,000 bond issue for building, remodeling and improving program:

For 853
Against 1,148

School Board Position 2

Bill Penix 1,237
Eugene Crisp 726

Garland County

HOT SPRINGS

School Board Position 1

xJ. Harold Smith ... 1,232
E. S. Stevenson (Negro) 585
Dr. Richard Springer 799
Mrs. William J. Bryant 273

School Board Position 2

Mrs. Johnnie Mackey 1,208
Kenneth Adair (Negro) 508
Dr. Stuart B. McConkle 729
Mrs. Melva J. Ball .. 439

School Board Position 3

(To fill unexpired term of late Severe Dierks.)

Bill Maddox 1,188
Bill Randall 1,606

LAKESIDE

School Board Position 9

xFrank Allison 276
Horace S. Brown 166

Greene County

PARAGOULD

A $500,000 bond issue to replace a building destroyed by a tornado on L. W. Baldwin School campus. No tax increase.

For 470
Against 171

School Board Position 2

Bill Fisher 495
L. D. Burroughs 149

Hot Spring County

A 5-mill increase to 34 mills to finance a $1 million bond issue for new Magnet Cove High School and to pay for a grade school addition built this year:

For 283
Against 108

Izard County

CALICO ROCK

School Board

Carl Reeves 409
Dr. Noel Copp 337

ADD — ARKANSAS school

Jefferson County

PINE BLUFF

School Board

xHarvey McGeorge . 2,602
Mrs. Helen Roupe ... 505

xCharles Kalkbrenner 1,883
Dr. Edward Lazear 1,110

PLUM BAYOU

School Board

J. W. Sarratt 159
Ollie Johnson (Negro) 87

LINWOOD

School Board Position 1

J. C. Hamilton (Negro) 185
xBilly B. Smith 106

School Board Position 2

Dennis Curry (Negro) 176
xEugene I. Jones 123

A 5-mill increase to 50 mills to finance a $100,000 bond issue to help pay for a vocational school, build and equip a science annex to Arkansas High School, make repairs to the high school stadium and increase teachers' salaries.

For 1,298
Against 509

School Board Position 3

Travis Thompson . 1,036
Robert Morton 698

Sebastian County

FORT SMITH

A 6 1-2-mill increase to 50 mills to finance a $4,125,000 bond issue to build new schools and improve existing facilities.

For 5,733
Against 4,665

School Board Position 5

xDr. Ted Skokos ... 5,050
Jack Ross 4,168

School Board Position 6

xFelice Sialone 3,723
E. M. Embry 2,980
Mrs. Ola Price 2,590
Rev. Andrew Prish . 1,007

Sevier County

DeQUEEN

An 8-mill tax increase to 50 mills to finance a $525,000 bond issue to build a new high school which would contain an auditorium, cafeteria, library and 16 classrooms.

For 588
Against 282

St. Francis County

FORREST CITY

School Board Position 1

xJack Bridgforth ... 651
L. Anderson (Negro) 370
Dr. N. R. Saliba ... 897

School Board Position 2

xThomas McDaniel . 639
William Harrell (Negro) 316
Dr. E. M. Collins ... 956

Washington County

FAYETTEVILLE

A $500,000 bond issue to finance a new elementary school and improve existing facilities. No tax increase involved.

For 1,289
Against 303

School Board (3-year term)

xRichard Walden ... 723
Mrs. L. DeNenbaugh 518

GREENLAND

A 9-mill increase to 47 mills to finance a $[illegible] bond issue for construction and improvements.

For 208

THE
OFFICE EQUIPMENT
CENTER
Is Moving to
4611 ASHER
LITTLE ROCK
Monday, October 2
Many Items in stock
reduced — Some 50% & 60%
Arkansas' First CASH & CARRY Office Equipment Center
—Where You Pay Only for the Services You Use.
RUSSELL MATCHETT CO.
2nd & Main—North Little Rock—JR 2-1[illegible]

Ark - DOPE

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

8 January 1968

BRIEF HISTORY OF
THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations organized a Board of Directors in December, 1954 and obtained a staff in April, 1955. It was incorporated under Arkansas law as a non-profit organization in July, 1955. From 1955 to August, 1966 the Executive Director of the Arkansas Council was Nat R. Griswold. Associate Directors have been Christopher C. Mercer, Jr. (1955-1957); John W. Walker (1959-1960); and Ozell Sutton (1961-June, 1966). On August first, 1966 the Board of Directors selected Elijah Coleman as Executive Director.

During the years 1955-1961 the ACHR was primarily concerned with the implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court school decision. At that time the byword of the ACHR was "transition without tragedy." The bulk of the work was done through pamphlets written by the Executive Director; and panel discussions and private meetings with school officials, Negro representatives and ACHR staff. Because of the orientation of the Executive Director, a great deal of liaison work and conference meetings were accomplished with the cooperation of church related organizations: American Friends Service Committee and the "Conference for Community Unity;" "Retreat

for Christian Ministers;" Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race. Prior to the school crisis in 1957, progress of the ACHR was steady and community acceptance was gratifying.

From 1957-1961 Little Rock remained the focus of activity of the ACHR. An innovative program, "Bridges across the Barrier," sponsored by ACHR brought Little Rock's white liberals and Negro leaders closer through personal responsibility for Negro children in integrated schools. All previous progress in human relations was cancelled, and a new and more difficult approach was ~~xxxxxx~~ initiated.

During the years 1961-1965 the staff continued its role as personal negotiators and arbitors. This was especially so as a result of SNCC lunch counter sit-ins in Little Rock, and of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. Private meetings were held with businessmen in order to encourage them to accept the provisions of the bill. The ACHR office served as the agency to distribute and receive complaint forms pertaining to Title II (Public Accommodations) of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. It was during this time that the ACHR began to receive relatively significant contributions from the Little Rock business community. Toward the end of this period serious attempts were made to strengthen and enlarge ACHR memberships in North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Conway, and Fayetteville.

1966 - 1967

During the first half of 1966 the Associate Director initiated a number of workshops and conferences. The year began with an "Operation Friendship" project conducted in Little Rock and Jonesboro.

The purpose was to encourage and promote interracial understanding through home visitations of whites with Negro hosts. In May the ACHR sponsored a workshop on open housing in Little Rock. The consultant also met with the Fayetteville Community Relations Association, an ACHR affiliate. In April the ACHR sponsored a statewide Student Conference on Human Relations in Little Rock. The conference concluded with a public address by James Farmer. In June, as a public relations gesture, the ACHR sponsored a public dinner for Mrs. David Terry, the "Eleanor Roosevelt of Arkansas." Five hundred guests listened to an address by Harry Ashmore, formerly with the Arkansas Gazette. A concerted effort was made to increase ACHR membership; as a result the Council won the Southern Regional Council's George Mitchell award for a 91% increase in membership.

Under the direction of the new Executive Director and the Chairman of the ACHR Board of Directors, the Council began to move toward the organization of effective local affiliates. This emphasis was a departure from the highly personal involvement of the staff in the past and from activities centered in Little Rock. Rather than having the staff "put out fires" throughout the state, the primary purposes of the staff would be organizing affiliates and channelling program ideas and materials throughout the state.

An additional impetus to this emphasis was given by the Arkansas Voter Education Project presently located in the ACHR office. The AVEP with its statewide scope and contacts, and with its connection with the ACHR, serves to strengthen the accessibility and awareness

of ACHR programs. Although the AVEP is structurally autonomous from the ACHR, it has continued to exist under ACHR sponsorship and administrative assistance. This has resulted in a close working relationship to the mutual benefit of both organizations.

At present the ACHR is working with ten local affiliates. (A local group is considered an affiliate when it has elected officers and has selected working committees.) The affiliates are located in the following areas: Conway, El Dorado, Fayetteville, Forrest City, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, North Little Rock, Ouachita County (Camden), Pine Bluff, and Wynne. In order to encourage programming efforts, the ACHR has developed a "Handbook for Local Councils on Human Relations." In this booklet the following items were stressed:

1. That work needs to be done in order to move from talking about problems to solving them through concrete programming;

2. That the trend of the human rights movement in the South is toward the creation of local organizations dealing with local problems;

3. That it is essential that each affiliate establish an organizational structure;

4. That in the future the state ACHR office would become a resource center, helping to establish local groups and presenting ideas and materials to existing organizations;

5. That local groups, as they become stable and well-organized, must involve more persons in the community and thus broaden ACHR's base of financial support.

In order to fill the gap in this state of the lack of militant grassroots organizations, the ACHR has initiated an Arkansas Welfare Project.

This project has two goals: 1) the writing of a simpliefied welfare manual for use both by the poor themselves and by local affiliates and other concerned organizations, such as the League of Women Voters, church action groups, and O.E.O. programs, as a specific programming tool; 2) the use of welfare rights and responsibilities as an organizing tool among the poor in eastern and southern Arkansas. This latter goal would give additional support to the Arkansas Voter Education Project as it seeks the cooperation of grassroots organizations for political involvement.

Unfortunately, at this date the ACHR has been funded for only one quarter of the anticipated budget, ($5,000 of the total $20,000)* Early in 1968 efforts will be made to secure the remaining funds.

(* A request was sent to the Ford Foundation)

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 January 1968

MAJOR PROBLEMS

1. APATHY OF WHITE LIBERALS AND MIDDLE CLASS NEGROS.

It may be a sad commentary on human nature, but I believe that crises situations are required before people are willing to commit themselves emotionally to solving racial and economic problems. The 1957-59 Little Rock school integration crisis was a cathartic experience for a large number of white liberals and a lesser number of middle class Negroes. Since that time there has been no situation in Arkansas (and more specifically in Little Rock) to equal the emotional, disruptive impact of Central High School. As a result there is a lack of cohesive purpose among the white liberals and middle class Negroes. A sense of compelling urgency is lacking. Since the bulk of ACHR support must come from these two sources, fund raising is becoming increasingly difficult.

2. ABSENCE OF MILITANCY AMONG NEGROES IN ARKANSAS, ESPECIALLY AMONG A MAJORITY OF LOWER INCOME NEGROES.

Historically, Arkansas has not been associated with the deep South traditions of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Arkansas is more aptly described as "upper" or "middle" South. The racism here has been much less physically brutal than in other southern states; rather, it has been subtle, psychological, and political. It is extremely difficult for the poor to organize and battle against paternalism.

In their brief existence in Arkansas the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had several effective organizers working in two eastern Arkansas counties, (St. Francis, 57% Negro population; Phillips, 57.8% Negro population). It is in these two counties where the Negro poor

continue to have the most viable community organizations. In a very real sense the civil rights movement by-passed Arkansas, much to the loss of the poor.

3. The combination of items 1 and 2 above has created a social vacuum of passivity under the guise of moderation in our state. Were there a real "threat" of a militancy of the poor, the white liberals and middle class Negroes could be motivated to act toward meaningful change.

Three ACHR local affiliates (two in academic communities) have been able to move into the area of definite programming, and have been relatively effective. On the other hand, the remaining local groups still find it difficult to deal directly with specific local problems.

The lack of extremists on both the left and right in Arkansas places the ACHR in a tenuous situation. Because of our middle class orientation and support, we cannot "create" a crisis. The poverty, the substandard education, the lack of political involvement, the fear are as real in Arkansas as in any southern state; yet the essential ingredient of tension is lacking. It is within the context of tension that a state council can be most effective.

It is this social reality which is our major problem and which makes our work difficult and slow.

Ark - FINANCE Rec'd 4/11/66

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

JANUARY 1966 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 December 1965			$ 405.52
INCOME			
SRC Quarterly	$ 1,150.00		
B-Fund	6,000.00		
Local Income			
Membership	$ 35.00		
Contributions (3)	110.00		
Business (2)	75.00		
Shares (2)	30.00		
Voided check	6.50		$ 7,406.50
		TOTAL	$ 7,812.02
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,185.90		
Taxes	162.94		
Rent	75.00		
Telephone	43.31		
Travel	56.87		
Meals	36.37		
Office supplies	33.29		
Literature	10.93		
Postage	60.00		
Misc.	2.00		$ 1,666.61
		BALANCE	$ 6,145.41

No bank service charge

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

FEBRUARY 1966 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 January 1966		$ 6,145.41
INCOME		
Local Income		
Membership	$ 126.50	
Contributions (6).....	185.00	
Shares (1)	10.00	
Meal tickets (in & out) ..	182.00	
Reimbursements		
Headstart	103.88	
SRC travel	191.45	798.83
	TOTAL	$ 6,944.24
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries*	$ 1,882.82	
F.I.C.A.	270.50	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	40.26	
Travel	377.66	
Office supplies	79.62	
Printing	147.28	
Literature	5.00	
Postage	106.90	
Moving, new office	50.00	
Carpentry, new office	541.00	
? Loan to Associate Director	500.00	
Program	341.79	$ 4,467.83
	BALANCE	$ 2,476.41

No bank service charge

* Includes retroactive pay increase

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
MARCH FINANCIAL REPORT

Balance brought forward 28 February 1966		$ 2,476.41
INCOME		
SRC supplementary grant		2,000.00
Local income		
Memberships	$ 282.00	
Contributions (14) ..	441.00	
Business (1)	250.00	973.00
	TOTAL	$ 5,449.41
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,484.36	
Insurance	92.97	
Taxes	417.07	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	203.49	
Travel	151.48	
Office supplies	159.49	
Office furniture	172.53	
Printing	413.32	
Literature	22.61	
Membership refund	5.00	
Check printing	3.60	$ 3,250.92
	BALANCE	$ 2,198.49

No bank service charge.

Ark - FINANCE

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

APRIL 1966 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 March 1966			$ 2,198.49
INCOME			
SRC Quarterly	$ 1,150.00		
Local Income			
Membership	278.50		
Contribution (10)	120.00		
Student Conference registration	28.00		
Collection, James Farmer address	71.20		$ 1,647.70
		TOTAL	$ 3,846.19
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,484.36		
Taxes	414.38		
Rent	125.00		
Travel	162.51		
Office supplies	29.72		
Printing	9.83		
Literature	29.30		
Postage	65.00		
Program	478.81		
Upholstering office chairs ...	20.00		
Use of 1308 Wright Ave.	20.00		$ 2,838.91
		BALANCE	$ 1,007.28

No bank service charge

MEMBERSHIPS (Jan - Apr. 1966)

	Couples	Singles	Student	Organ.	
Continuing	161	130	18	3	= 312
1966 renewals	43	32	1	0	= 76
1966 new	36	37	17	2	= 92
	240	199	36	5	480

Ark- FINANCE

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

MAY 1966 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brough forward 30 April 1966			$ 1,007.28
INCOME			
SRC Supplementary Grant	$ 2,000.00		
Local Income			
Memberships	$ 639.50		
Contributions (16)	182.00		
Reimbursement, travel			
SRC	83.05		
Fayetteville Comm. Rel.	14.00		
Donations for Terry dinner	810.00		
Tickets for Terry dinner	462.00		$ 4,190.55
		TOTAL	$ 5,197.83
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,484.36		
Insurance	75.18		
Taxes	343.72		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone (April)	100.84		
Travel	120.15		
Meals	48.67		
Office supplies	16.89		
Office equipment,Payment .	10.05		
Printing	73.08		
Literature	30.54		
Postage	65.00		
Program	5.00		
Bank service charge	2.55		$ 2,501.03
		BALANCE	$ 2,696.80

/6 May 1966, SRC check for $500. deposited
Check written to Ozell Sutton for $500.
Amount for travel allowance for participants
in 7 May School Desegregation Conference./7

MAY MEMBERSHIPS:

NEW		RENEWED	
Single	31	Single	31
Couple	25	Couple	35
Student	1	Student	5
	57	Organization	2
			73

Total memberships received: 130 Total including couples: 190

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

16 May 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Sorry about monthly report on membership and finances. I thought these were to be kept locally and sent quarterly to you. Sorry we missed the fine print!

We enclose the report for April. You will note we do not have tight "chapters" in many places, including Little Rock. So we are reporting by chapters, towns without chapters, at-large including out of state.

Hope this is satisfactory.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

Enclosure

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARK - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

APRIL STATISTICAL REPORT
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
16 May 1966

RECEIPTS

	APRIL	JANUARY - MARCH
SRC Quarterly grant	$ 1,150.00	$ 1,150.00
SRC Supple. grant		2,000.00
Rockefeller Bros.		6,000.00
Memberships	$ 278.50	$ 443.50
Indiv. contributions	120.00	776.00
Business contrib.		325.00
Misc. receipts	99.20	477.33
	$ 1,647.70	$11,171.83

MEMBERSHIPS - received since January 1, 1966

	Renewals	New		Renewals	New
Couples	22	5	Couples	23	35
Singles	9	3	Singles	21	30
Students	0	0	Students	1	17
Organizations	0	0	Organizations	0	2
Total memberships received:		39	Total membership received:		129
Total members:		66	Total members:		187

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH

Chapters		Chapters	
Conway	1	Conway	2
Fayetteville	1	Fayetteville	37
North Little Rock	0	North Little Rock	4
L.R.	2		43
Fort Smith			
Little Rock	34	Little Rock	71
Hot Springs	1	Hot Springs	1
Pine Bluff	1	Pine Bluff	4
Others	0	Others	9
Out of state	1	Out of state	1
	37		86
Total	39	Total	129

Ark.-FINANCE

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

JUNE 1966 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 May 1966		$ 2,696.80
INCOME		
Membership	$ 117.50	
Contribution (3)	45.00	
Business Contrib. (26)	2,850.00	$ 3,012.50
Terry Day tickets	1,227.50	
Terry Day donations	50.00	$ 1,277.50
	TOTAL	$ 6,986.80
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,484.36	
Insurance	27.70	
Taxes	330.06	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	176.86	
Travel	277.84	
Meals	97.25	
Office supplies	38.26	
Office furniture	61.80	
Printing	63.71	
Literature	8.00	
Postage	50.00	
Terry Day expenses	2,274.07	
Clerical help	65.00	
VEP advance	105.00	
Bank service charge	3.47	$ 5,188.38
	BALANCE	$ 1,798.42

JUNE MEMBERSHIPS:

NEW

Single	5	
Couple	3	(6 persons)
	11	individuals

RENEWED

Single	5	
Couple	13	(26 persons)
	31	individuals

TOTAL: 42 individuals

Ark. - FINANCE

INCOME AND EXPENSES 1-1-66 TO 5-31-66

	INCOME		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	NEED
B-Fund	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ -0-
SRC-Quarterly	2,300.00	4,600.00	2,300.00
SRC-Supplement	4,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
WR-Matching Fund	-0-	2,500.00	2,500.00
Membership	1,361.00	3,500.00	2,139.00
Contributions	1,078.00	4,100.00	3,022.00
Business	325.00	6,567.00	6,242.00
Totals	$ 15,064.00	$ 35,267.00	$ 20,203.00

EXPENSES

			OVER (UNDER)
SALARIES AND BENEFITS			
Salaries	$ 7,521.80	$ 9,125.00*	($ 1,603.20)
Payroll Taxes	1,608.61	302.00	(1) 1,306.61
Insurance	168.15	250.00	(81.85)
Total	$ 9,298.56	$ 9,677.00	($ 378.44)
OFFICE			
Rent	$ 575.00	$ 625.00	($ 50.00)
Improvements	611.00	219.00	392.00
Telephone	387.90	500.00	(2)(112.10)
Supplies	319.01	313.00	6.01
Equipment	182.58	125.00	57.58
Postage	296.90	333.00	(36.10)
Bank Charges	6.15	8.00	(1.85)
Total	$ 2,378.54	$ 2,123.00	$ 255.54
PROGRAM			
Printing	$ 634.51	$ 354.00	$ 280.51
Travel	580.17	1,458.00	(3)(877.83)
Literature	98.38	104.00	(5.62)
Programs	552.56	986.00	(4)(433.44)
Total	$ 1,865.62	$ 2,902.00	($ 1,036.38)
Grand Total	$ 13,542.72	$ 14,702.00	($ 1,159.28)

* Budget Figure 5/12th of Total Budget
(1) Withholding Taxes and Employees Contribution to F.I.C.A. Deducted from Expenses.
(2) Only 4 months Bills-On Budget Figure
(3) Includes Credit of $288.50
(4) Credits of $385.08 Applied Against Expense.

Ark - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

MAY - JULY, 1966
Statistical Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
11 August 1966

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	TOTALS
RECEIPTS	$	$	$	$
SRC Quarterly			1,150.00	1,150.00
SRC Supplementary	2,000.00			2,000.00
Memberships	639.50	117.50	165.00	922.00
Indiv. contrib. (29)	182.00	45.00	415.00	642.00
Business contrib. (35)		2,850.00	1,675.00	4,525.00
Misc. receipts				
-Surplus from Terry Day dinner		275.43		275.43
-Sale of old air conditioner			40.00	40.00
	$ 2,821.50	$ 3,287.93	$ 3,445.00	$ 9,554.43
MEMBERSHIPS				
Couples, renewed*	70	26	32	
Singles, renewed	31	5	10	
Students, renewed	5			
Organizations, renewed	2			
	108	31	42	181
Couples, new*	50	6	12	
Singles, new	31	5	3	
Student, new	1			
	82	11	15	108
	190	42	57	289
MEMBERSHIP GROWTH				
Chapters				
Conway	1	2	3	6
Fayetteville	8	3	5	16
Fort Smith	1		1	2
North Little Rock	5	1		6
Pine Bluff	2		1	3
Little Rock	89	16	21	126
Out of state	3	1		4
Others	16	3	4	23

* Listed as individuals

Ark - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1966
Statistical Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	TOTAL TO DATE
RECEIPTS	$	$	$
SRC Quarterly			3,450.00
SRC Supplementary	2,000.00		6,000.00
Rockefeller Bros. Fund			6,000.00
Memberships	88.50	202.00	1,934.50
Indiv. contributions	260.00	444.00	2,237.00
Business contributions	250.00		5,100.00
	$ 2,598.50	$ 646.00	$25,136.13

MEMBERSHIPS			TOTAL
Couples, renewed*	26	18	
Singles, renewed	3	6	
Organizations, renewed	1		
	30	24	54
Couples, new*	0	24	
Singles, new	4	10	
	4	34	38
	34	58	92

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH			TOTAL TO DATE
Chapters			
Conway	4	0	13
Fayetteville	2	6	62
Fort Smith	0	4	6
North Little Rock	0	0	10
Pine Bluff	5	29	42
Little Rock	19	11	260
Others	2	5	39
Out of state	2	1	9
			441

Ark - F+M

OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1966
Statistical Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL TO DATE
RECEIPTS				
SRC Quarterly	$ 1,150.00			$ 4,600.00
SRC Supplementary		$ 2,000.00		8,000.00
SRC Geo. Mitchell Award		1,000.00		1,000.00
SRC Special Travel Grant, Griswold			$ 500.00	500.00
Rockefeller Brs. Fund				6,000.00
Memberships	75.00	201.00	168.00	2,378.50
Indiv. Contributions	385.00	135.00	395.00	3,152.00
Business Contributions	2,500.00	10.00		7,610.00
	$ 4,110.00	$ 3,346.00	$ 1,963.00	$33,240.50

MEMBERSHIPS			
Couples*, renewed	6	2	6
Singles, renewed	0	0	1
Couples*, new	24	48	6
Singles, new	0	15	25
Students, new	0	0	3
	30	65	41

Total ACHR membership as of 31 December 1966: 1,010

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH				TOTAL TO DATE
Chapters				
Conway	0	0	2	15
Fayetteville	0	0	0	62
Fort Smith	0	0	0	6
North Little Rock	0	0	1	11
Pine Bluff	8	32	27	109
Little Rock	14	24	1	299
Others	8	9	10	66
Out of state	0	0	0	9

Ark - FINANCE

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1966 Budget Report

Balance brought forward December 31, 1965

Checking account	$ 405.
Savings account	2,123.
	$ 2,528.

INCOME

Annual and Quarterly Grants		
B-Fund	$ 6,000.	
SRC Quarterly	4,600.	
SRC Supplement	8,000.	
Matching Fund	2,500.	$ 21,100.
Local Income		
Membership	$ 3,500.	
Contributions	4,100.	
Business contributions	6,567.	$ 14,167.
BANK BALANCE & TOTAL INCOME		$ 37,795.

EXPENDITURES

Reserve for Contingencies (savings)		$ 2,500.
Salaries & Benefits		
Salaries	$ 21,900.	
Insurance	600.	
F.I.C.A.	725.	$ 23,225.
Office		
Rent	$ 1,500.	
Improvements	525.	
Telephone	1,200.	
Supplies	750.	
Equipment	300.	
Postage	800.	
Bank charges	20.	$ 5,095.
Program		
Printing	$ 850.	
Travel	3,500.	
Literature	250.	
Programs	1,200.	
SRC-Special	1,175.	$ 6,975.
		$ 37,795.

Ark - F + M

JANUARY 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 December 1966		$ 966.35
INCOME		
SRC Quarterly Grant		3,400.00
SRC Welfare Research Grant		885.00
Local income		
Memberships	$ 103.50	
Contributions (4)	70.00	
VEP loan repayment	25.00	
Voided check	12.00	$ 210.50
	TOTAL	$ 5,461.85
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 2,204.57 *	
Insurance	43.10	
F.I.C.A.	63.00	
Retirement	55.11	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	53.31	
Travel	418.50 *	
Office supplies	53.17	
Office equipment (payment)	10.05	
Postage	72.50	
Program	391.86	
Printing	85.48	
Petty cash	10.00	
Bank service charge	1.23	$ 3,586.88
	BALANCE	$ 1,874.97

* Includes the following account of the SRC Welfare Research Grant:

Salary:	$ 185.82	Balance:	$ 633.08
Travel:	66.10		
	$ 251.92		

JANUARY MEMBERSHIPS:

Total membership as of 31 December 1966: 1,010

New:	Couples*(listed individually):	4	Renewed:	Couples*	6
	Singles	12		Singles	2
	Students	2		Students	0
		18			8

Total membership as of 31 January 1967: 1,028

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH (New members listed)

Chapters	January	Total to date
Conway	2	17
Fayetteville	0	62
Fort Smith	4	10
North Little Rock	0	11
Pine Bluff	10	119
Little Rock	2	301
Others	0	66
Out of state	0	9

OFFICERS - FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF - NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Ark - F+M

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

FEBRUARY 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 January 1967			$ 1,874.97
INCOME			
Loan from savings			2,000.00
Membership	$ 246.00		
Contributions (4)	120.00		366.00
		TOTAL	$ 4,240.97
EXPENDITURES			
ACHR Salaries	$ 1,878.34		
Welfare salary	285.56		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	88.66		
Welfare F.I.C.A.	9.90		
Retirement	55.11		
Insurance	27.32		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	117.78		
ACHR Travel	241.08		
Welfare travel	113.21		
Office supplies	100.00		
Office equipment (payment)	10.05		
Postage	26.88		
Printing	100.00		
Program	26.27		
Literature	6.80		
Bank service charge	.99		$ 3,212.95
		BALANCE	$ 1,028.02

Ark - F+M

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

MARCH 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 28 February 1967			$ 1,028.02
INCOME			
Rockefeller Brothers Fund			$ 5,000.00
Local imcome			
Memberships	$ 244.00		
Contributions (13)	419.00		663.00
		TOTAL	$ 6,691.02
EXPENDITURES			
ACHR Salaries	$ 1,523.80		
Welfare Salary	174.28		
ACHR FICA	79.86		
Welfare FICA	13.20		
Retirement	55.11		
Insurance	49.25		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	79.22		
Travel	231.89		
Office supplies	86.55		
Office equipment (payment)	10.05		
Printing	111.05		
Postage	55.35		
Program	2.00		
Literature	69.50		
Repayment of February loan from savings	2,004.10		$ 4,670.21
		BALANCE	$ 2,020.81

Bank statement not received.

Ark. - M+F

9 June 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Membership
As of 8 June 1967

Little Rock	510	5 organizations
Pine Bluff	139	
Fayetteville	122	
Conway	72	1 organization
Fort Smith	16	
North Little Rock	15	
Other Arkansas communities	136	3 organizations
Out of state	21	
Total	1,031	9 organizations

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

MAY 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 April 1967			$ 3,995.36
INCOME			
Memberships	$ 782.50		
Contributions	308.50		
Business contributions	2,020.00		
Jazz Concert receipts	194.80		$ 3,305.80
		TOTAL	$ 7,301.16
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,479.74		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	66.00		
Retirement	55.11		
Insurance	37.44		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	84.97		
Travel	230.23		
Office supplies	72.30		
Office equipment payment	11.04		
Printing	40.33		
Postage	45.00		
Literature	34.60		
Griswold research	125.00		
Griswold research clerical	8.05		
Welfare project	30.00		$ 2,444.81
		BALANCE	$ 4,856.35

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

APRIL 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 March 1967		$ 2,020.81
INCOME		
SRC Quarterly Grant		$ 3,400.00
SRC Travel reimbursement		11.92
Local		
Membership	$ 304.00	
Contributions	637.00	941.00
	TOTAL	$ 6,373.73
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,586.75	
ACHR F.I.C.A.	72.60	
Retirement	55.11	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	99.28	
Office supplies	90.10	
Office equipment payment	10.05	
Printing	122.78	
Postage	25.00	
Pine Bluff Council refund	62.00	
Program	30.00	
ACHR clerical	26.00	
Griswold clerical	39.95	
Literature	20.00	
Petty cash	10.00	
Bank service charge	3.75	$ 2,378.37
	BALANCE	$ 3,995.36

Audits

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

26 July 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of the audit for the year 1966 for the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

We apologize for being so tardy in completing the examination and hope that we have not inconvenienced you.

Sincerely,

Carole

(Mrs.) Carole I. Taylor
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Little Rock, Arkansas

December 31, 1966

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PYRAMID LIFE BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Little Rock, Arkansas

December 31, 1966

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
December 31, 1966

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Little Rock, Arkansas

Prepared by
E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants
Little Rock, Arkansas

INDEX

Letter of Transmittal

Statement of Cash Receipts & Disbursements
The Union National Bank Operating Fund (1966) ..... Exhibit A

Statement of Activity
First Federal Savings & Loan Reserve Fund (1966) ..... Exhibit B

Comparison of Budgeted Figures with Actual ..... Exhibit C

Reconciliation-The Union National Bank ..... Schedule 1

MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PYRAMID LIFE BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

E. L. GAUNT, C.P.A. 1895-1963
L. R. MOFFETT, C.P.A.
WARREN K. BASS, C.P.A.
DONALD L. NILLES, C.P.A.

E. BRUCE JOHNSON, C.P.A.
C. EARLE TOLER, C.P.A.
HOMER T. KENNEY, JR., C.P.A.
IRA D. HOUSE, JR., C.P.A.
CARL L. LACY, C.P.A.

July 24, 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Gentlemen:

At your request we have made an examination of the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, for the one year period ended December 31, 1966. We submit our report thereon showing the cash transactions of the fund for the year and the cash balance on hand at December 31, 1966.

Exhibit A, Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, presents in detail the recorded cash transactions for the year ended December 31, 1966. This statement is summarized as follows:

Cash balance, Beginning of year	$ 412.02
Receipts	36,411.53
Total to be accounted for	$ 36,823.55
Disbursements	35,862.20
Cash balance, End of year	$ 961.35

All cancelled checks were examined in detail and traced to the credit of the bank account. The distribution of the checks was not traced to the various accounts. Therefore, the disbursements are presented as reflected by the Secretary's records.

Three month's total recorded deposits were traced into the bank account along with the distribution of these deposits to the various accounts affected. Other than these test checks, the receipts are presented as reflected by the Secretary's records.

(2) Arkansas Council on Human Relations

A reconciliation of the Union National Bank account is presented as Schedule 1. The balance in this account was confirmed by direct correspondence with the bank.

Exhibit B presents the recorded transactions for the First Federal Savings & Loan Reserve Fund for the year under examination. Account books showing the activity of the fund were inspected by us and the ending balance was verified by direct correspondence.

Exhibit A reflects a cash balance of $961.35 at December 31, 1966 in the operating fund. The reserve fund cash balance of $2,219.99 is shown in Exhibit B.

A formal balance sheet has not been prepared for the Council since the accounting system employed does not recognize prior expenditures for furniture and fixtures, nor does it reflect accounts payable for ordinary operating expenses. In our opinion, an historical Balance Sheet for the Council would not be meaningful since there is no material investment in fixed assets or securities on which the Council is dependent for supporting its program.

Since it is sometimes meaningful to compare budgeted figures with actual outlays, we have prepared a comparison of these two amounts in Exhibit C for management's interpretation.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation for the cooperation and courtesies extended our representative during the tenure of our engagement.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. Gaunt & Company

Certified Public Accountants

EXHIBIT A

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OPERATING FUND
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1966

Balance on hand, December 31, 1965		$ 405.52
Add: 1965 check voided January, 1967		6.50
		$ 412.02
Receipts		
Brothers Fund	$ 6,000.00	
Southern Regional Council Grant-In-Aid	4,600.00	
Southern Regional Council Supplementary	8,000.00	
Special Travel Grant for Griswold Research	500.00	
Southern Regional Council's Geo. Mitchell Award	1,000.00	
WR Annual Contribution Matching Funds	2,500.00	
Local Receipts:		
Membership fees	2,378.50	
Contributions	2,872.00	
Special finance drive (Business leaders contributions)	5,110.00	
Student Conference Registration	28.00	
Collection-James Farmer Address	71.20	
Shares	325.00	
Meal tickets (in & out)	182.00	
Reimbursements on 1965 travel expense	295.33	
Donations for Terry Dinner	860.00	
Sale on Terry Dinner tickets	1,689.50	
Total receipts		36,411.53
Total to be accounted for		$ 36,823.55
Disbursements		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	$ 8,266.64	
Acting Director	3,750.00	
Associate Director	5,162.50	
Secretary	4,000.00	
Research Assistant	1,300.00	
Payroll taxes	683.40	
Insurance	394.96	
Office:		
Rent	1,450.00	
Supplies	642.15	
Postage	555.90	
Telephone	1,193.53	
Payments on office furniture & equip.	294.63	
Purchase of refrigerator	25.24	
Upholstering office chair	20.00	
Clerical help	65.00	
Bank service charges	10.07	
Total disbursements - forwarded	$ 27,814.02	

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OPERATING FUND
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1966

Total Receipts - Brought forward		$ 36,823.55
Disbursements (continued)		
Total - Brought forward	$ 27,814.02	
Program:		
Printing	871.36	
Literature	180.04	
Rent-Special occasions	25.00	
Travel & meals-net	1,874.36	
Disbursements to Voter Education Project-net	445.50	
Program-General	991.46	
Terry Day	2,274.07	
Other:		
Carpentry expenses at new location	621.00	
Moving expense to new location	50.00	
Petty cash fund	15.00	
Allen Temple Roberts Memorial	5.00	
Loan to Associate Director	500.00	
Membership refund	5.00	
Travel for Griswold Research	188.39	
Miscellaneous	2.00	
Total disbursements		35,862.20
Balance on hand, December 31, 1966 (Schedule 1)		$ 961.35
Represented by:		
Cash on deposit-Union National Bank		$ 961.35

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
For the Year Ended December 31, 1966

Balance on deposit, December 31, 1965	$ 2,123.37
Add: Interest earned during period	96.62
Balance on deposit, December 31, 1966	$ 2,219.99

EXHIBIT C

COMPARISON OF BUDGETED RECEIPTS-DISBURSEMENTS WITH ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND OUTLAYS
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1966

	Budgeted	Actual	Over (Under) Budget
Receipts			
B Fund	$ 6,000.00	$ 6,000.00	$ .00
SRC Quarterly	4,600.00	4,600.00	.00
SRC Supplement	8,000.00	8,000.00	.00
Matching funds	2,500.00	2,500.00	.00
Other Awards & Grants	.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Local:			
Memberships	3,500.00	2,378.50	(1,121.50)
Individual contributions	4,100.00	2,872.00	(1,228.00)
Business contributions	6,567.00	5,110.00	(1,457.00)
Other receipts	.00	3,451.03	3,451.03
Total	$ 35,267.00	$ 36,411.53	$ 1,144.53
Expenditures			
Salaries & benefits	$ 23,225.00	$ 23,557.50	$ 332.50
Office:			
Rent	1,500.00	1,450.00	(50.00)
Improvements	525.00	671.00	146.00
Telephone	1,200.00	1,193.53	(6.47)
Supplies	750.00	642.15	(107.85)
Clerical help	.00	65.00	65.00
Equipment	300.00	339.87	39.87
Postage	800.00	555.90	(244.10)
Bank charges	20.00	10.07	(9.93)
Program:			
Printing	850.00	871.36	21.36
Travel	3,500.00	1,874.36	(1,625.64)
Literature	250.00	180.04	(69.96)
Programs	1,200.00	991.46	(208.54)
SRC-Special (Terry Day)	1,175.00	2,274.07	1,099.07
Other	.00	470.50	470.50
Other expenditures not budgeted	.00	715.39	715.39
Total	$ 35,295.00	$ 35,862.20	$ 567.20

SCHEDULE 1

RECONCILIATION-THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
December 31, 1966

Balance per bank statement, December 31, 1966			$ 2,436.01
Deduct: Outstanding checks:			
	Number	Amount	
	809	$ 12.00	
	1050	5.00	
	1057	125.00	
	1061	283.33	
	1062	124.20	
	1063	285.45	
	1064	163.72	
	1065	133.86	
	1066	3.04	
	1067	11.95	
	1068	171.02	
	1069	40.69	
	1070	4.00	
	1072	4.75	
	1073	6.65	
	1074	75.00	
	1076	25.00	
			1,474.66
Balance per books, December 31, 1966 (to Exhibit A)			$ 961.35

Ark - MHF

JULY 1967
Statistical Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

	JULY	TOTAL TO DATE
RECEIPTS		
Rockefeller Bros. Fund		$ 5,000.00
SRC Quarterly	$ 3,400.00	10,200.00
SRC Welfare Project Grant		2,085.00
Memberships	312.70	2,474.70
Contributions	218.00	2,137.00
Business contributions	500.00	2,595.00
Misc. receipts		194.80
	$ 4,430.70	$ 24,486.50

Total membership count as of 31 July 1967: 1,145 + 11 organizations

Location	JULY	TOTAL TO DATE
Little Rock	14	530
Pine Bluff	52	194
Fayetteville	0	123
Conway	2	74
Fort Smith	0	15
El Dorado	6	9
North Little Rock	0	15
Wynne	23	34
Forrest City	0	22
Others	5	107
Out of state	0	22
		1145

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

JULY 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 June 1967			$ 4,623.87
INCOME			
SRC Quarterly grant			3,400.00
Memberships	$ 312.70		
Contributions	218.00		
Business contributions	500.00		1,030.70
		TOTAL	$ 9,054.57
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,539.67		
Welfare salary	300.00		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	61.60		
Welfare F.I.C.A.	13.20		
Retirement	57.50		
Insurance	54.59		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	43.72		
Travel	158.38		
Office supplies	156.04		
Printing	133.47		
Postage	25.00		
Advertising	25.00		
Griswold research, clerical	16.45		
Petty cash	10.00		$ 2,719.62
		BALANCE	$ 6,334.95

4 October 1967

Ark. - M+F

JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1967
Third Quarterly Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	TOTAL TO DATE
RECEIPTS				
Rockefeller Bros. Fund				$ 5,000.00
SRC Quarterly	$ 3,400.00			10,200.00
SRC Welfare Proj.				2,085.00
SRC Special Grant			$ 210.00	210.00
Membership	312.70	$ 129.00	196.00	2,799.70
Contributions	218.00	361.00	152.00	2,650.00
Business contribu.	500.00			2,595.00
Misc. receipts		21.55		216.35
	$ 4,430.70	$ 511.55	$ 558.00	$ 25,756.05

MEMBERSHIP Count as of 30 September, 1967: 1,212 + 11 organizations

Little Rock	552 + 5 organizations
Pine Bluff	205 + 2 organizations
Fayetteville	122
Conway	75 + 1 organization
Fort Smith	16
North Little Rock	21
El Dorado	9
Forrest City	26
Wynne	34
Camden	11
Others	118 + 3 organizations
Out of state	23
	1212

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

SEPTEMBER, 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 August 1967			$4,367.95
INCOME			
Membership	$196.00		348.00
Contribution	152.00		
Special grant from SRC for October 14 Local Affiliate Workshop	210.00		210.00
		TOTAL	$4,925.95
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$1,534.05		
Welfare salary	423.64		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	64.35		
Welfare F.I.C.A.	13.20		
Retirement	57.61		
Insurance	27.70		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	94.90		
Travel	73.51		
Office Supplies	36.62		
Literature	7.80		
Postage	54.80		
Program	26.18		$2,539.36
		BALANCE	2,386.59

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

AUGUST 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 July 1967		$6,334.95
INCOME		
Memberships	$129.00	
Contributions	361.00	490.00
Void check		21.55
	TOTAL	$6,846.50
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$1,464.49	
Welfare Salary	225.00	
ACHR F.I.C.A.	64.35	
Welfare F.I.C.A.	9.90	
Retirement	57.61	
Insurance	27.32	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	65.57	
Travel	113.18	
Office Supplies	52.40	
Literature	12.00	
Audit	202.21	
Griswold research: Travel	38.17	
Griswold research: Clerical	21.35	
		$2,478.55
	BALANCE	$4,367.95

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

JULY 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 June 1967		$ 4,623.87
INCOME		
SRC Quarterly grant		3,400.00
Memberships	$ 312.70	
Contributions	218.00	
Business contributions	500.00	1,030.70
	TOTAL	$ 9,054.57
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,539.67	
Welfare salary	300.00	
ACHR F.I.C.A.	61.60	
Welfare F.I.C.A.	13.20	
Retirement	57.50	
Insurance	54.59	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	43.72	
Travel	158.38	
Office supplies	156.04	
Printing	133.47	
Postage	25.00	
Advertising	25.00	
Griswold research, clerical	16.45	
Petty cash	10.00	$ 2,719.62
	BALANCE	$ 6,334.95

Ark. - F+M

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

OCTOBER 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 September 1967		$2,386.59
INCOME		
Membership	$ 45.00	
Shares Contribution	65.00	
Contribution	100.00	210.00
SRC Quarterly grant-in-aid		3,400.00
	Total	$5,996.59

EXPENDITURES

Salaries	$1,623.13	
Welfare Salary	315.94	
ACHR F.I.C.A.	68.20	
Welfare F.I.C.A.	16.50	
Retirement	57.61	
Insurance	55.33	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	54.57	
Travel	164.74	
Office Supplies	46.23	
Printing	45.25	
Literature	9.00	
Postage	20.00	
Affiliate Workshop travel	134.40	
Griswold research travel	29.58	
Griswold research clerical	12.25	
Miscellaneous	35.00	$2,812.73
	BALANCE	$3,183.86

NOVEMBER 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance carried forward 31 Oct. 1967			$ 3,183.86
INCOME			
Memberships	$19.00		
Contributions	82.50		
Shares Contributions	265.00		366.50
		TOTAL	$ 3,550.36
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,451.60		
Welfare Salary	298.16		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	35.20		
Welfare F.I.C.A.	13.20		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	62.29		
Printing	33.22		
Program	42.32		
Literature	7.00		$ 2,112.99
Postage	45.00		
		BALANCE	$ 1,437.37

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DECEMBER 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance carried forward 30 November, 1967			$ 1,437.37
INCOME			
Memberships	$ 73.50		
Contributions	594.40		667.90
Loan from savings			2,000.00
		TOTAL	$4,105.27
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$1,531.60		
Welfare Salary	360.90		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	35.20		
Welfare F. I. C. A.	13.20		
Retirement	57.61		
Insurance	27.70		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	93.56		
Travel	122.34		
Office Supplies	57.25		
Literature	16.50		
Clerical: Griswold, research	19.95		
Bank Service Charges	4.65		
Bank error	20.00		$ 2,485.46
		BALANCE	$ 1,619.81

Ark. - F+M

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1967 Finance Report

Balance brought forward 31 December, 1966			$ 966.35
INCOME			
SRC Quarterly Grant-in-aid			13,600.00
SRC Welfare Grant			2,085.00
SRC Special Affiliate Workshop Grant			210.00
Rockefeller Bros. Foundation Grant			5,000.00
Loan from ACHR Savings			2,000.00
AVEP Loan Repayment			25.00
Voided checks			33.55
Memberships	$ 2,937.20		
Contributions	3,426.90		
Shares Contribution	330.00		
Jazz Concert Receipts	194.80		
Business Contributions	2,595.00		9,483.90
		TOTAL	$33,403.80
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries & Benefits			
ACHR Salaries	19,034.47		
Welfare Salary	2,820.26		
ACHR F.I.C.A.	765.02		
Welfare F.I.C.A.	102.30		
Retirement	621.10		
Insurance	377.45		23,720.60
Office			
Rent	1,500.00		
Telephone	950.85		
Supplies	849.85		
Equipment	51.24		
Postage	394.53		
ACHR Clerical	26.00		
Audit	202.21		
Petty Cash	30.00		
Bank Service Charges	10.62		4,015.30
Program			
Printing	671.58		
ACHR Travel	1,855.97		
Welfare Travel	179.31		
Griswold,Research Travel	67.75		
Literature	216.20		
Program	745.03		
Griswold,Research	125.00		
Griswold,Research Clerical	128.15		3,988.99
Miscellaneous			
Bank error	20.00		
Interest on loan	4.10		
Misc.	35.00		59.10
		TOTAL	$31,783.99
		BALANCE	$ 1,619.81

Audits

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Little Rock, Arkansas

Accountants' Report
December 31, 1967

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PYRAMID LIFE BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Little Rock, Arkansas

Accountants' Report
December 31, 1967

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Accountants' Report
December 31, 1967

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First Federal Savings & Loan Reserve Fund (1967) ..... Schedule 1

Reconciliation-The Union National Bank ..... Schedule 2

MEMBERS OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

E. L. GAUNT & COMPANY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PYRAMID LIFE BUILDING
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

E. L. GAUNT, C.P.A. 1895-1963
L. R. MOFFETT, C.P.A.
WARREN K. BASS, C.P.A.
DONALD L. NILLES, C.P.A.

E. BRUCE JOHNSON, C.P.A.
C. EARLE TOLER, C.P.A.
HOMER T. KENNEY, JR., C.P.A.
IRA D. HOUSE, JR., C.P.A.
CARL L. LACY, C.P.A.

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Little Rock, Arkansas

We have examined the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of Arkansas Council on Human Relations for the year ended December 31, 1967. Although we did not perform an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we did employ the audit procedures described in the following paragraph.

The cash balance was reconciled to the amount reported directly to us by the depository. The cancelled checks were inspected for proper expense classification, however, they were not vouched by us to invoices.

Because of these limitations on the scope of the engagement, we cannot and do not express an opinion on the financial statement.

E. L. Gaunt & Company

March 31, 1968

EXHIBIT A

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
The Union National Bank Operating Fund
For the year ended December 31, 1967

Balance on hand December 31, 1967		$ 961.35
Receipts		
Southern Regional Council Grant-in-Aid	$ 13,600.00	
Southern Regional Council Welfare Grant	2,085.00	
Southern Regional Council Special Affiliate Workshop Grant	210.00	
Rockefeller Brothers Foundation Grant	5,000.00	
Local Receipts:		
Membership fees	2,937.20	
Contributions	3,426.90	
Loan repayment-Arkansas Voter Education Project	25.00	
Loan-First Federal Savings & Loan	4,000.00	
Reimbursement for 1966 Travel Expense	11.92	
Special Finance drive (Business Leader Contributions)	2,595.00	
Receipts from Jazz Concert	194.80	
Shares	330.00	
Total receipts		34,415.82
Total to be accounted for		$ 35,377.17
Disbursements		
Salaries:		
Executive Director	$ 2,008.32	
Acting Director	9,000.00	
Associate Director	4,550.00	
Secretary	1,662.50	
Research Assistant	1,800.00	
Welfare Project	2,833.91	
Payroll taxes	867.32	
Retirement benefits	621.10	
Office:		
Rent	1,500.00	
Supplies	844.85	
Postage	394.53	
Telephone	950.85	
Payments on office furniture and equipment	51.24	
Bank service charge	10.62	
Total disbursements-forwarded	$ 27,095.24	

EXHIBIT A
CONTINUED

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
The Union National Bank Operating Fund
For the year ended December 31, 1967

Total Receipts-Brought forward		$ 35,377.17
Disbursements (continued)		
Total brought forward	$ 27,095.24	
Program:		
Printing	701.58	
Literature	216.20	
Travel and meals-net	2,181.60	
Disbursements to Voter Education Project	580.63	
Other:		
Petty cash fund	30.00	
Accounting and audit	202.21	
Error in deposit by bank	20.00	
Griswold Research-travel	67.75	
Griswold Research-clerical	99.55	
Griswold Research	179.60	
Miscellaneous	1.45	
Insurance	377.45	
Loan repayment-First Federal Savings and Loan	2,004.10	
Total disbursements		33,757.36
Balance on hand, December 31, 1967 (Schedule 2)		$ 1,619.81
Represented by:		
Cash on deposit-Union National Bank		$ 1,619.81

(Prepared from books and records without audit)

SCHEDULE 1

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Analysis of Activity
First Federal Savings & Loan Association
For the year ended December 31, 1967

Balance on deposit, December 31, 1966	$ 2,219.99
Add:	
Interest earned during period	106.66
Balance on deposit December 31, 1967	$ 2,326.65

SCHEDULE 2

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Reconciliation-The Union National Bank
December 31, 1967

	Number	Amount	
Balance per bank statement, December 31, 1967			$ 2,407.72
Deduct: Outstanding checks:			
	1441	$ 125.00	
	1457	5.00	
	1460	9.00	
	1461	93.56	
	1463	112.30	
	1464	141.85	
	1465	301.20	
			787.91
Balance per books, December 31, 1967 (to Exhibit A)			$ 1,619.81

Ark - F+M

1967 WELFARE RESEARCH PROJECT

		Housing	Food	Travel	Office supplies	Telephone	Salary	Contingency	BALANCE
1.9	Himmelbaum	21.60	20.00	24.50					818.90
1.13	"						61.94		756.96
1.20	"						61.94		695.02
1.27	"						61.94		633.08
2.3	"						61.94		571.14
2.3	"	15.00	20.00	27.50				10.00	498.24
2.10	"						61.94		436.30
2.2	"			25.00					411.30
2.13	"							5.00	406.30
2.15	"			10.31					395.99
2.17	"						61.94		334.05
2.27	"						61.94		272.11
3.3	"						123.88 (2 weeks)		148.23
Taxes:	F.I.C.A.	29.70							
	F.I.C.A.	29.70							
	U.S.	83.70							
	Ark.	4.14							.99
		147.24							

Ark - F+M

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Fourth Quarterly Report to SRC
Membership Report
9 January 1968

Membership Count as of 31 December 1967: 1,220 + 13 organizations

Little Rock	555 + 7 organizations
Pine Bluff	208 + 2 organizations
Fayetteville	123
Conway	75 + 1 organization
Fort Smith	16
North Little Rock	21
El Dorado	9
Forrest City	26
Wynne	34
Camden	11
Others	119 + 3 organizations
Out of state	23

Ark - M+F

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT TO SRC
January - March
1968

RECEIPTS	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL TO DATE
Balance Brought Forward 1/1/68	$ 1,619.81			$ 1,619.81
SRC Quarterly Grant-in-aid	3,250.00			3,250.00
SRC Special Grant - Annual Meeting	188.08			188.08
Field Foundation - Welfare Project	5,000.00			5,000.00
Rockefeller Brothers Fund			5,000.00	5,000.00
Local Business Contributions			2,775.00	2,775.00
Memberships	62.00	10.00	489.00	561.00
Contributions	355.00	40.00	705.00	1,100.00
W. Rockefeller Matching Contribution		3,033.30		3,033.30
Tickets - Annual Meeting	802.50			802.50
Bank Error - Readjustment	20.00			20.00
	$11,297.39	$3,083.30	$8,969.00	$23,349.69

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FIRST-QUARTER MEMBERSHIP REPORT, 1968
(New Only)

CITY	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	NEW MEMBERSHIP TOTAL TO DATE
Little Rock	4	2	6	567 + 7 Organizations (Balance carried from 1967)
Pine Bluff				208 + 2 Organizations
Fayetteville				123
Conway				75 + 1 Organization
Fort Smith			2	18
North Little Rock				21
El Dorado				9
Forrest City				26
Wynne			6	40
Camden				11
Hot Springs			10	14
Others				119 + 3 Organizations
Out of State			2	25
	TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP COUNT			1,252 + 13 Organizations

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MARCH, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward March 1, 1968		$ 3,489.87
INCOME		
Contributions		
Rockefeller Brothers Fund		5,000.00
Local Businesses		2,775.00
Individual		705.00
Memberships		489.00
	TOTAL INCOME	$12,458.87

EXPENDITURES		
ACHR Salary	$1,430.16	
ACHR FICA	66.00	
Telephone	84.80	
ACHR Travel	200.75	
Printing	61.57	
Literature	27.80	
Postage	60.00	
Insurance (Tucker)	84.21	
Program	18.39	
Miscellaneous		
Repayment of Loan	2,022.37	
Membership - State Council Directors	50.00	
OIC Contribution	15.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		4,121.05
BALANCE		$ 8,337.82

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

MARCH, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	124	6	567 + 7 Organizations
Pine Bluff			208 + 2 Organizations
Fayetteville			123
Conway			75 + 1 Organization
Fort Smith	1	2	18
North Little Rock			21
El Dorado			9
Forrest City			26
Wynne	15	6	40
Camden			11
Hot Springs	4	10	14
Others	6		119 + 3 Organizations
Out of State	4	2	25
	TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP COUNT as of March 31, 1968		1,252 + 13 Organizations

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
February, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward February 1, 1968		$ 8,216.02
INCOME		
Contributions		
W. Rockefeller Matching		3,033.30
Individuals		40.00
Memberships		10.00
	TOTAL INCOME	$11,299.32

EXPENDITURES		
ACHR Salary	$ 1,548.16	
ACHR FICA	66.00	
Retirement	37.61	
Rent - January & February	220.00	
Telephone	69.90	
ACHR Travel	140.53	
Office Supplies	65.88	
Printing	8.00	
Petty Cash	10.00	
Literature	6.00	
Griswold Research	18.90	
Transfer of Welfare Funds to separate Welfare Account	4,506.80	
Annual Meeting, Expenditures:		
Hotel Albert Pike Lunch; Dinner, Rental; Tips; Accommodations for Campbell	1,007.90	
A. VandenBosche - Travel	69.00	
Miscellaneous	34.77	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$7,809.45
	BALANCE	$3,489.87

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

February 29, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	2	2	561 + 7 Organizations
Pine Bluff			208 + 2 Organizations
Fayetteville			123
Conway			75 + 1 Organization
Fort Smith			16
North Little Rock			21
El Dorado			9
Forrest City			26
Wynne			34
Camden			11
Others			119 + 3 Organizations
Out of State			23

TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP COUNT 1,226 + 13 Organi.
as of February 29, 1968

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
January, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward January 1, 1968		$1,619.81
INCOME		
SRC Quarterly Grant-in-Aid		3,250.00
SRC Special Grant for ACHR Annual Meeting		188.08
Field Foundation, Welfare Project Grant		5,000.00
Memberships	$ 62.00	
Contributions	355.00	417.00
Annual Meeting Meal Tickets		802.50
Readjustment of 12/67 bank error		20.00
	TOTAL	$11,297.39

EXPENDITURES		
ACHR Salaries	$1,546.76	
Welfare Salary	294.42	
ACHR FICA	35.20	
Welfare FICA	13.20	
Retirement (12/67 and 1/68)	75.22	
Insurance	122.20	
Rent	125.00	
Telephone	60.04	
ACHR Travel	22.63	
Office Supplies	74.07	
Printing	122.91	
Postage	94.80	
Griswold, Research	8.05	
Annual Meeting, Partial Expenditures:		
Travel	140.14	
Honorarium, Travel, Keynote Speaker	253.00	
Special Expenses	93.73	$ 3,081.[illegible]
	BALANCE	$ 8,216.02

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

January 31, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	6	4	559 + 7 Organizations
Pine Bluff			208 + 2 Organizations
Fayetteville			123
Conway	1		75 + 1 Organization
Fort Smith			16
North Little Rock			21
El Dorado			9
Forrest City			26
Wynne	1		34
Camden			11
Others	2		119 + 3 Organizations
Out of State			23
	Total New Membership Count as of January 31, 1968		1,224 + 13 Organizations

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
JUNE, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward June 1, 1968		$ 8,638.34
INCOME		
Contributions		
Murphy Oil Foundation		200.00
Individuals		476.00
Memberships		312.50
AVEP Refund (Stamps)		8.58
SRC Refund - Expenses Penologist Program		36.10
National Council Churches Refund - Brochures		6.00
	TOTAL INCOME	$ 9,677.52

EXPENDITURES

ACHR Salary	$1,484.14	
ACHR FICA	55.00	
ACHR Travel	304.73	
Retirement ACHR	45.11	
Rent	110.00	
Telephone	113.42	
Office Supplies	36.22	
Printing	88.71	
Program	110.00	
Literature	17.00	
Postage	60.00	
Loan VEP (To be reimbursed)	35.00	
Miscellaneous:		
Auditor	134.08	
Petty Cash	10.00	
Bank Charge	.01	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$ 2,603.42
	BALANCE	$ 7,074.10

ACHR
Reconciliation - June, 1968

Balance Bank Statement June, 1968		$7,636.67
Outstanding Checks:		
#1636	56.00	
#1644	15.00	
#1647	321.10	
#1648	170.47	
		562.57
	Balance	$7,074.10

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

JUNE, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	29	30	707 + 7 organizations
Pine Bluff	27	13	223 + 2 "
Fayetteville	13	0	176
Conway	0	2	109 + 1 "
Fort Smith	0	4	32
North Little Rock	0	3	41
El Dorado	2	5	14
Forrest City	0	0	33
Wynne	0	0	40
Camden	0	0	11
Hot Springs	0	0	15
Jonesboro	0	13	80 + 1 "
Batesville	0	24	24
Other Cities, Ark.	7	5	129 + 3 Organizations
Outof State	3	1	26
		TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP As of June 30, 1968	1,636 + 14 Organizations

Ark. - F+M

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT TO SRC

APRIL - JUNE, 1968

RECEIPTS	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	QUARTERLY TOTAL	TOTAL YEAR TO DATE
Bal. Brt. Forward 4/1/68	12,212.16			12,212.16	13,831.97
SRC Qtr. Grant-in-aid	3,250.00			3,250.00	6,500.00
SRC Special Grant Annual Meeting					188.08
Field Foundation - Welfare Project					5,000.00
Rockefeller Bros. Fund					5,000.00
W.Rockefeller Matching Contribution					3,033.30
Tickets - Annual Meeting					802.50
Bank Error - Readjustment					20.00
Contributions					
Local Businesses	975.00	20.00	200.00	1,195.00	3,970.00
Individuals	1,014.00	116.00	476.00	1,606.00	2,706.00
Memberships	1,251.50	534.00	312.50	2,098.00	2,659.00
Refunds	3.00		50.68	53.68	53.68
	18,705.66	670.00	1,039.18	$20,414.84	$43,764.53

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MAY, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward May 1, 1968		$12,212.16
INCOME		
Contributions		
Local Businesses		20.00
Individuals		116.00
Memberships		534.00
	TOTAL INCOME	$12,882.16

EXPENDITURES

ACHR Salary	$ 2,135.51	
ACHR FICA	89.35	
ACHR Travel	424.02	
Printing	81.68	
Literature	9.00	
Postage	66.00	
Rent	110.00	
Retirement ACHR	45.11	
Insurance	169.74	
Office Supplies	97.03	
Program	30.00	
Petty Cash	20.00	
Loan VEP (To be reimbursed)	207.72	
Griswold, Emeritus Gift	400.00	
Griswold, Balance of SRC Grant and Clerical Aide	358.66	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 4,243.82
BALANCE		$ 8,638.34

ACHR
RECONCILIATION - May, 1968

Balance Bank Statement May, 1968		$ 9,357.47
Outstanding checks:'		
1589	$110.00	
1562	110.00	
1612	3.00	
1615	6.00	
1616	20.00	
1618	321.10	
1619	149.03	
		719.13
		$ 8,638.34

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

MAY, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	30 + 2 organiz.	77	677 + 7 organizations
Pine Bluff	10	2	210 + 2 "
Fayetteville	5	6	176
Conway	14	4	107 +1 "
Fort Smith	3	6	28
North Little Rock	2	4	38
El Dorado			9
Forrest City	11	7	33
Wynne			40
Camden			11
Hot Springs		3	15
Jonesboro	10	25	67 + 1 "
Other Cities, Ark.	1	2	124 + 3 "
Out of State	1		25
		TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP As of May 31, 1968	1,560 + 14 Organizations

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
APRIL, 1968

FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward April 1, 1968		$ 8,337.82
INCOME		
SRC Quarterly Grant-in-Aid		3,250.00
Contributions		
Local Businesses		975.00
Individual		1,014.00
Memberships		1,251.50
Wynne Council (Refund)		3.00
	TOTAL INCOME	$ 14,831.32

EXPENDITURES		
ACHR Salary	$1,858.28	
ACHR FICA	83.60	
Telephone	78.30	
ACHR Travel	13.02	
Printing	149.04	
Literature	5.20	
Postage	72.00	
Rent	110.00	
Retirement (ACHR)	42.61	
Office Supplies	97.36	
Program	69.65	
Griswold Research	30.10	
Petty Cash	10.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		$ 2,619.16
BALANCE		$ 12,212.16

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - MONTHLY

APRIL, 1968

CITY	MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS	NEW MEMBERSHIP	TOTAL TO DATE NEW ONLY
Little Rock	70	33	600 + 7 Organizations
Pine Bluff			208 + 2 "
Fayetteville	72	47	170
Conway	41	28	103 + 1 Organization
Fort Smith	7	4	22
North Little Rock	7	13	34
El Dorado			9
Forrest Cityq			26
Wynne			40
Camden			11
Hot Springs		2	12
Jonesboro		42	42 + 1 Organization
Other Cities Ark.	6	3	122 + 3 Organization
Out of State	2		25
		TOTAL NEW MEMBERSHIP COUNT AS OF APRIL 30, 1968	1,424 + 14 Organization

Ark. - M. + F.

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1968 BUDGET REPORT

INCOME	BUDGET	ACTUAL, 1967
GRANTS		
SRC Quarterly	$ 13,000.00	$ 13,600.00
Rockefeller Bros. Fund	5,000.00	5,000.00
Rockefeller Matching	2,500.00	-0-
Other Grants	-0-	210.00
	$20,500.00	$ 18,810.00
LOCAL		
Memberships	3,500.00	2,937.00
Member Contributions	4,100.00	3,951.00
Business Contributions	2,600.00	2,600.00
	$ 10,200.00	$ 9,488.00
SAVINGS	-0-	$ 2,000.00
TOTAL	$ 30,700.00	$ 30,298.00

EXPENDITURES	BUDGET	ACTUAL, 1967
SAVINGS	$ 2,000.00	-0-
SALARIES & BENEFITS		
Salaries	$ 16,800.00	$ 19,034.00
F.I.C.A.	739.00	765.00
Retirement	621.00	621.00
Insurance	377.00	377.00
	$ 18,537.00	$ 20,797.00
OFFICE		
Rent	$ 820.00	$ 1,500.00
Improvements	-0-	-0-
Telephone	950.00	950.00
Equipment & Furniture	50.00	52.00
Supplies	850.00	850.00
Postage	600.00	394.00
Audit	200.00	200.00
Bank Charges	20.00	10.00
Miscellaneous	100.00	100.00
	$ 3,590.00	$ 4,056.00
PROGRAM		
Printing	$ 850.00	$ 672.00
Travel	2,300.00	1,856.00
Literature	400.00	216.00
Meeting & Conference Expenses	2,608.00	745.00
Griswold Expenses	415.00	330.00
	$ 6,573.00	$ 3,819.00
TOTAL	$ 30,700.00	$ 28,672.00
Bank Balance 12/31/67 ACTUAL		$ 1,619.81

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

16 January, 1967

TO: Ed. Stanfield

FROM: Paul C. Williams
Research Assistant

Have received Action Patterns in School Desegregation. Would like about 5 copies of the book, please.

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

9 June 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are copies of the Arkansas Council's April and May financial reports and an accounting of our memberships. From now on we will be able to give you a monthly breakdown on memberships. What has made our total membership figure lower than we had anticipated has been the slow return on renewals dues in January, 1967. Beginning this year the Council will have one annual due date in March of every year; formerly dues came up in January and June.

We hope this information is sufficient for your records.

Sincerely,

Carole

(Mrs.) Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

Enclosures

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1st VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2nd VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

June 12, 1967

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1010 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

Thank you for the reports for April and May. I appreciate your setting things up so as to give me a monthly breakdown on memberships.

It would help if you could show, each month, the amount received during that month from each source (SRC grants, foundation grants, business contributions, individual contributions, membership dues) and the total from that source for the year to date.

We do appreciate your orderly way of doing things.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

From the Desk of . . .

CAROLE TAYLOR

f

5 July 1967

Dear Ed,

Things slipped my mind. Called Today for an audit - and the CPA will be coming in tomorrow. It shouldn't take very long after that.

Just wanted to let you know that we hadn't completely forgotten.

Best,
Carole

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK. ARK.

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

September 8, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter we received from the Principal of Pankey School, Little Rock, concerning the books from SRC's paperback book project. Thus far, this is the only reply we have from our request for evaluation of the projects. I will try again after the first rush of school is over.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Oregon Report made to the Little Rock School District. I personally feel that most of the suggestions given are sound, but am afraid that, as is the case with most reports, this one will be filed away. The report has created a great deal of controversy and interest in school matters.

Sincerely,

Carole

Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

CT/at
Enclosure:

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Rt. 2 Box 402
Little Rock, Arkansas
August 29, 1967

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Coleman:

I am sorry that your request is receiving such a late response. I am please to say the large volume of paper back books we (The Pankey Elem. School) received from the Southern Regional Council proved to be one of the most valuable volumes in our library. They are the most read books in the library, much of the information was used in the workshop. The students reading interest were increased greatly. The information gained was constantly under discussion.

We are happy to have been one of the few schools in Arkansas to receive the books.

Yours truly,

S. F. Thompson

S. F. Thompson
Principal

SFT/plr

Rt. 2 Box 402
Little Rock, Arkansas
August 29, 1967

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

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We are happy to have been one of the few schools in Arkansas to receive the books.

Yours truly,

S. F. Thompson

S. F. Thompson
Principal

SFT/plr

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

September 21, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I am writing this in Elijah's absence, He is in Hot Springs working on the excellent possibility of forming a council there.

We very much appreciate SRC's support of our workshop, and especially your speaking with our members. I spoke to Father Clancy this morning; he would like to have a Board of Directors meeting at 10:30 A.M. in Pine Bluff. He suggested that were you able to arrive in Little Rock at about 9:30 A.M. the three of us could drive to Pine Bluff together. However, if you get in later, I will pick you up at the airport. (It takes about an hour to get to Pine Bluff.) Please let me know if you plan to spend Saturday night in Little Rock, and I'll make hotel reservations for you.

Would you prefer to give an informal talk at the luncheon, or would you rather participate in the discussion concerning the role of the affiliate? I'm assuming that you might do both.

I agree that the agenda is packed, but we will try to structure the meeting so that we won't get bogged down on relatively unimportant matters such as administration information. I'm also working on a packet of information so that the representatives will be able to bring back ideas to their communities. We will present each of our program areas in the form of a panel with a discussion following the presentation.

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Also, could you send us about a dozen copies of you New South article at your earliest convenience so that we can mail them out with our letters concerning the workshop.

Thanks again, and we look forward to seeing you on October fourteenth.

Sincerely,

Carole

(Mrs) Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

CT:at

September 27, 1967

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

I am planning to be in Jackson on October 12 and hope to motor over to Pine Bluff on the 13th, perhaps talking to a person or two enroute. So I'll just plan to be on hand at AM&N College by 10:30 Saturday morning, if that will be satisfactory. Incidentally, can you suggest a likely place to stay in Pine Bluff Friday and Saturday? (I plan to catch a plane early Sunday morning.)

If for any reason you all would want to talk to me before the meeting, I could change plans so as to get to Little Rock Friday night, then fly from Pine Bluff as planned.

Especially in a gathering of this kind, my preference is simply to enter into the discussion. If it would help, however, I would be willing to give some kind of informal talk at the luncheon. What needs saying?

Under separate cover we are sending twelve copies of the essay.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

October 5, 1967

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

Thanks for your letter about the Pine Bluff meeting on the 14th. Roger. Willco. (That's pilot talk for 'Iuunderstand and I'll do it.' Ha!)

Tell Elijah that I appreciate the invitation, but will just stay at the Holiday Inn. Some time ago I decided that, for one who travels as much as I do, it is best to stay in a hotel or motel so as (1) not to strain my friendships and (2) to leave myself plumb free to go and come without concerns about etiquette.

Am looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

AFFILIATE WORKSHOP

DATE: Saturday, October 14, 1967

PLACE: Black & Gold Room, A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff

TIME: 10:30 a.m. Board of Directors Meeting
(All affiliate representatives welcome)

12 noon Luncheon
Speaker and consultant: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities, Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Georgia

1:30 p.m. - 4 p.m. Workshop

PURPOSE:
- Discuss the role of the local affiliate and the state ACHR office
- Gain ideas for programs
- Talk over problems faced by the local affiliates and state office

FEES: Travel cost for one car from each affiliate community and luncheon will be paid by the ACHR. Please make reservations by October 9th.

Contact your local chairman for further information

- Conway
- El Dorado
- Fayetteville
- Forrest City
- Fort Smith
- Jonesboro
- North Little Rock
- Ouachita County
- Pine Bluff
- Wynne

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

October 3, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

It would be fine if you could in in Pine Bluff by 10:30 A.M., Saturday, October 14. Elijah suggested that you stay at his home or at the Holiday Inn in Pine Bluff, which ever you want.

We think that the representatives need to be made aware of the importance of their role in sustaining the statewide organization - and not only financially. I know it's been said a number of times, but I feel that they should understand that the very existence of ACHR as a vital organization is dependent upon their development and activity. Perhaps you could tell them all this, tying in the general trend of civil rights in the South, during an informal luncheon talk.

Thanks very much. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Carole

(Mrs.) Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure:

CT:at

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
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STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

Council
Gen. Corr.

October 31, 1967

The Reverend Lymell Carter
901 North West Avenue
El Dorado, Arkansas 71730

Dear Mr. Carter:

It was a pleasure to get acquainted with you at the recent local affiliate workshop of the Arkansas Council held at Pine Bluff. I do hope that the El Dorado Council on Human Relations will continue to grow and increase in effectiveness.

I have written to my friend, Gary Jones, to tell him of my meeting you and to encourage him to lend any support he can to the local council.

If we can be of any service to you from this office, please let us know.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

cc: Elijah Coleman

Council
Gen Corr.

October 31, 1967

Mr. L. V. Gibson
236 Ash Street
Forrest City, Arkansas 72335

Dear Mr. Gibson:

It was a pleasure to get acquainted with you at the recent local affiliate workshop of the Arkansas Council held in Pine Bluff. I am delighted to know of the establishment of the Human Relations Council in Forrest City and I do hope that it will continue to grow and increase in effectiveness.

I was delighted to hear that my friend, Frank Toby, is President of the Forrest City Council. You will be interested to know that I have written to him and subsequently have received a long letter of reply telling me something about the situation there in Forrest City.

If at any time we can be of assistance to you out of this office, please call on us.

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

cc: Elijah Coleman

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

December 5, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I have just been told that the Little Rock School District is recruiting for the position of human relations director. (This was the job which Hardy Perritt had.)

Do you know of someone in the Atlanta area who might be interested? I feel that this job is especially important since the Superintendent is presently working on a pairing plan for parts of Little Rock. I'm not sure of the educational qualifications required, but I imagine that a graduate degree in sociology or human relations is necessary, plus experience in education and/or human relations. The salary is $16,000. The only problem with the job is that it is on a yearly contract basis - not much security. This is because the salary is paid from federal funds.

I'd very much like to see a first rate person for the job - someone with a great deal of sophistication and facility to communicate with both whites and Negroes. You know, the ideal, utopian human relations type!

Applications may be made to:

Mr. Floyd Parsons, Superintendent
Little Rock School District
West Markham and Izard
Little Rock, Ark. 72202

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
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WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Please have the person let me know that he has applied. I'd appreciate any help you and the staff might give us.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Carole

(Mrs.) Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

CT:aat

December 7, 1967

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

Thanks for your letter of December 5. I have written to three persons from whom we have received inquiry in the recent past about the Little Rock School District job. I think they are all able and well qualified, but do not know whether they will be interested or not.

Did you ever decide whether you will be coming to Atlanta or going to California?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

22 January 1968

Dear Ed:

Another loss for Little Rock. Bishop Fletcher has just assigned Walter to parish duties at Eureka Springs. (Not as "punishment", but because Walter requested a parish and this was the first one which opened up.)

As you can imagine, we're all sick about his leaving. Perhaps we've come to rely too heavily on him. What is really distressing is that he won't be on our Board - and at a time when his moderating influence will be needed.

Just thought you should know. Perhaps, in the future, someone might nominate him for the SRC board.

Regards,
Carole

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

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file

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

February 8, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are some items from our annual meeting including a list of new officers and board members. (We're still waiting for Jonesboro and Camden to nominate their board representatives.)

We are enclosing two copies of Will Campbell's speech. Augie did a great job as our luncheon speaker.

We had 75 at lunch, and 163 at dinner. Many remarked that there was a large number of new faces - very encouraging. We all felt that the panel discussion session was the most profitable; in fact, it probably will be expanded next year. (Thank God, this was my last annual meeting!)

Most disappointing was the fact that of our "to-be-organized" communities only Lafayette County and Hot Springs representatives showed up. Elijah feels strongly that affiliates can be formed there. (Hot Springs sent a white and Negro minister; the Lafayette County group was all Negro.)

Hope February 22 doesn't turn out to be another group therapy session for the state directors and SRC staff.

Best regards,

Carole

Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant

CT/ct
Enclosures

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1st VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2nd VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

February 13, 1968

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Administrative Assistant
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

Thank you for sending all of the material pertaining to the annual meeting. I particularly enjoyed reading Will Campbell's speech and the staff report titled, "Beneath and Beyond Passive Acceptance."

I, too, am disappointed that not many people showed up from the nascent chapters. Some how it does not seem it does not seem too surprising however.

I don't believe the February 22 meeting will be another group therapy session, although when you consider the group, therapy might not be such a bad idea.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

May 20, 1968

Mrs. Carole Taylor
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Carole:

Thanks for your letter of May 17. I am looking forward to seeing you around the office.

The proposal you outlined seems like a good one to me. I am passing it along to Pat Watters and Bob Anderson to see if they are interested and think it fits into our scheme (?) of things. I am about to leave for the week, but we can discuss it further when you get here.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

17 May 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I'm sorry you weren't in town on the first. I did talk with Vernon, and I have a job as a summer intern and am to write a "Know Your Arkansas Government" handbook.

Will be in Atlanta sometime during the week of June 10th; school starts on the 17th. Hope we'll get a chance to get together, and, of course, solve all the problems of human relations councils.

A friend and I were discussing a project which SRC might be interested in funding -- a kind of follow-up to "Hungry Children," i.e., what happens to these families when they migrate, and many of them do. This wouldn't be a study of migrant workers as such; Coles did that great psychological study. Rather, it would be a study of migratory patterns of these former rural and farm people, mainly using interview techniques and statistical analysis.

The study would contrast, for example, present and past living conditions -- present usually worse than past. It might look into new employment patterns and attendant problems. If many of these people continue to work in agriculture, the study could include the great farm centers in the North, especially Michigan and New Jersey. (Perhaps this country has forgotten Grapes of Wrath.)

We feel that such a study would have several important implications for governmental and private agencies:

1) residency requirements for voting and welfare;

OFFICERS — RABBI ELIJAH E. PALNICK, CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOE RAMOS, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
JAMES M. COATES, JR., 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FAYDORE HOWARD, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE I. TAYLOR, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MRS. CAROL TUCKER, OFFICE SECRETARY
REV. BEN GRINAGE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

2) educational needs of children from a Southern rural and low-income background;

3) a confrontation with the necessity for some kind of land redistribution program. This is nothing new or terribly radical. The following is from a letter the ACHR received from the Farmers Home Administration:

"A proposal ... for Government-supported purchase of farmland for resale to those not now able to qualify for Farmers Home Administration farm ownership loans was included in Title III of the original Economic Opportunity Act considered by Congress. Under this proposal loans and grants could have been made to state and local nonprofit corporations for the purchase and resale of farmland to low-income family farmers. The land would have been purchased at the market price as it became available. After development into family units it would have been sold to individuals at its normal appraised value. Compensation for any losses sustained by the corporation would have been in the form of Federal grants to the corporation.

"This program would have enabled many small landowners, sharecroppers, tenants displaced by machinery, farm laborers, and young people to remain on the farm. Due to the continuing rise in farmland prices, these families are not able to compete with the larger farmers, business and professional men and corporations for farmland that is available for purchase each year.

"However, the Economic Opportunity Act as finally approved by the Congress did not include this authority."

I've enclosed a copy of this letter in the hopes that Paul might be interested. If Emory Via is going to be on the SRC staff again, I think this project might also interest him.

Tommy Martin, a close friend of Vera Rony, initiated this idea and would like a chance to carry it out. He has had a great deal of experience working with unions organizing farm workers, (Augie Vanden-Bosche thinks highly of him,) and he has travelled extensively in connection with his work with migrants. He also has done a lot of research and writing.

Please let me know, as soon as you can, your thoughts on this project.

See you soon.

Best regards,

Carole

Carole Taylor

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

June 17, 1968

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Will you please send a travel voucher to our office so I can submit travel expenses incurred by Mr. Coleman May 26 when he attended the Human Relations Directors Association meeting in New York. It is my understanding that SRC agreed to pay half of the air fare.

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Carol Tucker

(Mrs.) Carol Tucker
Administrative Assistant

CT/s

Sent 6-19-68
C.L.

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
WILLIAM T. KELLY, TREASURER
STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

July 11, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150 to the Arkansas Council for the quarterly payment of our grant in aid program. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your earliest convenience.

Thank you for the very good report and for the financial statement and membership figures for April, May and June. I particularly enjoyed the Gazette account of Harry Ashmore's speech at the appreciation dinner. It was an unusually good and timely address.

Be assured of our very good wishes as you continue your preparations to join the Community Relations staff.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

$1,150.00

Arkandaa Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quaaterly payment, regular grant-in-aid

Regular grants

to state councils

October 10, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,000.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ark — Grants-in-aid

PROPOSAL FOR WELFARE STUDY

Presented to

Southern Regional Council

By

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
28 December 1966

PROPOSAL FOR WELFARE STUDY

The welfare system in Arkansas in the year 1966 is designed to deal with the needs of the poor of the nineteenth century. In our opinion neither the program, personnel, nor philosophy of the Arkansas State Department of Public Welfare measure up to the demands of the twentieth century. It is almost medieval in its attitude toward the Negro recipients.

This pilot project will be done almost entirely in the Negro community, for we believe that it is here that the inequities are greatest and that the inability of the program to deal with the needs of the situation most obvious.

We are told that in Arkansas the welfare program has been used as a club over the heads of the poor, most particularly the Negro poor. As farm labor needs decrease along with the decrease in the demand for unskilled labor, the welfare check is used more and more often as a method of social control.

The project will be confined to two or three counties in Eastern Arkansas (Phillips and St. Francis with perhaps a third), because we believe that they are typical of the 28 Eastern and Southern counties which comprise the Black Belt of Arkansas. We also believe that it is possible to see how inhuman the welfare laws are from the study of just two or three counties in the state.

No attempt will be made to present a composite picture of the entire state welfare system, for this would only distort the picture of the welfare system as a method of Negro control in Arkansas. This is because there are very few Negroes in Northern and Western Arkansas.

The object of this project is to work toward three goals:

1) Document discrimination Document the inequities of the welfare system as regards the Negro.

2) Show need for legislation Demonstrate that in 1966 many state and federal welfare regulations are inhumane so that pressure can be exerted on state and federal legislatures to change the welfare laws.

3) Welfare education Develop community and/or county wide groups that will help their neighbors deal with county welfare problems. This will be an attempt at welfare education: what their rights are and what they should do when their rights are violated. Groups like these can exert pressure in the state for change in state regulations as well as for change in working policies in the individual county welfare offices.

Because of a rapidly changing economy -- depending less and less on farm labor and unskilled labor -- which has not yet opened up training opportunities for the untrained on a massive scale, there will be increasing numbers of unemployed who will need at least short term welfare assistance. Therefore, we request that this study be undertaken now.

Staff and Method

Mr. Howard Himmelbaum, field worker, will be directly responsible to Elijah Coleman, Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Part-time workers may be utilized. Some may have to receive a small stipend for their time and work; they will be responsible to Mr. Himmelbaum.

All data will be gathered by means of interviews and the Welfare Data Form (attached). Personal interviews will be necessary to obtain information not within the specific categories on the form.

Work will begin by contacting people in the communities known to be interested in community affairs. They should help set up the program by announcing Mr. Himmelbaum's presence at churches as well as circulating flyers describing his work and the time and place where he can be contacted.

Plans call for the use of local churches to conduct interviews. It may be necessary to go to people's homes for interviews. Mr. Himmelbaum will be the only person interviewing. An important reason for this is that many people do not like to have their neighbors know about their personal affairs and problems. Mr. Himmelbaum has had extensive experience in community work. He has valuable contacts in Eastern Arkansas.

It will take between three and five weeks to organize and complete the original research in Phillips and St. Francis counties. (It may be possible to do some work in Monroe county. This will depend on the

length of time it takes to complete the work in the other two counties.)

Budget

The budget is figured on the basis of 21 days over a period of five weeks.

Housing, $8 @ day	$ 168.
Food, $6@ day	126.
Gas & Oil, $6 @ day	126.
Office supplies	50.
Telephone (long distance)	50.
Salary, $15 @ day	315.
Contingency *	50.
	$ 885.

* Cost for use of churches for meetings; stipend for part-time workers for their time and gas expenses.

Population by Districts:
District 1, 444,094
District 2, 443,892
District 3, 444,719
District 4, 453,567
Total Population — 1960 Census:
1,786,222

Arkansas Congressional Districts

Approved by Special Session
June, 1965

Percentage figures in green = percentage of Negroes in pop.

WELFARE DATA FORM

NAMES _____

CHILDREN :

NAMES AGES GRADES

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

YOUR AGE _____ ADDRESSS _____

CITY _____ TELEPHONE _____

RELATIONSHIP _____ NO. OF ELIGIBLES _____

SOURCES OF INCOME _____

DOES APPLICANT RECEIVE SOCIAL SECRUITY OR OTHER BENEFITS? _____

HOW MUCH? _____

DO YOU WORK? _____ IF YES, WHAT IS THE AMOUNT OF YOUR SALARY

_____

AMOUNT OF INCOME _____

BILLS AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES:

UTILITIES: _____ _____ _____

CLOTHING _____

FURNITURE BILLS _____

RENT _____ MEDICAL BILLS _____

_____

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK _____

FOOD (additional if recipient of surplus commodities) _____

_____

SCHOOL SUPPLIES (if children in home) _____

_____

LIST ANY ADDITIONAL SHORT-TERM RESPONSIBILITY THAT FAMILY MAY HAVE (ie. accident or illness)

NO. OF DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN HOME _____

TYPE OF HANDICAP _____

IS IT NECESSARY THAT YOU HAVE REGULAR PRESCRIBED MEDICINE? _____

HAVE YOU FILLED OUT FORM DPW - 23 WHICH IS THE APPLICATION FORM FOR ASSISTANCE WITH PRESCRIBED MEDICINE? _____

HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR APTD*_____

HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED APTD*_____

HOW MUCH ?_____ WHY WAS HE OR SHE CUT OFF?_____

_____

_____

HAS ANY PERSON IN THE HOME APPLIED FOR WELFARE ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO THIS CONFERENCE?

_____ WHAT TYPE OR WHAT PARTICULAR CATEGORY?____

_____

HAS HE OR SHE RECEIVED IT?_____ IF PAYMENT ASSISTANCE, HOW MUCH?_____

WHY WAS PERSON OR PERSONS CUT OFF?_____

_____

_____

AFDC or ADC:

IN CASE THAT FATHER DOES NOT LIVE IN HOME

NAME OF FATHER _____

AGE _____ ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ DOES HE ASSIST WITH CARE OF CHILDREN?_____

HAS MOTHER BEEN TO PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO LOCATE HUSBAND?_____

HOW LONG AGO?_____

WHAT WAS SHE TOLD?_____

_____

_____

IN CASE THAT MOTHER DOES NOT LIVE IN HOME:

NAME OF MOTHER_____

* APTD -- AID TO THE PERMANENTLY AND TOTALLY DISABLED

AGE_____ADDRESS_____

CITY_____DOES MOTHER LIVE WITH CHILDREN?_____

DID CASEWORKER PLAN BUDGET WITH APPLICANT?_____

HOW DID SHE EXPLAIN AMOUNT RECEIVED?_____

_____

FACTS ABOUT HOME:

DO YOU HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS?_____RUNNING WATER?_____

IS YOUR HOUSE EQUIPPED WITH AN INDOOR BATHROOM?_____DO YOU USE GAS?_

WOOD_____BOTH_____HOW MANY ROOMS ARE THERE INYOUR HOUSE?

PLEASE LIST THEM_____

_____

DESCRIBE THE GENERAL CONDITION OF YOUR HOME_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

WHEN DID YOU FIRST APPLY FOR WELFARE?_____

IS THERE ANY OTHER ADULT LIVING IN YOUR HOME?_____

IS HE EMPLOYED?_____DO THEY SHARE EXPENSES?_____

IF SO, TO WHAT DEGREE?_____

_____

_____

DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVE INCOME BY PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMIC OPPORTINUTY ACT?(YOUTH PROGRAMS, URBAN &RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, SPECIAL PROGRAMS TO COMBAT POVERTY IN RURAL AREAS?___

_____IF SO, WHICH ONE?_____

IF NO, HAVE YOU APPLIED AT THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION?_____

WHAT WAS YOUR ANSWER?_____

IS THERE A CHILD IN THE FAMILY WHO WORKS PART TIME?_____

WHAT IS HIS OR HER SALARY?_____HOW MUCH OS CONTRIBUTED TO THE FAMILY BUDGET?_____

IS THERE A MAN LIVING IN YOUR HOME?_____IF THE RELATIONSHIP IS LISTED AS HUSBAND, TELL WHETHER THE MARRIAGE IS LEGAL OR NON LEGAL____

_____

IF YOU HAVE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, PLEASE LIST BELOW_____.

_____

_____

_____

WELFARE DATA FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE # _____

CITY & COUNTY _____ AGE _____

CHILDREN:

NAMES	AGES	GRADE IN SCHOOL

CHILDREN ELEGIBLE FOR ASSISTANCE _____

SOURCES OF INCOME _____

DO YOU RECEIVE SOCIAL SECURITY OR OTHER BENEFITS? _____

_____ HOW MUCH? _____

DO YOU WORK? _____ WHAT IS YOUR INCOME? _____

TOTAL INCOME _____

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK _____

BILLS & RESPONSIBILITIES:

UTILITIES GAS _____ ELECTRICITY _____ WATER _____

CLOTHING BILLS _____ RENT _____

FURNITURE BILLS _____ MEDICAL BILLS _____

SCHOOL SUPPLIES _____ FOOD _____

HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR AFDC _____ WHEN? _____

HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED AFDC _____ HOW MUCH? _____

WHEN WERE YOU CUT OFF? _____

WHY WERE YOU CUT OFF? _____

WERE YOU NOTIFIED IN WRITING? _____

_____

WERE YOU TOLD THAT YOU COULD APPEAL? _____

DID YOU APPEAL? _____ WHY WAS YOUR APPEAL REJECTED? _____

_____

NAME OF FATHER OF CHILDREN IF HE DOES NOT LIVE AT HOME _____

_____ HIS ADDRESS _____

HIS AGE _____ DOES HE ASSIST WITH CARE OF CHILDREN? _____

HAS MOTHER BEEN TO THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO LOCATE HIM? _____

HOW LONG AGO? _____

WHAT WAS SHE TOLD? _____

_____

IN CASE MOTHER DOES NOT LIVE AT HOME

NAME OF MOTHER _____ AGE _____

ADDRESS _____ CITY & STATE _____

WHY ISN'T SHE WITH CHILDREN? _____

DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED PERSONS IN HOME _____

TYPE OF HANDICAP _____

IS IT NECESSARY FOR ANYONE IN FAMILY TO HAVE REGULAR PRESCRIBED MEDICINE? _____

HAVE YOU (THEY) FILLED OUT FORM DPW-23 (APPLICATION FORM FOR ASSISTANCE WITH PRESCRIBED MEDICINE)? _____

HAVE YOU EVER APPLIED FOR APTD* _____

HAVE YOU EVER RECEIVED APTD? _____ HOW MUCH? _____

WHY WERE YOU CUT OFF? _____

DID YOU APPEAL? WHY? _____

NAME OF WELFARE WORKER _____

HAS ANYONE IN HOME APPLIED FOR WELFARE ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO THIS CONFERENCE? _____ WHAT TYPE _____

HAS HE/SHE RECEIVED IT? _____ HOW MUCH? _____

WHY WAS PERSON CUT OFF? _____

WERE THEY NOTIFIED IN WRITING? _____

DID THEY APPEAL? _____

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU APPLIED FOR WELFARE? _____

WHEN WAS THE FIRST TIME? _____ THE LAST TIME? _____

HAVE YOU EVER FILLED OUT AN APPLICATION FOR AID? _____

_____

DID YOU APPEAL? _____

INFORMATION ABOUT CASE WORKER

NAME _____

DID SHE HELP YOU PLAN YOUR BUDGET? _____

DID SHE EXPLAIN WHY YOU RECEIVED AMOUNT YOU GOT? _____

WAS SHE NICE? _____

DID SHE ASK QUESTIONS THAT YOU WERE FULL OF PER BUSINESS? ____

* APTD -- AID TO THE PERMANENTLY & TOTALLY DISABLED

DID SHE ASK YOU THINGS ABOUT YOUR PRIVATE LIFE THAT OFFENDED YOU?

_____

FACTS ABOUT HOME:

DO YOU HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS? _____ RUNNING WATER? _____

INDOOR BATHROOM? _____ HEAT (WOOD/GAS) _____

STOVE (WOOD/GAS) _____

HOW MANY ROOMS? _____

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE _____

_____

IS THERE ANOTHER ADULT LIVING IN THE HOUSE? _____

WHO?_____

DOES HE/SHE SHARE EXPENSES? _____ TO WHAT DEGREE? _____

DOES ANYONE IN YOUR HOME RECEIVE MONEY BY WORKING IN AN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (YOUTH PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, ETC.)

IF SO, WHICH ONE? _____

_____

HOW MUCH DOES HE/SHE EARN? _____

IF NOT, HAS HE/SHE APPLIED AT THE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION? ____

_____

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS? _____

_____

IS THERE A CHILD AT HOME WHO WORKS PARTTIME? _____

WHAT DOES HE DO? _____

HOW MUCH DOES HE EARN? _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Ark - Grants-in-Aid

$885.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Special grant for welfare research and report

#319 -- Council

on Human Relations Consultants

December 30, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Paul Anthony

f-

$3,400.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly payment, grant in aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 13, 67

J Erwin Stanfield

$3,400.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants in aid to state councils

April 5, 67

J. Edwin Manfield

Ark - Grants - In - Aid

PROPOSAL FOR THE WRITING
OF A
SIMPLIFIED WELFARE MANUAL

To the

Southern Regional Council

From the

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

27 April 1967

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations believes that a simplified state of Arkansas Public Welfare manual can serve a very useful purpose within the scope of our operations. We are of the opinion that the manual will serve,

1) to increase the understanding and involvement of the various local councils;
2) to strengthen the relationship between the ACHR and local groups which have been organized by civil rights groups in eastern and southern Arkansas;
3) to help many poor people who have had problems with their county offices of Public Welfare and who were unaware that there was any way they could receive support and assistance.

There is no doubt in our minds that local groups can use this material to bring about meaningful changes in several county offices of Public Welfare. We also think that the materials already gathered can be used by civic groups as a basis to propose some liberal legislation in the state legislature.

We wish to submit a proposal for a ten week project. The work on the manual and the discussions with the interested civil organizations will be performed by Howard Himmelbaum, who conducted the wel= fare investigation in eastern Arkansas.

Budget.

Salary	10 weeks @ $100 @ week	$ 1,000.00
Office supplies		25.00
Telephone	For long distance calls	50.00
Travel and lodging	For consultation with local groups	105.00
Miscellaneous		20.00
	Total	$ 1,200.00

$3,400.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly payment, Grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 27, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ark-GRANTS

JPA
2/5

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 August 1967

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Arkansas Council on Human Relations

RE: Progress Report, Welfare Project: Simplified Welfare Manual

The tempo of progress on the projected Arkansas Welfare Rights Handbook is now moving into high gear. Our slow pace heretofore which makes this report late stems, paradoxically, from great activity. Interviews with welfare hopefuls, applicants, and recipients, observations of welfare agency practices, and representation of claimants at Fair Hearing procedures have taken up time, but these activities have also given insights into the problems at hand. First, there is a need to teach people what and where their rights are; this need is forcefully apparent. Second, without teaching sessions, seminars, discussion groups, etc., even middle-class readers of the handbook would find difficulty using and understanding a book modelled along the lines of the Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee handbooks.

We want a book that will be highly useable -- a household item for the people who most need it. We want to give them most of the information contained in something like the Mississippi Handbook, but written in simplified language, and set up in a physical format less forbidding to the eye, and with an editorial content more conducive to "reading on."

Toward these ends, we have constructed a master plan for the Arkansas Handbook. The outline form which follows is the skeleton which we plan to flesh out into the finished product within the next month. To give an idea of our vision of the end result, we have also included some sample sections.

ARKANSAS WELFARE RIGHTS HANDBOOK

I. Introduction

A. Why this handbook was written
B. What the handbook says and does.

II. The most important right -- Fair Hearing. Complete information concerning the appeal and hearing process.

III. General Rights -- Rights applicable to all dealings with the welfare department regardless of assistance categories.

A. Application procedure

B. Income eligibility

1. earned income limits
2. deductions which may be made from income.

C. Property eligibility

1. real property limits
   a. home
   b. rent
   c. land

2. personal property limits

D. Records (of cases kept by Welfare Department)

1. confidential or not

2. who can see records -- when, why

IV. Categorical Assistance

A. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

1. Who is eligible

   a. age - proof of age
   b. relationships
   c. residence

2. Budget

   a. minimum and maximum grants
   b. breakdown of budget amounts

3. Evidence of non-support

   a. disability
      i. mother
      ii. father

b. absence

i. substitute parent, evidence of
ii. legal requirements for location of absent parent

c. novice

d. illegitimacy

e. incarceration

f. medical care absence

4. Suitable home

5. School attendance

a. requirements
b. reasons for non-attendance
c. evidence of attendance

6. Additional service

a. family services division, Child Welfare
b. crippled children's program
c. associated agencies

i. who they serve
ii. what they do
iii. addresses

B. Aid to the Disabled (AD)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

a. age
b. residence
c. definition of "permanently disabled"

i. "permanently"
ii. "totally"
iii. evidence of, Medical Review Team

d. social report made by welfare worker

2. Budget

a. minimum and maximum payments
b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies which may provide aid

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

C. Aid to the Blind (AB)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

   a. age
   b. residence
   c. determination of condition

2. Budget

   a. maximum and minimum
   b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

D. Aid to the Aged (AA) [Same as Aid to the Blind]

V. Special categories - catagories available to all who can qualify above and beyond categorical assistance.

A. Medical care program

1. Who is eligible

2. Types of care
   a. hospitals
   b. clinics
   c. office care
   d. transportation costs
   e. dental care

B. Medical assistance to aged

1. eligible, age
2. residence
3. income, property

C. Supplemental medical care program

1. who is eligible
2. type of care
3. limits on assistance

D. Remedial eye

E. General relief

F. Work Experience Training Program

G. Food Stamp Program

1. eligible
2. procedure
3. loan assistance

H. Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. how it affects state welfare department and programs
2. provisions (especially discrimination)

S A M P L E S

I. Fair Hearing

As can be seen in the outline, we plan to put Fair Hearings in the spotlight with "front page" treatment. We reason that Fair Hearings are the welfare applicant's court of last resort. We want to emphasize strongly to the people what we consider to be their strongest weapon. This sample will also illustrate the editorial method we want to use -- easy to follow, emphasizing the essential facts, and the physical method: information broken into short sentences, numbered for clarity.

THE RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING IS ONE OF YOUR MOST IMPORTANT RIGHTS IN THE WELFARE SYSTEM:

When you are not allowed to apply for welfare
When you are kept waiting for help
When your application has been turned down

When you have not gotten enough help or money
When your money has been cut down or cut off
When your money has been held up or your case closed
When you are treated badly for any reason
When you feel the welfare agency's policy is unfair
Whenever you feel you have not gotten your rights:

Ask for a FAIR HEARING!

A. The welfare agency must tell you in writing what they will do for you. If you do not get a letter, if someone only tells you the welfare agency's decision, you should ask for a Fair Hearing right away.

B. You have only 30 days after you get the letter to ask for a Fair Hearing. Don't wait longer or you won't be able to get a Fair Hearing.

C. Write to the State Welfare Department in Little Rock and ask for a Fair Hearing. Tell them why you want a Fair Hearing. Ask a neighbor to help you if you have trouble writing.

State Department of Public Welfare
Little Rock, Arkansas

D. The state will write you back. Ten days later they will tell you when and where your Fair Hearing will be.

E. If it is hard for you to get there, write the State Welfare Department and ask for a Fair Hearing to be held in your house, or somewhere you can get to. Or ask your welfare agent to take you to the Fair Hearing. You have a right to these things.

F. Someone from the State Welfare Department will listen to both sides of the case -- your welfare agent's side and your side. You may have anyone you want to speak for you. They don't have to be a lawyer. You may have anyone as a witness -- relatives, friends, neighbors. Bring all the papers you have that will help you to explain your side of the story. To get help for your Fair Hearing, get in touch with,

Howard Himmelbaum
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
FR 6-3541

or call a lawyer.

G. The person from the State Welfare Department can decide to give you more money right away, or the State Welfare Department in Little Rock will decide your case. You will get a letter telling you what they have decided.

H. If you don't come to the Fair Hearing, you have 10 more days to write to the State Welfare Department for a new Fair Hearing. Don't wait longer or you won't be able to get a Fair Hearing.

I. If you are not satisfied with your Fair Hearing, you can:

1. apply for welfare help again
2. call a lawyer for help
3. write to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations
   1310 Wright Avenue
   Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

This sample comes from our section on general welfare rights, and treats the rights pertaining to the application process. This will illustrate the method we plan to use throughout sections three and four, that is, an introductory dialogue between a welfare applicant or recipient and a welfare worker. This, we hope, will catch people's attention, give them a situation to identify with, and "lure" them into the dicussion which follows, listing requirements and/or rights, as the case may be.

YOU: I need help for my children
WELFARE WORKER: We're too busy now. Come back some other time.

Don't take no for an answer.

A. You can apply at any time.
B. She must talk to you right away or tell you exactly when she will talk to you.
C. You can bring anyone along to help you make your application. You can fill out your application at home.
D. She must give you a booklet explaining how welfare works. Ask for it, if she doesn't.
E. She must tell you about Fair Hearing.
F. When she comes to your home, she must come at a reasonable hour.
G. She must send you a letter, within 30 days after you apply, telling you if you will get welfare or not.

This sample is from the AFDC section and covers school attendance as a requirement for aid.

YOU: Why did I get less money this month?
WELFARE WORKER: Your youngest boy is not in regular attendance at school.
YOU: But he's been home sick with the measles.
WELFARE WORKER: If he's not in school, we can't give you money for him.

This is not right. A child can't be dropped from welfare until the agency is certain that he will not return to school. If the boy were permanently sick, he could still get welfare. If he is sick only for a little while, he is still considered to be in school.

A. A child (6 - 17 years) who is regularly attending school is eligible for assistance or he can go to a private school for vocational training or for the handicapped, take private, full-time lessons if approved by the Department of Education, or take supervised lessons for the handicapped if approved by the Department of Education.

B. A child does not have to go to school if he is physically or mentally disabled, if he is not allowed in school by school authority, or if he is needed at home to care for a parent, and no one else can do it, or if he doesn't have enough money before he gets welfare. The welfare agency should help to get a child in school if he is not for any reason.

C. A child, 18-20 years old can get welfare if,

1. he is in school, full or part time;
2. he lives at home with the family between or during school sessions;
3. he does not have to take work instead of going to schoo;
4. he can choose whether or not to be included in the AFDC budget.

D. If you need proof that a child is in school, get a written statement from the school authorities.

$3,400.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly Payment, Grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

October 9, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants in aid to state councils

January 11, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

RHA(V)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 12, 1968

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Elijah:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Thanks,
Elijah Coleman

Clearcopy Onion Skin
FLUORESCENT

$188.08

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

XXX To pay expenses of guests (potential local council leaders) to annual meeting

Field Activities contingency

January 12, 1968

f

April 15, 1968

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Elijah:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

Elijah Coleman

Thanks

$3,250.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

April 15, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

July 26, 1968

Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Elijah:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-inpaid to the Arkansas Council for 1968.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

Enclosures (2)

Received Check # 4891 7/29/68
Elijah Coleman

Thank you!

$3,250.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 26, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

December 27, 1957

Rev. Colbert S. Cartwright
Chairman
4724 Hillcrest
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. Tilman C. Cothran
Vice-Chairman
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mrs. E. M. Sparling
Vice-Chairman
Route #5
Hot Springs, Arkansas

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Secretary
1919 Ringo
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. Charles C. Walker
Treasurer
1216 Chester
Little Rock, Arkansas

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Executive Director
211 Izard Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

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1109 State
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. L. C. Bates
P.O. Box 2179
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. W. Floyd Bates
125 Atkins
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. J. R. Booker
1522 Cross
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Wiley Branton
P.O. Box 426
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. John E. Burke, Sr.
108 Davis
Forrest City
Arkansas

Rev. Robert Chambless
First Christian Church
Russellville
Arkansas

Rev. George A. Chauncey
P.O. Box 248
Monticello
Arkansas

Mr. C. A. Christophe
809 State
Pine Bluff
Arkansas

Mr. Fred K. Darragh
Box 86
Little Rock
Arkansas

Mr. Thomas E. Downie
908 Union Life Building
Little Rock
Arkansas

Dr. Johan Eliot
204 East C Street
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Kyle Engler
836 North Highland
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mrs. E. D. Galloway
820 Prospect
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Mr. John Gammon, Jr.
Marion
Arkansas

Rev. George W. Gunn *
First Presbyterian Church
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

* New Members

Mrs. Vivian Hegwood
1519 Pulaski
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. J. Russell Henderson
110 North Cedar
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. William C. Howland *
First Christian Church
Ouachita at Grand Avenue
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Mrs. D. D. James
2204 Commerce
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. H. Charles Johnston
312 Louisiana
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. Dean H. Lewis *
Box 101
Springdale, Arkansas

Dr. J. F. McClellan, Jr. *
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Dr. George Mouton
Route #3
Greenbrier, Arkansas

Mrs. Guerdon Nichols
Box 11, University Station
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Mrs. James H. Rice, Sr.
5012 Stonewall
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Emma Scott
4923 Woodlawn
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rabbi Irwin Shor *
United Hebrew Temple
Fort Smith, Arkansas

Dr. Stephen Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Perry Taylor
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. William H. Thompson
#1 Edgehill Road
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Walter Trulock
616 Pyramid Life Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. J. R. Vinson
Brushwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. E. B. Williams
1719 Schaer
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Mike Willis
Route 6, Box 564
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Dorothy Otis Wyre
415 Mitchell
Conway, Arkansas

* New Members

Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

December 27, 1957.

OFFICERS

Rev. Colbert S. Cartwright, Chairman
4724 Hillcrest; Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. Tilman C. Cothran, Vice-Chairman
A. M. & N. College; Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Vice-Chairman
Route #5; Hot Springs, Arkansas

Mrs. Jesse B. Woods, Secretary
1919 Ringo; Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. Charles C. Walker, Treasurer
1216 Chester; Little Rock, Arkansas

Nat R. Griswold, Executive Director
1220 W. Capitol; Little Rock, Arkansas

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

*Rev. A. M. Anderson
1109 State; Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. L. C. Bates
P. O. Box 2179; Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. W. Floyd Bates
125 Atkins; North Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. J. R. Booker
1522 Cross; Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Wiley Branton
P. O. Box 426; Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. John E. Burke, St.
108 Davis; Forrest City, Arkansas

Rev. Robert Chambless
First Christian Church; Russellville, Ark.

Rev. George A. Chauncey
P.O. Box 248; Monticello, Arkansas

Mr. C. A. Christophe
809 State; Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. Fred K. Darragh, Jr.
Box 86; Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Thomas E. Downie
908 Union Life Building; Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. Johan Eliot
204 East C. St.; North Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Kyle Engler
836 North Highland; Fayetteville, Ark.

Mrs. E. D. Galloway
820 Prospect; Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. John Gammon, Jr.
Marion, Arkansas

*Rev. George W. Gunn
First Presbyterian Church; Arkadelphia, Ark.

Mrs. Vivian Hegwood
1519 Pulaski,; Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. J. Russell Henderson
110 North Cedar; Little Rock, Arkansas

*Rev. William C. Howland
First Christian Church; Ouachita at Grand Avenue; Hot Springs, Ark.

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2204 Commerce; Little Rock, Arkansas

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312 Louisiana; Little Rock, Arkansas

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Box 101; Springdale, Ark.

*Dr. J. F. McClellan, Jr.
A. M. & N. College; Pine Bluff, Arkansas

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Route #3; Greenbrier, Ark.

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Box 11, University Station; Fayetteville, Arkansas

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Mrs. Emma Scott
4923 Woodlawn; Little Rock, Arkansas

*Rabbi Irwin Shor
United Hebrew Temple; Fort Smith, Ark.

Dr. Stephen Stephan
Depart of Sociology; University of Ark.; Little Rock, Ark.

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914 Gaines Street; Little Rock, Arkansas

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#1 Edgehill Road; Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Walter Trulock
616 Pyramid Life Building; Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. J. R. Vinson
Brushwood Road; Little Rock, Arkansas

Rev. E. B. Williams
1719 Schaer; North Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Mike Willis
Route6, Box 564; Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Dorothy Otis Wyre
415 Mitchell; Conway, Arkansas

*New Members

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 1960

Officers (1 yr. term)

Mrs. Kyle Engler, Chm., 836 N. Highland, Fayetteville, Ark. (1962)*
Mr. W.M.Phillips, Jr., V.-Chm., Box 25, A.M.& N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. (62)
Mrs. E.M.Sparling, V.-Chm., Route 5, Box 425, Hot Springs, Arkansas (1963)
Mrs. Ben I. Heller, Sec'y., 16-A Rivercliff Apts., Little Rock, Ark.(1963)
The Rev. C. C. Walker, Treas., 1216 Chester St., Little Rock, Arkansas (1962)
MOVED TO MILWAUKEE

Directors (term expires in January 1961)

Mrs. L. C. Bates, 1207 West 28th St., Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. W. F. Bates, 125 Atkins Street, North Little Rock, Ark.
~~Mr. J. R. Booker, 1522 Cross, Little Rock, Ark.~~ deceased 10/11/60
Rev. C. S. Cartwright, 4724 Hillcrest, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. John Gammon, Jr., Marion, Arkansas
Rev. George W. Gunn, First Christian Church, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Mrs. J.Russell Henderson, 18 Wingate Dr., Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Wm. C. Howland, First Christian Church, Fort Smith, Ark.
Dr. J. F. McClellan, Box 42, A.M.& N. College, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Dr. Stephen Stephan, 1119 North Shady, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Mr. Mike Willis, Route 3, Box 564, Little Rock, Arkansas

Directors (term expires in January 1962)

Mr. Wiley Branton, P. O. Box 426, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Mrs. D. D. James, 2204 Commerce St., Little Rock, Ark.
Dr. Wm. J. Massie, 2217 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. G. D. Nichols, Box 11, University Station, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mr. Wm. M. Pierce, 2310 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
~~Miss Emma Scott, 4923 Woodlawn, Little Rock, Ark.~~ deceased 10/11/60
Mr. Ozell Sutton, Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Arkansas
Mr. Walter Trulock, III, Sherrill, Arkansas
Rev. E. B. Williams, 4312 S. 22nd St., Fort Smith, Ark.
Mr. J. Edwin Carothers, P.O.Box 502, Arkansas A.& M. College, College Heights, Ark.

Directors (term expires in January 1963)

Mrs. E. D. Galloway, 205 South Ridge Road, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Maynard M. Miller, 714 West Grand, Hot Springs, Ark.
Dr. Wm. H. Townsend, 507 West 31st St., Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. J. R. Vinson, Plaza Tower Apts., 6115 West Markham, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. W. A. Willcox, Jr., P.O.Box 3266, Forest Park Station, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Jesse B. Woods, 1919 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
Miss Parma Basham, #14 Longfellow Lane, Little Rock, Ark.

Other

Dr. M. A. Jackson, Chm., Pulaski Council on Intergroup Relations,
616½ West 9th Street, Little Rock, Ark.

()* indicates when term as director expires

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Nat Griswold

1) Current membership: 229

Associated group: Fayetteville Community Relations Council
Chairman: Dr. Keith Peterson
Route 4
Fayetteville, Arkansas

2) An Effective Project

Ministers' Retreat, October 6-7, for Protestant ministers of Pine Bluff and Little Rock, two centers confronted with decisions on desgregation, brought together in a beautiful camp twenty-six ministers for thirty hours in conference and with six meals. Kyle Haselden, Thomas Pettigrew, Will Campbell, and Kelly Miller Smith as resource persons served as lecturers and panel of experts to state the issues for pastors of local churches around the question: "What Can I Do Now to Aid Desegregation?" A group of sixteen ministers of Little Rock has had a two-hour breakfast conference each month since.

A Major Block

Absence of a sense of urgency among officials, among influential persons, devout do-gooders, well-wishers, and members of our Council. This means that public officials refuse to recognize the problems and the dangers of "sitting on the lid"; influential persons simply wait until officials came to see the problem; the committed exert no constant, consistent, persistent pressures or clamor to arouse those above them in power. Members of the Council lapse into inertia and apparent indifference at the first calm, even though that calm is at the eye of a social hurricane. Having eyes they see not, ears they hear not that "we have less than ten years to put our house in order".

3) Chm.: Rev. Charles C. Walker, 1216 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark.
V.chm.: Mrs. Joe R. Brewer, Route 1, Box 314, Scott, Arkansas
V.chm.: Rev. Maynard M. Miller, 714 W. Grand, Hot Springs, Ark.
Secy.: Mrs. Woodbridge E. Morris, 301 Ridgeway, Little Rock, Ark.
Treas.: Dr. William H. Townsend, 507 West 31st St., Little Rock, A rk.
Exec. Com.: Mrs. Jesse B. Woods, 1919 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Mike Willis, Route 3, Box 564, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. E. M. Sparling, Route 5, Box 425, Hot Springs, Ark.
Mr. W. M. Phillips, Box 25, A.M.& N. College, Pine Bluff
Mr. Worth Long, 607 W. 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Kyle Engler, 836 N. Highland, Fayetteville, Ark.
Rev. C. S. Cartwright, 4724 Hillcrest, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. W. Floyd Bates, 125 Atkins St., No. Little Rock, Ark.
Board: Miss Parma Basham, #14 Longfellow Lane, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Wiley Branton, P. O. Box 426, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Dr. R. F. Bryant, 1112 Linden, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Mr. J. Edwin Carothers, Box 502, A & M College, College Heights, Ark.
Miss Minnie Dawkins, Philander Smith College, Little Rock
Mr. Don Franks, 730 W. Maple, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mrs. E. D. Galloway, 205 So. Ridge Rd., Little Rock, Ark.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Board (con't)

Rev. George W. Gunn, 902 W. Maple, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mrs. J. Russell Henderson, 18 Wingate Dr., Little Rock.
Rev. William C. Howland, First Christian Church, Fort Smith, Arkansas
Dr. M. A. Jackson, 616½ West 9th, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. D. D. James, 2204 Commerce, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. Richard Kelley, 518 So. Pine, Little Rock, Ark.
Dr. Lewis M. K. Long, 110 Midland, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Gordon McNeil, 629 Gray, Rt.#4, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mrs. Guerdon D. Nichols, Box 11, University Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Dr. Keith Peterson, Route 4, Fayetteville, Ark.
Mr. William M. Pierce, 2310 Ringo, Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. A. M. Roberts, 620 E. 6th, No. Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. John Rorex, 4401 Woodlawn, Little Rock, Ark.
Mr. Ozell Sutton, Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Ark.
Mr. Walter Trulock, Route 2, Sherrill, Ark.
Mrs. J. R. Vinson, 6115 W. Markham, Apt. 7N, Little Rock
Rev. W. A. Willcox, Jr., P.O.Box 3266, Forest Park Sta., Little Rock, Ark.
Rev. E. B. Williams, 412 W. 53rd St., North Little Rock, Ark.

Ark. lists

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

MM: Please hold this - for future packet mailings etc — PA

21 June 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Here is the list of the registrants in our membership workshop on May 22.

You suggested these would be useful in your plans for mailings.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat Griswold
Executive Director

NG:cit
enc.

Haven't had a report from Kelly and the committee?

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Workshop for Members
22 May 1965

P A R T I C I P A N T S

* = ACHR members

1. * Alexander, Mr. F.L.
2101 Pulaski, Little Rock
2. * Allen, Rev. Sam
3010 N. Taylor, Little Rock
3. Angelica, Sister M.
Sisters of Christian Charity
North Little Rock
4. * Arnold, Mrs. Ruth
219 Linwood Ct., Little Rock
5. Bartholomey, Miss Gillis
1905 Topf Rd., N.Little Rock
6. Bates, Mr. L.C.
1207 W. 28th, Little Rock
7. Bates, Mrs. L.C.
1207 W. 28th, Little Rock
8. Berns, Dr. Karl
Dept. Health, Educ. Welfare
Consultant
9. * Boileau, Rev. David A.
1815 S. Prairie, Stuttgart
10. * Boswell, Mrs. David
12 Younger Rd., Little Rock
11. Boyd, Mrs. Fannie
205 N. Caranza, W. Helena
12. * Brewer, Mrs. Joe R.
Rt. 1, Box 314, Scott
13. * Carter, Rev. Lymell
803 S. Jackson, Magnolia
14. * Carter, Mrs. V.L.
1621 E. 38th, Little Rock
15. Cherry, Mrs. Jimmie
Newtown, Jacksonville
16. * Clancy, Rev. Walter B.
2500 N. Tyler, Little Rock
17. * Clay, Mrs. Florence
116 N. Water, Forrest City
18. * Cone, Dr. James H.
922 W. 11th, Little Rock
19. * Cone, Mrs. James H.
922 W. 11th, Little Rock
20. * Cooper, Rev. J.V.
3318 Summit, Little Rock
21. * Corbett, Rev. Paul
405 W. Jefferson, Jonesboro
22. * Darragh, Fred K., Jr.
P.O. Box 86, Little Rock
23. Davis, Mrs. Eddie H.
2000 State, Little Rock
24. * Dawson, Mrs. O.G.
2403 W. 13th Ave., Pine Bluff
25. * Denton, Herbert H.
2107 Pulaski, Little Rock
26. Dove, William
c/o Dawson
27. * Dowell, Mrs. Rosetta
215½ S. Willow, Fayetteville
28. * Efrid, E. Eugene
P.O. Box 366, Grady
29. Elliott, Lloyd
Southern Regional Council
Consultant
30. Epstein, Mike
208 Louisiana, Little Rock
31. * Evans, Mrs. John
500 W. 32nd, Little Rock
32. * Fingers, Mr. Andrew
2109 Izard, Little Rock
33. Finn, Mrs. R. R.
c/o Mrs. Floyd
34. Fisher, Miss Ophelia
c/o Dr. Sands
35. * Floyd, Mrs. G.M.
3717 W. 16th, Little Rock
36. Gant, Mr. A.W.
c/o Mrs. Dawson
37. * Glien, Mrs. L.C.
524 Hickory, North Little Rock
38. Goforth, Kennard
2602 Commerce, Little Rock
39. Goldstone, Miss Rita
Manchester, England
Visitor
40. * Gordon, Mrs. Frank
5208 Edgewood, Little Rock
41. Gray, Mrs. M.V.
c/o Mrs. Dorrus Martin
42. * Griswold, Nat
ACHR

43. * Griswold, Mrs. Nat
1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock
44. Haltom, William C.
6401 Osage, N. Little Rock
45. * Harris, Otis
3810 Snow Cir., Little Rock
46. * Hartsfield, Robert
2027 N. Arthur, Little Rock
47. * Henry, George I.
1918 E. 6th, Little Rock
48. Ishmore, C.A.
3521 W. 5th, Pine Bluff
49. Jacobs, E.J.
Ark. AFL-CIO
1408 Rebsamen Park Rd., LR
50. * Jarret, Mrs. W.L.
2123 Pulaski, Little Rock
51. * Jenkins, Mr. W.A.
2423 Park, Little Rock
52. * Jenkins, Mrs. W.A.
2423 Park, Little Rock
53. * Johnson, Rev. William
1804 E. Capitol, Little Rock
54. Jones, Jay
115 E. 9th, Texarkana, Ark.
55. Josita, Sister M.
c/o Boileau
56. * Kelly, Mrs. Richard
2601 W. Markham, Little Rock
57. * Kennedy, Mr. Lacy
P.O. 225, Madison
58. * Kerby, Mr. John
2623 N. Pierce, Little Rock
59. * Kerby, Mrs. John
2623 N. Pierce, Little Rock
60. * Keys, Rev. W.T.
901 N. West, El Dorado
61. * Laird, Mr. Knight
500 Elm, Jonesboro
62. * Laird, Mrs. Knight
500 Elm, Jonesboro
63. Lamb, Mrs. A.B.
c/o Fingers
64. * Lewellen, Rev. Herman
702 Kitchen, Jonesboro
65. * Lightfoot, Rev. Donald
2104 Edmonds, N. Little Rock
66. * Lytle, Rev. William
622 Montgomery, Clarksville
67. * Lytle, Mrs. William
622 Montgomery, Clarksville
68. * Martin, Mrs. Dorrus
Citizens Improvement Club, McGehee
69. Martin, Vance
Youth Opportunity Center
Capitol and Gaines, Little Rock
70. * May,Rev. Charles S.
Box 367, Newport
71. Meers, Paul
400 N. University, Little Rock
72. Miller, George E.
5016 Greenway Dr., N. Little Rock
73. * Miller, Nathaniel
Rt. 1, Box 296, Malvern
74. Mitchell, Burless
2407 W. 13, Texarkana, Ark.
75. * Moore, Mr. Leroy G., Sr.
900 W. 16th, Apt. 210, Little Rock
76. * Moore, Mrs. Leroy G., Sr.
900 W. 16th, Apt. 210, Little Rock
77. Morrison, Mrs. David C.
Rt. 2, Box 241H, Little Rock
78. * Murphy, Mrs. Patrick C.
423 Shamrock, Little Rock
79. McClure, Mrs. Phyllis
H.E.W., Consultant
80. McDonald, Johnnie
c/o Dawson
81. McGehee, Mrs. Edna
c/o Ross
82. McSwain, J.B.
2124 Rice, Little Rock
83. * Parker, Rev. Henry L.
919 S. Gaines, Little Rock
84. * Patteson, Alan
KBTM, Jonesboro
85. Pearson, Miss Barbara
2016 E. 4th, Little Rock
86. * Preyer, Mr. Virgel
3114 Arch, Little Rock
87. * Preyer, Mrs. Virgel
3114 Arch, Little Rock
88. * Roberts, Rev. A.M., Jr.
3225 High, Little Rock
89. * Ross, Mrs. M.L.
916 W. 34th, Little Rock
90. * Russell, Rev. P.H.
518 Cedar, N. Little Rock
91. * Russell, Mrs. P.H.
518 Cedar, N. Little Rock
92. * Sacks, Dr. Wilma
873 California Blvd., Fayetteville

93. * Sands, Dr. Mary K.
314 Western Ave., #2, Conway
94. * Smith, Miss Anne L.
1600 Battery, Little Rock
95. Smith, Mrs. Irene
3102 Pulaski, Little Rock
96. Smith, Miss Sara
3709 Pope, N. Little Rock
97. Stuart, Mrs. Donald W.
2816 Crouchwood, Little Rock
98. * Sutton, Ozell
ACHR
99. * Sutton, Mrs. Ozell
1218 W. 27th, Little Rock
100.* Taylor, Mrs. Carole I.
ACHR
101. * Terry, Mrs. A.L.
2105 Park, Little Rock
102. * Terry, Mrs. D.D.
411 E. 7th, Little Rock
103. Terry, Miss Mary Louise
1021 W. 10th, Little Rock
104. * Teske, Orville
3101 Madison, Little Rock
105. Timothy, Sister M.
c/o Boileau
106. * Thompson, Mrs. Rhodes
323 Auburn Dr., Little Rock
107. * Townsend, Dr. William
1304 Wright Ave., Little Rock
108. * Townsend, Mrs. William
1304 Wright Ave., Little Rock
109. Tucker, Richard
Youth Opportunity Center
Capitol and Gaines, Little Rock
110. * Turner, Mrs. Jessie
522 Locust, N. Little Rock
111. Walker, Otis
2201 State, Little Rock
112. Wallace, William
1106 E. 2nd, Little Rock
113. Washington, A.T.
3003 Chester, Little Rock
114. Washington, Mr. Roosevelt
115. * White, Rev. Wayne
817 W. 13th, Little Rock
116. * Wiley, Mrs. Johnnie
247 Terrace St., Hot Springs
117. * Williams, Mrs. Finley
2110 Wolfe, Little Rock
118. * Williams, Mrs. Marian E.
718 W. 20th, Little Rock
.119. Wilmore, Jacques
U.S. Comm. Civil Rights,
Consultant
120. Wilson, Miss Glenda,
1812 Allis, Little Rock
121. Winfrey, Rev. Frank N.
304 Lakeside, Newport
122. Winfrey, Mrs. Frank N.
304 Lakeside, Newport
123. Yeargan, Mr. Earl F.
105 Hiawatha Dr., Little Rock
124. Yeargan, Mrs. Earl F.
105 Hiawatha Dr., Little Rock
125. Yette, Samuel
O.E.O., Consultant
126. Zeigler, Mrs. R.K.
127. Ziskin, Miss Harriette
H.E.W., Consultant

Ark. - LISTS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Participants at the Local Affiliate Workshop held October 14, 1967
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

1. Edwin Stanfield, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia
2. Rev. Walter B. Clancy, Chairman, ACHR, Little Rock
3. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director, ACHR, Little Rock
4. Nat Griswold, former Executive Director, ACHR, Little Rock
5. Rev. Ben Grinage, Director, Arkansas Voter Education Project, Little Rock
6. Milton U. Oates, Executive Secretary, Opportunities Industrialization Center, (O.I.C.), Municipal Airport, 16th. and Bond, Little Rock
7. Mrs. Carole Taylor, Administrative Assistant ACHR, Little Rock

CONWAY (72032)

8. Mrs. Robert Goodloe, Jr., Chairman, Conway Council on Human Relations Route 4
9. Mrs. Orethe Law
10. Ben Lever, 1313 Factory
11. Dr. N. Patrick Murray, 2409 S. Meadow Drive
12. Dr. Mary K. Sands, 314 Western Avenue, #2

EL DORADO (71730)

13. Rev. Lymell Carter, Chairman, El Dorado Council on Human Relations, 901 N. West Ave.
14. Jake Dorton, 600 W. 5th.
15. J. W. Robinson

FAYETTEVILLE(72701)

16. Mrs. Rosetta Dowell, 215 S. Willow
17. Carlos Carr, 367 E. Center

FORREST CITY (72335)

18. L. V. Gibson, 236 Ash

FORT SMITH (72901)

19. Rev. Paul Lanier, Chairman, Fort Smith Council on Human Relations, 2200 Phoenix
20. Charles S. Nichols, 3012 N. "L"

JONESBORO (72401)

21. Knight Laird, 500 S. Elm.
22. Mrs. Knight Laird
23. Mrs. Watson

NORTH LITTLE ROCK

24. W. H. Williams, Chairman, North Little Rock Council on Human Relations, 616 Vine, N.L.R. 72114
25. Mrs. W. H. Williams
26. John W. Smith, 415 N. 21st., N.L.R. 72114
27. W. D. Goldsby, 713 Pine, N.L.R. 72114
28. Richard Delp, 919 E. 9th. Little Rock, 72202

OUACHITA COUNTY

29. James H. Wilkins, P. O. Box 27, Camden 71701
30. Lasker Bell

PINE BLUFF (71601)

31. Rev. P. H. Russell, Vice-Chairman, Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations 1123 Virginia
32. Mrs. Jane Ramos, A.M. & N. College
33. Capt. Carroll Messmore, 1101½ N. Cedar, #5
34. A. H. Miller, A.M. & N. College

WYNNE

35. Rev. C. M. Kennedy, Chairman, Wynne Council on Human Relations, P. O. Box 454
36. Jack Shaw, 1032 W. Poplar
37. Frank Tate, 711 "G"

OTHER

38. Johnny Lang, Republican Headquarters, Tower Building, Little Rock.

Ark. - LISTS

7 December 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Chairman, Rev. Walter Clancy, 2500 N. Tyler, Little Rock 72207

Vice-chairman, Mrs. John Samuel, 8 Pinnacle, Little Rock 72205

Secretary, Mrs. John Gray, 28 Whitmore Circle, Little Rock 72206

Treasurer, William Kelly, 5423 Maryland, Little Rock 72204

Charles S. Nichols, 3012 N. "L", Fort Smith 72901

Dr. Mary K. Sands, 314 Western Ave., #2, Conway 72032

John W. Smith, 415 W. 21st, North Little Rock 72114

Mrs. Knight Laird, 500 Elm, Jonesboro 72401

Rev. Lymell Carter, 901 N.West Ave., El Dorado 71730

Dr. William H. Townsend, 1304 Wright Ave., Little Rock 72206

Mrton Gitelman, 1631 Maxwell Dr., Fayetteville 72701

Mrs. Patrick Murphy, 423 Shamrock, Little Rock 72205

U.S. Brown, 219 E. 2nd, Pine Bluff 71601

(ex-officio: Nat Griswold, 1220 W. Capitol, Little Rock 72207

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

LOCAL AFFILIATES	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
Conway Council on Human Relations Mrs. Robert Goodloe, Jr., President Route 4, Conway 72032	51
Fayetteville Community Relations Association Mrs. Lodene Deffebaugh, President 208 E. Meadow, Fayetteville 72701	40
Fort Smith Council on Human Relations Rev. Paul Lanier, President 72901 2700 S. Savannah, Fort Smith	10
Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations 71601 Rev. Don Sheffield, President P.O. Box 462, Pine Bluff	128
North Little Rock Council on Human Relations Mr. W.H. Williams, President 616 Vine, North Little Rock 72114	41
El Dorado Council on Human Relations Rev. Lymell Carter, President 71730 901 N. West, El Dorado	7
Forrest City Council on Human Relations Rev. J.F. Cooley, President 222 S. Beach, Forrest City 72335	22
Wynne Council on Human Relations Rev. C.M. Kennedy 72396 P.O. Box 454, Wynne	21
Ouachita County Council on Human Relations Dr. James Guthrie, President 530 Jefferson Street, S.W., Camden 71701	new

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Ark. - LISTS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Officers and Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN:

Rev. Walter B. Clancy (white)
Catholic priest; professor of sociology

VICE-CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF MEMBERSHIP:

Richard Groepper (white)
Has recently moved to Texas and is employed by the regional O.E.O. office.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF FINANCES:

Mrs. John Samuel (white)
Housewife; part owner of a clerical and mailing service.

SECRETARY:

Mrs. John Gray (Negro)
Housewife

TREASURER:

William T. Kelly (white)
Insurance agent

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Charles Nichols (Negro); factory worker
Dr. Mary K. Sands (white); retired professor of speech
John W. Smith (Negro); contractor
Dr. W. H. Townsend (Negro); optometrist
Morton Gitelman (white); professor of law
U.S. Brown (Negro); funeral home director
Mrs. Patrick Murphy (white); director of information, Arkansas State Department of Education, Federal Programs
Rev. Lymell Carter (Negro); Methodist minister
Mrs. Knight Laird (white); housewife

ARK - LISTS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM

June 27, 1966

TO: **State Council Directors**

FROM: **J. Edwin Stanfield**

We would like to have, at your convenience, current lists of (1) names and addresses of members of your Board of Directors and (2) names and addresses of chapter presidents and/or a key leader.

We are asked occasionally to supply the name of a human relations council leader in a particular city and we sometimes are unable to do so. Your help will be appreciated.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

BOARD

Rev. Walter B. Clancy, chairman, 2500 N. Tyler, Little Rock
Mr. W.T. Kelly, vice chairman, 5423 Maryland, Little Rock
Dr. W.H. Townsend, vice chairman, 1304 Wright Ave., L.R.
Mrs. Frank Gordon, secretary, 5208 Edgewood, L.R.
Mr. U.S. Brown, Sr., 219 E. 2nd, Pine Bluff
Rev. Henry H. Tyler, 1st Christian Church, 3600 Free Ferry, Fort Smith
Mrs. Patrick Murphy, 423 Shamrock, L.R.
Mr. John W. Smith, 415 W. 21st, North LittleRock
Rev. Lymell Carter, 901 N. West Ave., El Dorado
Dr. Mary K. Sands, 314 Western Ave., #2, Conway
Mr. Lyell Thompson, 412 Ila, Fayetteville,
Mr. Knight Laird, 500 Elm Ave., Jonesboro

AFFILIATES

Rev. Donald Sheffield, P.O. Box 462, Pine Bluff
Rev. Jerry Canada, 1st Methodist Church, Fort Smith
Mr. W. H. Williams, 616 Vine, North Little Rock
Mr. Ferris Baker, 32 Timothy Lane, Conway
Mr. Edwin Greenebaum, 1500 Cleveland, Route 4, Fayetteville

20 July 1966 Carole Taylor
Secretary

Arkansas

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Mrs. Dorothy Nichols
c/o Dean G. D. Nichols
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Dr. Stephen Stephan
Department of Sociology
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas

Reverend F. T. Guy
908 Cross Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. John Elliott
204 East C Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Dorothy Wyre
Conway, Arkansas

Mrs. Daisy Bates -Ex Off-SRC
1804 Bishop Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. D. D. James
2204 Commerce Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Harry S. Ashmore
5424 Southwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dr. George Iggers
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Perry Taylor
1716 Marshall Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. Vivian Hegwood
1510 Pulaski Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Mike Willis
Route 6, Box 438
Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. J. R. Booker
Century Bldg.
Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Wiley Branton
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. C. A. Christoff
A.M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mrs. Bernice Moore
1810 High Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. W. Floyd Bates
125 Atkins Street
North Little Rock, Arkansas

Reverend C. S. Cartwright
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest & Spruce Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas

Fred K. Darragh, Jr.
P. O. Box 86
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. O. G. (Ethel B.) Dawson
P. O. Box 912
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Reverend Charles C. Walker
1216 Chester Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Jimmie Karam
305 Main Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Miss Mollie Heath Conn
221 East Fourth Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. J. Russell Henderson
110 North Cedar Street
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mrs. E.D. Galloway
820 Prospect
Hot Springs, Ark.

Arkansas.

OFFICERS:

Chairman	Fred K. Darragh, Jr.
First Vice-Chairman	Reverend C. C. Walker
Second Vice-Chairman	Harry S. Ashmore
Secretary	Mrs. E. B. Dawson
Treasurer	Reverend C. S. Cartwright

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Fred K. Darragh, Jr.
Reverend C. C. Walker
Harry S. Ashmore
Mrs. E. B. Dawson
Reverend C. S. Cartwright
Perry Taylor
Mrs. W. Floyd Bates

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE:

Reverend C. S. Cartwright - Chairman
C. A. Christoff
Dr. George Iggers
Mrs. Dorothy Wyre
Ozell Sutton - 1500 South Cross, Little Rock, Arkansas

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

Mrs. D. D. James - Co-Chairman
Miss Mollie Heath Conn - Co-Chairman

Arkansas Division of SRC organized at a meeting in Little Rock on March 31, 1950, by Mrs. Tilly:

Rev. W. W. Wilke, President 1950-1952

Rev. Lewis H. Deer, President 1952-1953

Rev. Charles C. Walker, Secretary 1950-

Mrs. W. Floyd Bates, Treasurer

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith, Vice-president

Division inactive 1953-1954.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations organized on December 2, 1954:

Fred Darragh, President

Rev. Charles C. Walker, Vice-president

Mrs. E. B. Dawson, Secretary

Rev. C. S. Cartwright, Treasurer

ARKANSAS

Mrs. John Rust, widow of the inventor of the cotton picker might be interested. He had been interested and had promised to help the Council as soon as litigation concerning royalties was settled. Address - Pine Bluff, Arkansas

HARRY ASHMORE - Editor of Arkansas Gazette, acting head of Arkansas Division.

Ocie Lee Smith, Vice-Chairman

Mrs. W. F. Bates, North Little Rock, - Secretary-Treasurer

ARKANSAS

Mr. Edward D. Robinson, Principal
Blevins Training School
Box 104
Blevins

Dr. John T. Caldwell
217 Ozark Avenue
Fayetteville

Mr. J.R. Booker
Century Building
Little Rock

Rev. Colbert S. Cartwright
Pulaski Heights Christian Church
Hillcrest and Spruce
Little Rock

Mr..Fred K. Darragh, Jr.
Box 86
Little Rock

Mr. John R. Ewbank (Fellow)
Philander Smith College
Little Rock

Mr. Marquis LaFayette Harris
Philander Smith College
Little Rock

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Iggers
1118 Izard Street
Little Rock

Mr. G. W. Ish
210 Century Building
Little Rock

Mr. and Mrs. A.T. Miller
1853 Ringo
Little Rock

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
1500 Bishop Street
Little Rock

Miss Sadye Thompson(Neighborhood Sec'y)
Urban League
914 Gaines Street
Little Rock

Mr. U. S. Bond
Madison

Mrs. W. E. Bates
125 Atkins Street
North Little Rock

Mr. Paul Clanton
Box 778
Pine Bluff

Mr. and Mrs. O.G. Dawson
P. O. Box 912
Pine Bluff

Mr. and Mrs. Butler Henderson
Box 23
A and M College
Pine Bluff

Mrs. John Trotter
132 Park Place
Pine Bluff

Ark - M + M

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

NEWSLETTER SPECIAL 3 January 1967

Saturday, 14 January 1967 **ANNUAL MEETING** Hotel Albert Pike Little Rock

The Annual Meeting is an up-coming event which we feel is most important!

Mr. Lyell Thompson of Fayetteville and his committee have been working with the staff on the schedule, keynote speaker, and other details of the meeting. As of now, this is how things look:

We feel most fortunate to have as our keynote speaker at the dinner session, STEPHEN N. SHULMAN, chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Mr. Shulman has been in government service for seven years, working first in the Department of Labor and then with the Department of Defense. During his stay with the Defense Department he was General Counsel of the Air Force. Shulman received his A.B. from Harvard University and his LL.B., cum laude, from Yale University. At Yale he was Editor-in-Chief of the Yale Law Journal.

Paul Anthony will be a second speaker for the meeting. Anthony, who is Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, will speak at the Advisory Council luncheon, to which members, of course, are invited.

The schedule is as follows:

12 noon - 2 p.m.	Luncheon: Mirror Room Paul Anthony, speaker; Advisory Council urged to attend. Staff reports.
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Advisory Council Panel, Affiliate reports Dr. William H. Townsend, presiding
4 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Membership Meeting: resolutions, election of officers, democratic deliberation.
7 p.m.	Dinner: Tiki Terrace Room Address: Stephen N. Shulman, Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

We feel that this is an outstanding program which will be worth your while. Please make plans to attend.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

A N N U A L M E E T I N G
Saturday, 14 January 1967

Registration and Reservations

Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

Reserve _____ place(s) for luncheon ($2.25)

_____ place(s) for dinner ($3.50)

Mail to ACHR, 1310 Wright Ave., Little Rock 72207 BEFORE January 12, 1967.

Ark - M+M

ANNUAL MEETING 1968

of

THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

at the

ALBERT PIKE HOTEL

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

January 27, 1968

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN	Reverend Walter B. Clancy
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN	Richard Groepper
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN	Mrs. John Samuel
SECRETARY	Mrs. John Gray
TREASURER	William T. Kelly

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

U. S. Brown	Pine Bluff
Reverend Lymell Carter	El Dorado
Morton Gitelman	Fayetteville
Mrs. Knight Laird	Jonesboro
Mrs. Patrick Murphy	Little Rock
Charles S. Nichols	Fort Smith
Dr. Mary K. Sands	Conway
John W. Smith	North Little Rock
Dr. William H. Townsend	Little Rock

CHAIRMEN OF LOCAL COUNCILS

Reverend Lymell Carter	El Dorado Council
Reverend J. F. Cooley	Forrest City Council
Mrs. Lodene Deffebaugh	Fayetteville Council
Mrs. Robert Goodloe	Conway Council
Dr. James Guthrie	Ouachita County Council
Reverend C. M. Kennedy	Wynne Council
Reverend Paul Lanier	Fort Smith Council
Captain Carroll Messmore, Co-chairman	Pine Bluff Council
Reverend P. H. Russell, Co-chairman	Pine Bluff Council
Mr. W. H. Williams	North Little Rock Council

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. Rosalind Abernathy	Little Rock
Ferris Baker	Conway
Mrs. W. Floyd Bates	Quitman
Bill Becker	Little Rock
Mrs. Noland Blass, Jr.	Little Rock
Mrs. Joe Brewer	Scott
The Right Reverend Robert Brown	Little Rock
Reverend Donald Campbell	Little Rock
Reverend Jerry Canada	Fort Smith
Fred Darragh, Jr.	Little Rock
Dr. Ernest Dixon	Little Rock
Mrs. Kyle Engler	Fayetteville
Mrs. John Evans	Little Rock
The Most Reverend Albert Fletcher	Little Rock
Mrs. Byron House, Jr.	Little Rock
Dr. M. A. Jackson	Little Rock
Reverend J. D. Jamison	Monticello
Reverend W. T. Keys	Hope
Ted Lamb	Little Rock
Reverend Herman Lewellen	Jonesboro
Reverend Erwin McDonald	Little Rock
Dr. Joe Norton	Little Rock
Dr. Elijah Palnick	Little Rock
Mrs. Hugh Patterson, Jr.	Little Rock
Alan Patteson, Jr.	Jonesboro
Colonel George D. Rogers	Hot Springs
Mrs. Preston Russell	Pine Bluff
Dr. Wilma Sacks	Fayetteville
Mrs. Irene Shropshire	Little Rock
Mrs. Booker Worthen	Little Rock
Mrs. James Youngdahl	Little Rock

STAFF

Elijah Coleman	Executive Director
Mrs. Carole Taylor	Administrative Assistant
Mrs. Carol Tucker	Secretary
Howard Himmelbaum	Welfare Project Director
Reverend Ben Grinage	Director, Arkansas Voter Education Project
Gene Reeder	Administrative Assistant Arkansas Voter Education Project

ANNUAL MEETING

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS JANUARY 27, 1968

PLACE: Hotel Albert Pike, Seventh & Scott, Little Rock

DATE: Saturday, January 27, 1968

SCHEDULE:

9:30 a.m. Registration. (Mezzanine)

10:00 a.m. Membership Meeting. (Parlors A,B,C)
Finances; Membership; ACHR Presidential Statement; Elections.

12:00 Noon Advisory Council Luncheon. (Mirror Room)
OPEN TO PUBLIC Staff Report

Address: August VandenBosche, Executive Director, Florida Council on Human Relations

2-4 p.m. Panel Discussion & Affiliate Reports.
Parlors A,B,C.

Panel on ACHR Program Areas:

Employment	-	John Reid, Urban League, Skills Bank.
Housing	-	John W. Walker, Attorney, NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund, Inc.
Education	-	Sara Murphy, Information Officer, Federal Programs, Arkansas State Department of Education.
Voter Education	-	Reverend Ben Grinage, Director, Arkansas Voter Education Project.
Welfare	-	Howard Himmelbaum, Director, Welfare Project.

Affiliate Reports:

Conway	North Little Rock
Fayetteville	Ouachita County
Fort Smith	Pine Bluff
Forrest City	Wynne
El Dorado	Jonesboro

5:30 p.m. Reception. (Mezzanine) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

6:30 p.m. Banquet. (Tiki Terrace Room) OPEN TO PUBLIC.

Address: Reverend Will Campbell, Committee of Southern Churchmen, Nashville, Tennessee.

WHO'S WHO

AUGUST VANDENBOSCHE

Former Presbyterian minister; Vice-president, Florida Christian Migrant Ministry; Chairman, Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers; native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania; B.A., Washington and Jefferson College; B.D., McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

WILL CAMPBELL

Formerly with Racial and Cultural Relations Department, National Council of Churches; author of Race and the Renewal of the Church; mediator, advisor in contact with groups such as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP; native of Liberty, Mississippi; A.B., Wake Forest College; B.D., Yale University.

BENEATH AND BEYOND PASSIVE ACCEPTANCE

A Staff Report Presented at the

Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Little Rock, Arkansas

27 January 1968

In a recent Saturday Review article entitled "Little Rock, Ten Years Later," John Edgerton quotes James M. Coates, a former Little Rock School Board member, as saying, "In the text of the report (Oregon Report) the researchers concluded that the mood of the Little Rock community toward school integration was one of a generally passive acceptance." "It was," he continues, "probably their biggest miscalculation."

In the minds of the Little Rock voters during the September, 1967, school election, the issue was, for or against the Oregon Report; that is, for or against a long-range plan for maximum school integration. The vote proved "passive acceptance" an invalid conclusion.

It is understandable how a community may be judged to be passively accepting the necessity for integration, not only in the area of education, but in many facets of American life. Walk into any town and you may hear: "They have the 1964 Civil Rights Bill -- what more do they want?" Or, "Of course, we're for equal employment opportunities, but we can't find any qualified Negroes." Or again, "We Negroes shouldn't push too hard; people will accept integration. It just takes time." Then, you may hear someone say, "We have no trouble here; we all get along just fine." And the most familiar: "Come together and discuss local problems? Well, we've always talked with each other. Of course, we don't make a big thing of it -- we don't want an organization. We just like to talk on a one to one basis."

It took a long time to get just this far -- to the point of passive acceptance from the point of brutal, physical resistance. And during that time the state councils on human relations played a vital role. The councils served as a valuable liaison between federal agencies and the communities; between Negro community and the white. The staff worked quietly, but persistently, trying to convince people that we must accept the facts of a changing society. Slowly there evolved a general mood acknowledging that

the issue of integration would be around for a long time. People were saying, in effect, "Now it's the law of the land; there's not much more to do."

Beneath the one level of passive acceptance of integration, there lies a stubborn fear of meaningful change. When the challenge is brought forward, as it was in Little Rock during the school elections, the fear comes out.

Then, can an attitude of passive acceptance mean anything toward the progress of a total community in terms of better human relations? We think not. In fact, one of the greatest challenges in our efforts to organize local ACHR affiliates is expressed by people who say, without hesitation, that they have no desire to be a part of another group that just talks about good human relations. Nor do they want to be a part of a "gate keeping force" for those who would maintain the status quo.

These expressions from members of the ACHR and potential members suggest that many want a program leading beyond passive acceptance. As we learned from our Local Affiliate Workshop, they desire a program of community involvement and activity. In response to this desire the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, during the past year, has worked in the following program areas.

A. EDUCATION.

The State Office of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations has continued to service local affiliates and other community groups in the area of student and faculty desegregation. Although much of the work in this area has been handled by litigation, the ACHR has distributed a questionnaire and checklist for school desegregation. In this questionnaire we have listed numerous items which each affiliate should know about its local school district.

We have found that one serious problem resulting from school desegregation is that of Negro faculty displacement. It was the alertness of the Jonesboro Chapter which challenged the firing and demoting of several Negro teachers in that district.

The State Office has continued its interest in the programs under Public Law 89-10, Title I. The Council plans to assist local affiliates in their investigation of this vital educational program. We have also assisted a number of local groups determine salary discrepancies between Negro and white faculty members.

B. EMPLOYMENT.

It goes without saying that equal employment opportunities are essential for the progress of our State. The State Office has been working closely with the regional office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in their investigations of alleged employment discrimination throughout Arkansas.

The Staff of the Arkansas Council feels that a prime problem in the area of employment is the communication gap between private industry, which, in good faith, may be seeking minority applicants, and the Negro community, which has been long accustomed to job refusals.

In order to encourage more Negroes to apply and take examinations for jobs, and in order to document cases of employment discrimination, the ACHR has concluded the writing of a proposal dealing specifically with employment problems.

C. HOUSING.

Unfortunately, the area of private, open housing has been given too little attention during 1967. We would hope that some of our local affiliates might consider making this a program area.

Two local affiliates have devoted a great deal of time to the area of public housing and urban renewal. The Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations supported a public housing proposal presented to Pine Bluff voters in June, 1967.

The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations had made every effort to bring the needs of the Urban Renewal community to the attention of the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Agency. Their efforts were partially rewarded when the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development notified North Little Rock that the Metroplan Area Planning Commission would no longer be considered a "citizens advisory group"; and when HUD blocked a normally routine change proposed by NLR after the protest of a group of citizens led by the Chairman of the Housing Committee of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations.

D. WELFARE.

The director of the Welfare Project has assisted approximately 70 individuals with problems concerning food stamps, training programs, and welfare assistance. He conducted six welfare seminars, five in eastern Arkansas and one with the Fort Smith Council on Human Relations.

The awareness by the Arkansas State Department of Public Welfare of our interest in welfare rights has resulted in a number of changes in informal procedural methods. For example, a number of county offices have conformed to regulations by informing recipients of removal from welfare by written notice stating cause for removal.

Plans for 1968 include conducting seminars in cooperation with each ACHR local affiliate and other civic and community organizations throughout the State. Work on a simplified welfare manual is nearing completion, and it should be ready for distribution by the end of March.

E. VOTER EDUCATION.

The Arkansas Voter Education Project expanded its program in 1967 to affect 36 counties in eastern and southern Arkansas, including Pulaski and Jefferson counties. The present structure of the AVEP consists of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and one representative from each of the four congressional districts of Arkansas. The Advisory Committee is composed of selected leaders of organizations and institutions with statewide scope; and one representative from each of the 36 counties involved in the project. The AVEP staff consists of the Executive Director and an Administrative Assistant.

This structure was formulated at the first statewide organizational meeting and leadership training institute held on July 8, 1967, in Camden, and will remain intact until the second statewide convention to be held in 1968.

The 1967 program of AVEP was focused around the following areas:

1. The initial and continuous emphasis on serving local and county organizations, and organizing in those areas where local groups are nonexistent or inoperative;

2. The planning and coordination of voter registration surveys and campaigns during elections; and

3. The sponsoring of leadership training institutes for the purpose of giving guidance and technical information to local leaders.

One of the more tangible examples of AVEP programming was the September, 1967, school board elections. There were 22 Negro candidates running in 12 counties, representing 15 separate school districts. For many of these districts this was the

first year that there was an organized attempt to elect Negro school officials. In Jefferson County 6 Negroes ran for positions in 5 districts. Of this number one was elected to serve on the Wabbaseka District Board; in the Linwood School District, where a Negro was elected last year to serve on a five member school board, two Negro candidates were elected in 1967. To the best of our knowledge this is the only integrated school district in the South with a Negro majority serving on the board of directors. In the Dollarway District the Negro candidate lost by 147 votes; over 2,100 voters participated in that election. In Little River County a Negro was elected over the opposition of 2 white candidates to serve as director of the Ashdown School District; another Negro was defeated in his race for another position in the district.

CONCLUSION

Last year the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights conducted hearings of the Commission's State Advisory Committees concerning urban racial problems. Loss of faith among minority citizens in America's commitment to deal with their grievances was reflected in testimony indicating impatience with "dialogues," studies and reports.

Edward Becks, a Negro civil rights leader who lives and works in East Palo Alto, California, observed:

> "This question of creating a dialogue seems to be almost completely out of context, because this is where we were 20 years ago, you know, trying to create this dialogue and it seems that maybe we were more successful at this 20 years ago than we are today, and I think that many people in the community today just do not visualize any effort in connecting ourselves with the greater community as being very serious."

Mr. Beck's pointed criticisms ought to make us, as members of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, re-evaluate our role and methods. Certainly the ACHR goal of seeking equal opportunities for all is valid. The question is how.

Unless each of us, in every community throughout Arkansas, decides that he will work on specific problem areas, before a crisis situation develops, we will be open to the criticism that the Arkansas Council is just another "dialogue" group.

Although we must keep in mind that we are basically a human relations group, it is imperative that we seek improved human relations through increased involvement in community problems.

It might be well to remember the testimony of another civil rights worker who said,

> "I personally am not really interested right now in human relations and human dialogues between the races...What I am interested in now, is in seeing that everybody can eat and that they can get clothes and a decent education and this is what we need to be working on and not dialogue groups."

This is also what the Arkansas Council on Human Relations is interested in.

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Ark. - M+M

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

ANNUAL MEETING

PLACE: Hotel Albert Pike, 7th & Scott, Little Rock, Arkansas

DATE: Saturday, January 27, 1968

COST: $3.00 for luncheon
$4.50 for dinner
(Please make reservations before January 24 on blank below.)

SCHEDULE:

9:30 am — Registration. (Mezzanine)

10:00 am — Membership Meeting. (Parlors A,B,C)
Finances; Membership; ACHR Presidential Statement; Elections.

12 noon — Advisory Council Luncheon. (Mirror Room) OPEN TO PUBLIC
Staff Report

Address: August VandenBosche, Executive Director, Florida Council on Human Relations.

2-4 pm — Panel Discussion & Affiliate Reports. (Parlors A,B,C)
Panel on ACHR Program Areas: Employment, Housing, Education, Welfare, Voter Education.

Affiliate Reports.

5:30 pm — Reception. (Mezzanine) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

6:30 pm — Banquet. (Tiki Terrace Room) OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Address: Rev. Will Campbell, Committee of Southern Churchmen, Nashville, Tennessee.

WHO'S WHO: August VandenBosche, former Presbyterian minister; vice president, Florida Christian Migrant Ministry; chairman, Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers; native of Brownsville, Pa.; B.A., Washington and Jefferson College; B.D. McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago.

Will Campbell, formerly with Racial and Cultural Relations Department, National Council of Churches; author of Race and the Renewal of the Church; mediator, advisor in contact with groups such as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP; native of Liberty, Miss.; A.B. Wake Forest College; B.D., Yale University.

REGISTRATION & RESERVATION, ACHR ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 27, 1968

Name: _____ Address: _____

City: _____

Reserve _____ place(s) for luncheon ($3.00) Mirror Room

_____ place(s) for dinner ($4.50) Tiki Terrace Room

MAIL TO: Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206 (FR 6-3541)

BEFORE: January 24, 1968

Ark -
Grants-in aid

November 21, 1961
Dictated November 17

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the Arkansas Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $5,200 in our basic budget plus $200 in our supplemental budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

Your basic SRC assistance of $5,200 is on the same basis as the 1961 assistance with this exception: the base point for matching funds has been set at a higher figure. You will receive $3,200 in 4 quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Arkansas Council above a base total of $1,700 (rather than $1,500, the 1961 base point) and up to $3,700. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Arkansas Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the ACHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

If the $200 provided for the Arkansas Council in the supplemental assistance item becomes available, it will be made available in the form of additional matching funds.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Charles C. Walker

Grants in aid
1961

Finance Report
for
Matching Funds

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Contributions	$ 2313.88
Memberships	354.80
*NEW SOUTH	249.00
Literature	287.85
Pledges	245.00
Registrations	241.45
Interest on savings	133.25
	$ 3825.23

1500.00
325.23

325

*This reflects 57 subscriptions for new members since June, 1961.

Ark
GIA

January 2, 1962

RHA PR

Arkansas Quarterly Check

A check for this quarter may be issued to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations; quarterly report received today.

Thank you.

Gr in aid

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid 1962

July 9 62

Paul M. Rilling

Ark - Grants in aid

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Report on Matching Funds

December 1961 - September 1962

The following summary of cash income from local sources includes membership, subscriptions to NEW SOUTH, and contributions:

December 1961	299.40	
First Quarter 1962	984.25	
Second Quarter 1962	697.00	
Third Quarter 1962	1022.55	
Membership pledges for 1962	905.00	(includes $500 from one regular donor and $90 received first week of October)
TOTAL	$3908.20	

315

3908
1700
2208
2,200

ARKANS

Ark ~~NG~~
GI Aid

June 19, 1962

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

In our letter to you of November 21, 1962, advising you of SRC assistance to the Arkansas Council for 1962, we mentioned that the Arkansas Council might receive $200 from our supplemental state aid budget. We mentioned that these funds would only be available if they would be secured by SRC.

This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the Arkansas Council can therefore claim $200 above the quarterly payments and matching funds provided.

You will remember, however, that the supplemental funds were approved only as additional matching funds. This means that you will raise $3,700 to claim your regular matching funds. If and when you have raised a total of $3,900, you may claim the additional $200. In view of the late notice on the supplemental budget, the ACHR can have until October 1 if needed to match these additional funds.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Ark
Grants-in-aid

December 4, 1962

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the Arkansas Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $5,400, or the same amount you received in 1962.

This assistance will be made available on the same basis as last year with one exception: your base point for matching funds has been raised from $1,700 to $1,800. You will receive $3,200 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Arkansas Council above a base total of $1,800 and up to $4,000.

As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Arkansas Council between December 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963. If needed, the ACHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Charles C. Walker

Ark
Grants in aid

Arkansas Council on Human Relations - $2,200.00

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Matching funds, 1962, including supplemental.

State aid.

October 11 62

Paul M. Rilling

ark
~~HHS~~
Grants in aid

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Assistance toward purchase of REdbook reprints.

Field services contingency fund.

DEAN F. O. MILBRADT

November 14 62

Paul M. Rilling

Gwa

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations -- $800.00

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 26, 1963

Paul Anthony

G 1 A

$2,200.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Ark.

1963 Matching funds

State assistance

July 12 63

Paul Anthony

G

$800

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State Assistance

FOAM ENO 1 5

July 19 63

Paul Anthony

Ark -
G-in aid

$800.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Advance on 1964 quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

January 2 64

Paul Anthony

Ark-
G m a

$550.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Remainder, quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

February 7 64

Paul Anthony

Ark -
Grants in aid

$1,350.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 17 64

Paul Anthony

Ark.
Grants in aid

~~$155.00~~ $155.54

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Travel expenses

$72.77 from Operation Opportunity

82.77 from Field Dept.
Contingency Fund

June 22 64

Paul Anthony

Ark -
Grants in aid

$1,350.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

June 23 64

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

April 19 65

Paul Anthony

G in aid.

$1,000.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

In support of ACHR conferences on the role

of private citizens in federal programs

Field Department Contingency

May 7 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

July 6 65

Paul Anthony

Ark.
Grants in aid

November 29, 1965

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,600 for 1966 for the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: Father Walter B. Clancy, President, ACHR

$1,150

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

$1,150 Quarterly Grant-in-aid

State Assistante

January 5 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,000

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Ave.

Little Rock, Arkansas

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid
program, first quarter

February 22 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Ave.

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly grant-in-aid $1,150

State assistance

April 12 66

Edwin Stanfield

$500

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Ave.

Little Rock, Arkansas

Arkansas School Desegregation Conference

May 3 66

Ed Stanfield

$2,000.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas

Quarterly Grant -- Expanded grant-in-aid program

Ford Foundation

grant for state councils

May 17, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ark - Grants-in-aid

$2,000.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Quarterly payment, expanded grant program.

(Ford aid to state councils.

August 16, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS, PHILLIPS, AND MONROE COUNTIES

Report 4 (January 27 - February 2, 1967)

Due to a malfunction of the automobile that I was using, I confined my activities to the city of West Helena, Arkansas. I spent most of the week talking with people from West Helena about organizing a welfare education group. This group would learn enough about welfare rules and regulations to be able to help people from the community who are in need, but who are not receiving public assistance because of lack of knowledge, fear, etc. The group would also act as a local pressure group to prevent racial discrimination and to insure adequate and proper handling by the county department of public welfare.

I spoke with Mr. James Gray, Mrs. Clara Chisom, and Mrs. Josie Holland, all of whom were in favor of attempting to organize such a group. I also spoke with Mrs. Annie Mae Sykes. Mrs. Sykes is a qualified midwife. She performs most of her services for people who are in need of public assistance. She has agreed to provide me with names and addresses of people who are in need and who are having problems getting on the welfare rolls. Mrs. Sykes assured me that she would actively participate in a welfare education group.

As a result of my discussions with these people, as well as with other residents of West Helena, it was decided that a meeting should be called for February 8, 1967. (On February 6, 1967, I learned that the meeting had been postponed until early March.)

I would be less than honest if I said that the only work of this group will be in the area of welfare. A member of the Arkansas Voter Education Project (funded by the Southern Regional Council) will work with this group in the area of voter registration and voter education. The group may become active in other affairs as well, but my only concern will be in the area of welfare problems.

I spent some time with Myrtle Glascoe, a SNCC organizer in Eastern Arkansas. She is interested in adding welfare to the program which she is working on. She will be on a vacation for the next month, so she suggested that she might be able to work on a welfare program.

I would supply her with pertinent information on rules and regulations from the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare policy manual. She will then break this material down and present it in a form which will be useable by semi-literate people. If we can develop this program it can be very useful throughout the state.

Case #1

During the week of January 27 - February 2, 1967, I spoke, for the second time, with Patricia Ann Lawson, a fifteen year old girl. I first spoke with her on December 20, 1966. At that time she was living at 126 S. Washington, West Helena. Patricia, at this time, is at least five months pregnant. The father of the child is a seventeen year old boy from Helena, Arkansas, who has left the state. She has no sources of income. When I first spoke with her, she did not know how long she would be able to stay at the above address. Her grandfather, Willie Bolden, lives at 350 N. Washington, West Helena. He has never acted as her

guardian. He is a 62 year old day laborer who rents a room from a woman in West Helena.

Patricia's story is that she was given away by her mother shortly after birth. She does not know where her father or mother are. The woman to whom she was given is not a blood relation. Last year, when she was fourteen, the woman put Patricia out because Patricia wanted to go to school rather than work to support this woman.

When she first became pregnant, an aunt in Detroit asked her to come to live with her. Her aunt tried to get her on welfare in Detroit, but was told that she hadn't lived in Detroit long enough to meet the residency requirements. She was advised to return to Arkansas and apply for welfare here because she would meet the residency requirements.

On December 20, 1966 I met this quiet, frightened, fifteen year old. She was staying with a woman who was once related to her by marriage, but she didn't know how long she would be there.

I was so concerned about her that I called John Terry, a (Negro) welfare investigator for the county department of public welfare. Under normal circumstances I would not have contacted the welfare department nor John Terry because he does not represent the most enlightened attitudes in the area of welfare. (John Terry got his job as a result of pressure put on the Phillips County Department of Public Welfare by SNCC and by attorney John W. Walker (Negro) of Little Rock.) I talked with Terry for an hour concerning Patricia. He promised me that he would see her the next morning and do everything possible to help her.

When I returned to West Helena on January 28, 1967, I spoke with her. She told me that Terry never came to see her. She went on her own

to the welfare office, but they would do nothing for her. I suggested that she go to a doctor (Negro) in Helena to have a checkup and to ask for advice on personal hygiene and child care.

Patricia Ann is now living with her grandfather at 350 N. Washington. Since he is a close relative I advised her to have her grandfather apply for AFDC for her. I was unable to see her grandfather.

Case #2

This is the case of Mrs. Arville Brown, a fifty two year old woman who lives at 212 Bonanza Street, West Helena. I first spoke with Mrs. Brown on December 20, 1966. The thirty day period in which she could appeal the decision on her case had expired. I advised her to reapply for welfare and to let me know what had happened.

Mrs. Brown does not work. She receives a monthly check of $44 from Social Security because she is disabled. (I have not been able to verify the fact that the check is for disability; she told me it was for disability.)

Her monthly bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 10.00 - $12.00
Electricity	3.50 - 4.00
Rent	22.00
Medical	20.00
Food	25.00 (she can't afford this amount)

Sheowes a doctor $15; she owes $27 on her insurance; and she owes her grocer $10. It is obvious that $44 a month is not enough to cover these expenses.

Mrs. Brown has applied for APTD five times since 1965. She has never received assistance. She has never appealed the decision because she did not understand that she could, plus the fact that she feels

intimidated by the county department of public welfare. The last time she was refused was in November, 1966. Mrs. Riley was her welfare worker.

Mrs. Brown has a kidney ailment, a bad heart, and high blood pressure. Dr. Olan of West Helena examined her for Social Security in March, 1966, and she qualified for a monthly check of $44. In March, 1966 she was in the University Hospital in Little Rock because of her kidney ailment. She was back in the University Hospital in October, 1966 for the same reason.

In spite of the fact that she was accepted by Social Security the medical review team of the Department of Public Welfare refused her application for welfare assistance on the grounds that she was not totally and permanently disabled. On February 6, 1967 I spoke with Mrs. A. Womack, who is the director of Family Services for the State Department of Public Welfare. She informed me that generally the Department will accept Social Security disability benefits as adequate criteria for ruling that an applicant is entitled to APTD.

On my advice, Mrs. Brown returned to the county welfare office early in January, 1967. Mrs. Riley, her welfare worker, would not give her a form to fill out. She told Mrs. Brown that she did not think that it would do any good because she had been turned down five times. Mrs. Riley also said that Mrs. Brown looked a lot better to her. (Mrs. Brown has had kidney trouble for some time, but for the last two years it had been very bad.)

I told Mrs. Brown to return to the welfare office and not to leave until she was allowed to fill out a form. On February 1, 1967 she returned to the office and was allowed to fill out a new application. This time she is going to a Negro doctor for her examination.

Mrs. Brown has one daughter who has four children. Her daughter's salary is not sufficient to allow her to help her mother financially. Mrs. Brown lives alone in a two room house which has no indoor bathroom. Her house is always cold because the wind blows through the walls of the building. She has to depend on occasional small contributions from her church and some aid from friends, but this help is sporadic as well as being insufficient to meet her needs.

Submitted by

Howard Himmelbaum

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
6 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS, PHILLIPS, AND MONROE COUNTIES

Report 3

Arkansas is one of the thirty seven states that has the "Substitute Father" rule. (A copy of the "Substitute Father" rule as set out in the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare Manual is enclosed.) Only the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, Washington, and Hawaii provide AFDC assistance to families which have able bodied fathers living with the family.

The reasoning of the 37 states is based on a nineteenth century belief that any able bodied man should be able to work and earn an income sufficient to support his family.

In states where there are huge numbers of agricultural workers, as well as a large pool of unskilled labor, an inhuman situation is being created. Every day hundreds of families are being put off the land because they are no longer needed due to the increased use of chemicals and machinery, such as mechanical cotton pickers. This process which has been going on for the past three or four years is now being accelerated because of federal cotton allotment programs.

The cotton allotment program calls for the removal of up to 35% of a farmer's land from use as cotton acreage. The farmer is thus paid for not raising cotton. With the use of less land there is a decreased need for farm labor.

Now there is another problem exacerbating the situation. For the first time farm workers come under federal minimum wage regulations. Enclosed is a reprint of an article which appeared in the Helena World (Phillips County, Arkansas), which discusses this situation. As a result of the fact that the minimum wage covers farm labor, large landowners, who had previously provided make work situations so that their day laborers could survive through the winter, are now releasing them rather than pay them the minimum wage.

This situation will now phenomenally increase the number of families in the United States who will be unemployed and largely unemployable, with the added difficulty that they cannot qualify for welfare assistance because of the "Substitute Father" rule.

The irony of the situation is that under these conditions, the only way that a family can qualify for assistance is for the husband to desert his family or for his wife to put him out.

There should be either federal legislation to remove this rule or else pressure should be exerted against the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to have them issue an administrative order abolishing the "Substitute Father" rule.

Submitted by

Howard Himmelbaum

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
24 January 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS, PHILLIPS, AND MONROE COUNTIES

Report 2

On Saturday, January 21, 1967, I returned to Forrest City, Arkansas to conduct interviews with people who have welfare problems. Mrs. Eula Pye and others were successful in providing me with names of several people who would be available for interviewing.

The following three cases are the most obvious examples of bad situations. The other cases will be included in following reports. I wish to do some further investigations before I submit them.

Case #1

This is the case of Mrs. Sally Mae Northington, age 45. She lives at 1929 Haywood, Forrest City, Arkansas. She is the grandmother of five children, ages 6 - 11, who are living with her. All of them are in school. (McQueen Noble, age 11, 5th grade; Kennie Noble, age 10, 4th grade; Ronson Joe Noble age 8, 3rd grade; Gerphanie Noble, age 7, 2nd grade; Dorathy Mae Noble, age 6, 1st grade) Their mother is deceased and the whereabouts of their father is unknown. Mrs. Northington's husband is blind and receives $75.00 a month from the county welfare department.

Mrs. Northington does domestic work and receives $12 per week in wages. Her regular monthly bills are as follows:

wood heating & cooking	$ 12. - $ 25.
electricity	4. - 5.50
rent	22.
medical	8.
food	50.
clothing	no money available for clothes
school supplies	1.
water	1.25 to a neighbor

Mrs. Northington has been buying her home for the last five years. They have no running water nor do they have an inside bathroom. It is obvious that Mrs. Northington's earnings could not cover these minimal expenses.

Many of the bills are paid with Mr. Northington's $75 per month welfare check.

Mrs. Northington has applied for AFDC (Aid to Family with Dependent Children) twice, the last time in the summer of 1966. She was not notified in writing that she was turned down. This is a violation of welfare regulations. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Wiley of the county welfare department told her that she could not receive AFDC for the children because their father was still living. This, too, is in violation of welfare rules.

Case #2

This is the case of Mary Washington, age 26, of Route 2, Box 4, Forrest City, Arkansas. She has four children: Betty Jean, age 7; Dorothy Jean, age 6; Sally B., age 3; and Lilly Mae, age 17 months. Miss Washington does not know where Charles Lipton and Eddie Williams, the fathers of the children are.

The children live with Miss Washington's mother, who receives a check for $85 each month because she is disabled with diabetes. Miss Washington's mother takes care of most of the bills. Miss Washington earns $18 a week as a domestic. She spends $5 a week for school supplies and $10 a week for food.

Miss Washington has applied for welfare twice, 1964 and 1965. She has never filled out an application, (she was never informed that she could fill out an application) but was verbally refused both times by Miss Davis of the county welfare department, on the grounds that Miss Washington's mother was getting a disability check for $85 a month.

During the winter of 1965-66 a welfare investigator came out to their home and "wrote up the children," but they were never put on the welfare roles.

Case #3

This is the case of Jurdie Mae Franklin, age 37, of Route 2, Bos 307, Forrest City, Arkansas. She has nine children and is seeking assistance for eight of them: Ida B., age 16, 10th grade; Lu Gene, age 14, 7th grade; Jack, age 13, 6th grade; Leonard, age 8, 3rd grade; William, age 6, 1st grade; Patricia Ann, age 3; Sara Ann, age four months.

Miss Franklin's oldest daughter, Array Powells is 19 years old. She has two children of her own and receives a check from the welfare department for $75 a month. They all live together in a four room house that has no running water and no indoor bathroom. The cooking and heating is done with wood.

Miss Franklin has no job and no source of income, so the bills are paid with her daughter's welfare check. The monthly bills are as follows:

wood	$ 12. - $ 25.
electricity	7. - $ 8.
water	1.50
rent	25.
furniture	20.40
school supplies	2.
food	whatever is left over
medical	she owes $90 bill

It is obvious that she cannot meet all of these bills each month and still be able to purchase food; therefore, she is in arrears on some of her bills. Due to the lack of funds, she is unable to purchase any clothing for the children.

In 1964 Miss Franklin applied for AFDC. She was put on the welfare rolls on June, 1964 and received $76 a month. In July of 1964 she was removed from the welfare list because it was reported that a man was living in the house. (There is a policy in Arkansas that states that if an able bodied man is regularly in the home the family does not qualify for welfare assistance.) She was not notified in writing; she was not given a hearing, nor was she informed that she could appeal. All of this is in violation of state welfare policy.

Miss Franklin has been applying for welfare since 1953. The last time she applied was on October 29, 1966. As of January 21, 1967 she has not heard from them. This is in violation of the rule that states that the welfare department must send some type of written notification to applicants within 30 days of reception of application.

None of her children has a part-time job. She has tried to receive vocational training in Forrest City, but has been told that she should be at home because she has so many children to take care of. The man in charge of the vocational training program told her that the welfare department would help her, but nothing has been done thus far.

Submitted by

Howard Himmelbaum

Helena World

EAST ARKANSAS RECORD

Complete Daily Reports By Associated Press and Leased Wire. Issued Every Afternoon (Except Saturday) and Sunday Morning

HELENA-WEST HELENA, ARKANSAS 72342 MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1967

New minimum wage law causes some welfare problem

Due to changing economic laws and conditions, many farm laborers in this county are being discharged. One large landowner has gathered these people together and brought t them to welfare for support and maintenance until they can get new jobs.

The welfare director Mrs. Juanita Milam announced today that Arkansas has no program of general assistance for able bodied men and women if they are not 65 years of age are not disabled, or are not blind. Where there is undoubtedly a great need for general assistance of this sort, scarcity of state revenues has resulted in the limiting of welfare aid to the above categories, plus those in which there are young children and the father is dead, disabled, or absent over a long period of time.

Landowners are urged to refer these unemployed people directly to the office of Employment Security at 726 Cherry Street.

Those who come to the welfare office will be interviewed and if it seems that they do not fall under any category of assistance available in this state, they will be sent to the employment office to register for possible employment or retaining.

All applicants for food stamps

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2813 Deprivation Due to Continued Absence

Continued absence of a parent from the home in which a dependent child resides constitutes legal reason for public support, when it is established that the parent is out of the home for a period of time and for a reason which precludes dependence upon that parent for support and care. Absence resulting from estrangement of the parents, divorce, separation, imprisonment, or hospitalization will often result in deprivation of parental support or care. Duration of absence must be for such a period as to cause interruption or termination of parental functions before a child of the absent parent may be considered eligible for assistance. Applicants requesting assistance for AFDC because of absence of a parent will provide information regarding the location of the parent or close relatives who may be able to provide information regarding the location of the absent parent.

When a step-parent resides in the home, or when a parent maintains a stable non-legal union, "continued absence of a parent from the home" can no longer be considered as reason for deprivation. A stable non-legal union is presumed, even though a father is not living continuously in the home, where the mother affords the privileges of a husband to a man and there is a continuing relationship. Evidence of such a relationship may be:

1. Frequent visits by the man to the home of the mother.

2. Frequent appearances of the man and mother together in public.

3. Repeated pregnancy by the same man.

4. Joint charge or bank accounts or privilege of mother to charge to man's account, joint purchases.

5. Substantial gifts to the family by the man.

6. Address of the family given as man's residence to employer, on driver's license, or with license authorities.

7. Purchases on installment made by man if he has delivery made to the mother's address or any arrangement made with the man's creditor to have his bills for any unpaid balance on his purchases sent to him at mother's address.

8. Delivery of man's mail to mother's address.

9. Declaration of children and/or mother as the dependents of the man on W-4.

One of the above facts may not be sufficient evidence of the existence of a stable non-legal union. All possible evidence will be obtained by the county department and the decision that a union exists or does not exist will be made.

Ark - Misc

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
18 January 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS, PHILLIPS, AND MONROE COUNTIES

Report 1

This investigation is in the nature of an experiment. We will attempt to demonstrate, first, that the Negro community receives inadequate and racially discriminatory attention from the county offices of the Department of Public Welfare. Secondly, we will offer illustrations which we hope will lead to the questionning of the constitutionality and legality of several rules and regulations emanating either from the federal government or from the state Department of Public Welfare.

The third item involved in this research will be the matter of showing that the county welfare workers, as a matter of policy, spend most of their time, through their eligibility investigations, trying to prove the ineligibility of prospective or active recipients rather than explaining to recipients their rights and obligations and helping them prepare their budgets. It is our contention that the county welfare workers are not interested in providing the Negro community with the information as to what resources are at their disposal.

The fourth section of this study, and ultimately the most important, will be the creation of local welfare education groups. We will create new community groups or use ones already in existence to disseminate information pertaining to the rights and privileges of welfare recipients. We will explain the procedure for applying for welfare assistance and describe the different programs available. It is our hope that these

groups will evolve to the point where they act as agents for prospective applicants and as pressure groups that will force the county welfare offices to act in a more positive manner toward the Negro community.

It will be impossible for this short term pilot study to bring any or all of these matters to fruition, but it is our hope that the study will demonstrate the need for continued research and the need for, and usefulness of, welfare education groups in what are predominantly rural and small town communities.

Background Information

The counties of Eastern Arkansas are typical of the plantation economy that has existed for so long in the South. Phillips county has a 58% Negro population; St. Francis county, 57%; and Monroe county, 49%. The economy of these areas is changing. There are greatly increased employment opportunities in commercial and manufacturing industries in Phillips and St. Francis counties. This is counterbalanced by the decreased need for unskilled agricultural workers due to the use of mechanization and chemicals. Therefore, those who have skills or have adequate education to make them trainable are able to get and keep jobs. The unskilled are forgotten.

There is a great source of untapped, unwanted, unneeded, unused manpower that is unable to earn a living. Add this to the results of poor education, lack of educational opportunities, lack of political opportunity, as well as deprivation of social mobility, and one has an environment with serious political, social, and economic conditions.

The civil rights movement has done much to alter the conditions and attitudes that have prevailed for generations. To my way of thinking the successful culmination of this work in the area of welfare will be one more step in the process of change which must come about in the South.

Report of Field Worker

On Tuesday, January 10, 1967, I went to Forrest City, St. Francis county, Arkansas. I met with several members of the St. Francis County Achievement Committee, a group that was very active in the civil rights movement during 1964-65, but which has been inactive of late. I discussed my plans and the program with them, hoping to enlist their aid.

Mrs. Willean Tabron, Mrs. Eula Pye, and several other members expressed interest and willingness to help. We decided that I should return to Forrest City on January 21, 1967 to conduct interviews with people who feel that they should be on welfare and with those who have had problems getting or staying on welfare.

We discussed the matter of how to get the information about the meeting out into the community. It was decided that several people would go to the different churches that coming Sunday to announce the time, place and reasons for the meeting. Mrs. Tabron also decided that circulars should be printed and distributed to the stores and churches in the community. She took the responsibility for this.

I spent all day Wednesday, January 13, visiting with store keepers and business people in the Negro community informing them of my work, asking them for their assistance. That evening Mrs. Pye took me to see several residents she believed would be concerned. Several of them

assured me that they would help in any way possible.

It is my impression that some of these people will do the necessary work, and that I will be able to conduct some good interviews during the next few weeks.

The next day I drove to Palestine, a rural community eight miles west of Forrest City. There I spoke with Mrs. Edna Thomas, a middle aged woman, who is concerned about the conditions in her community. Her name first came to my attention when she wrote to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations concerning the use of federal funds (89.10) in the Palestine Training School (Negro).

Mrs. Thomas informed me that many people in Palestine are having a hard time due to the poor cotton crop this year and due to the increased use of mechanization in cotton picking. She suggested that I return when their ad hoc group meets again to discuss the school situation. She assured me that I would have a very receptive audience. I told her that I would be back on Tuesday, January 24, 1967, that being the next time the group would meet.

When I return to Eastern Arkansas, I plan to visit Phillips county, (Helena - West Helena and the Marvell School District). I also plan to visit that part of the Marvell School District which extends into Monroe county. This is the Turner community, an area where there has been a great deal of racial trouble and civil rights activity during the past year.

Submitted by

Howard Himmelbaum

Ark. - MISC.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

20 February 1967

The Honorable John W. Gardner, Secretary
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Mr. A. W. Ford, Commissioner
Arkansas State Department of Education
State Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Secretary Gardner and Commissioner Ford:

The writer of this letter is the Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, a private agency which is a state affiliate of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations (ACHR) has been involved in intergroup relations activities since 1954 and during that time has devoted much attention to the attainment of equal educational opportunities and equal justice for all.

Although significant improvements have been made in the quality of education in Arkansas, by and large we find that Arkansas remains near the bottom on the list of states when a nationwide comparison is made. The disparity still remains between the quality of education afforded white pupils and that afforded Negro pupils throughout most of the state. That this disparity and the economic disparity were sufficiently significant to warrant federal concern has been long manifest, and at last recognized by the United States Congress when it passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. That legislation, as you well know, was designed to upgrade the quality of education for all, but with particular and special emphasis

OFFICERS — FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • RICHARD GROEPPER, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. JOHN SAMUEL, 2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOHN GRAY, SECRETARY
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STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

offered to the economically deprived children, many of whom, of course, are Negroes. The hope, therefore, is that at last all children -- Negro and white, poor and rich -- will receive equal educational opportunities.

We understand it to be the function of your offices to implement the Elementary and Secondary Education Act through the various state and local educational agencies and to take necessary steps, in cooperation with these agencies, to insure that inclusive and imaginative plans are submitted by local school districts, and that these school districts carry out their plans in good faith and in the interest of all concerned, keeping in mind the intent of Congress at all times.

We are writing you because it is our belief that at least one school district in Arkansas has not fulfilled its obligation to your offices and more importantly, to the pupils in the district with regard to plans for and use of Public Law 89-10 funds. That district is the Palestine, Arkansas School District #18 in St. Francis County.

The Palestine School District has historically operated and maintained a dual school system for Negro and white pupils and faculty. That pattern continues, to a great extent, dispite an HEW approved "freedom of choice" desegregation plan. Significantly, Negro pupils in grades 9 - 12 continue to be "bussed" into the Negro school in the adjacent Forrest City, Arkansas school district; and those in the elementary grades of the Palestine Negro school receive grossly inferior education. Moreover, as an investigation will reveal, the district is using 89-10 funds not only to perpetuate racial segregation, but to widen the already existing gap between the education afforded Negro pupils and that afforded white pupils.

A group of parents approached our office for advice regarding the situation in Palestine. Because our organization is dedicated to working with state and federal agencies and with local people in helping them amicably and equitably resolve their differences, we are writing to your respective offices.

Several members of my staff investigated the Palestine situation and the following statements are based on their reports and on my general observations and experiences in the field of education in Arkansas.

A. Cafeteria Construction and Food Lunch Program

In 1965 the Arkansas State Department of Education approved a proposal from the Palestine School District #18 for funds under Title one of Public Law 89-10. The proposal included $31,500 ($19,211 from federal funds and $12,289 from school district funds) for the construction and equipping of a cafeteria to be located at 105 E. Wood

Street, Palestine, Arkansas, the site of the predominantly white Palestine School. The seating capacity of the cafeteria was planned for 150. A list of moveable equipment for the lunchroom is as follows:

	Estimated cost
Serving counter	$ 1,450.
Clean and dirty dish table	850.
Dishwasher	1,500.
Cook table	445.
Baker's table	600.
Mixer	600.
Refrigerator	1,000.
Freezer	1,500.
Oven	435.
Range	633.
Cooling rack	125.
Tables	650.
Chairs	600.
Plates, silverware, glasses	375.
Silverware baskets and dispenser	75.
Pots, pans, cutlery	350.
Dish racks and washing trays	150.
Garbage recepticles	100.
Taxes and freight on the above	900.
	$ 12,338.

In its proposal the school board maintained that Palestine School was serving hot lunches in a classroom in 5 shifts and that Palestine Training School (Negro) was serving no hot lunches. It further stated that the Negro school had a building used as an auditorium which could be converted into a cafetorium. The School Board proposed that lunchroom facilities be built at Palestine School with a kitchen large enough to cook food for both schools.

Upon inspection, the contrast between the two lunchroom facilities is striking. The Negro cafetorium is a low, wooden structure placed on concrete blocks. It has been recently repainted. Inside there is a small stage at one end of the room; a galvanized sink, a refrigerator, a chest for milk, an unuseable, corroded steam table, and a wooden counter are at the other end. Tables and folding chairs are stacked on either side of the room. Plastic dishes and bowls are placed on shelves under the counter. There are no doors on the low shelves, and the Negro parents state that after sweeping the floor the dust settles on the dishes. They also maintain that the water heating system is inadequate; often the water is not hot enough to

effectively rinse off the dishes before serving the children. There are no screens on either the windows or doors. It is alleged that the old dishes, bowls, silverware, tables, chairs, and refrigerator from Palestine School were given to the Negro school.

The low, brick cafeteria at the Palestine (white) School was added on to existing classrooms. A window view of the Palestine School cafeteria revealed a modern, well-equipped kitchen area with a stainless steel serving counter. There were screens on all the windows and doors.

In 1966 the Arkansas State Department of Education approved another proposal for Palestine School District #18 which included $15,700 for a Food Lunch Program. The following is the general description written by the Palestine School Board for this program:

> We propose to feed 100 needy children meals each day; these children otherwise would not be able to eat a hot lunch each day. The amount of money in the Food Lunch Program is large because of the need for equipment for the lunch room which would be a continuation of the 1965-66 project program. There is great need for this equipment because 200 more students would be able to have hot lunches. Under this equipment would be a pick up truck which would allow hot lunches to be carried to 200 students who otherwise would not have hot lunches.
>
> The Food Lunch Program would affect approximately 400 children 2½ hours each week for 36 weeks.

The Negro parents were told that 90 children would be eligible for free hot lunches, 60 at the Negro school and 30 at Palestine School. Since the first day of school when 60 hot lunches were served, the number of meals served there has varied from 25 to a maximum 54, with approximately half of these lunches served free.

The meals are prepared at Palestine School and taken to the Negro school on the rear of a pick-up truck. The trays of food are covered with a cloth or with waxed paper and are transported approximately three-quarters of a mile across a railroad track and over a dusty, gravel road. One parent stated that she saw an uncovered tray of cupcakes delivered by the truck. Much of the food is spilled during transport. The food served to the Negro children is generally in smaller portions, with "never enough to go around, maybe one tablespoon of vegetable," according to one parent. The food is always cold before all the children are served. The number of meals transported to the Negro school and the number of students anticipating a hot lunch are often unrelated.

The Negro parents are unanimous in their insistence that food transported in this manner is unsanitary and ask that some arrangement be made so that all the children can eat together in the cafeteria built at Palestine School.

B. Section 205(a) (7) of Title I, Public Law 89-10.

The Negro parents are very much interested in a personal services program which would include clothing, textbooks, and eye glasses. However, the Palestine School Board presented as its first priority of the most pressing educational need the statement that "both schools need lunchroom facilities" and that "all students would be involved" by the construction of a new cafeteria. The fact that personal services was listed as third priority seems to point out a lack of communication between the Palestine School Board and the Negro school patrons. The Negro PTA maintains that it has asked to meet with the School Board and superintendent but has been constantly refused. It, therefore, seems that the Palestine School Board did not work with the local community action agency in planning their proposal. However, it was written on the proposal that there is "no CAP in the district." Perhaps the Palestine Board was unaware of it at the time, but there is a CAP which has responsibility for the Palestine area. It is named The Eastern and Central Arkansas Economic Opportunity Council, 320 N. Rosser Street, Forrest City (St. Francis County), Arkansas (some eight miles east of Palestine.)

C. Location of the 1965 summer remedial program.

In the proposal for funds for 1965 a provision was made for an eight week summer remedial program to begin on June 13, 1966. The Palestine School Board wrote that it would "use the existing facilities of the school", implying the white school, to house the summer project. However, the program was conducted at both the Negro school and at Palestine School.

D. Discrepancy in school enrollment figures.

Under "Total School Enrollment" in the 1966 proposal the following figures were listed:

Total School Enrollment: 661

Palestine High School /white/ /rated B by the Arkansas State Department of Education/
149 (60 educationally deprived, 40%)

Palestine Elementary [white] [rated B]
233 (98 educationally deprived, 42%)

Palestine Training (7-12) [Negro] [unrated by the Arkansas State Department of Education]
114 (60 educationally deprived, 53%)

Palestine Training [Negro] [unrated]
165 (92 educationally deprived, 56%)

Total for Palestine School (white): 382
Total for Palestine Training (N) : 279

The Arkansas Gazette of December 26, 1966 reported that the total enrollment for Palestine School is 361; and for Palestine Training School, 233; with 21 Negro students in the white school.

Palestine Training School has grades 1 through 8 only and does not offer classes as represented by the 89-10 proposal above the 8th grade level. Each day a bus load of approximately seventy seven Negro junior and senior high school students, grades nine through twelve, are taken to Lincoln High School (Negro), in the Forrest City, Arkansas school district #7.

We have brought the foregoing complaints and observations to your attention in all good faith because we are concerned that effective measures are adopted and taken to insure that all pupils in the Palestine school district receive equal educational opportunities and equal justice under the law. To this end we reiterate our offer to serve in any way to achieve these objectives.

Very truly yours,

Elijah Coleman
Executive Director

EC:cit

cc: F. Peter Libassi, H.E.W.
Derrick A. Bell, H.E.W.
Wiley A. Branton, Dept. of Justice
Herbert C. Kane, H.E.W.
W.H. Moore, Arkansas State Dept. of Education
Lamar Barber, Superintendent, Palestine School District

MEMO

TO:

FROM: M.G.S.

MGS

SUBJECT: Urban Planning Project Literature

	for routing
	circulate
	answer
	return
	destroy
	to files

25 Feb. 67

The attached packet of Urban Planning Project material went forward Saturday to all COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATION.

In case you have any inquiries concerning this you might want to thumb through the individual items.

The attached letter will be going forward to a select mailing list requesting suggestions.

Thanks !

Moreland

MORELA GRIFFITH SMITH
A.
P. O. Box 494
Atlanta Georgia

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 January 1968

BRIEF HISTORY OF
THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations organized a Board of Directors in December, 1954 and obtained a staff in April, 1955. It was incorporated under Arkansas law as a non-profit organization in July, 1955. From 1955 to August, 1966 the Executive Director of the Arkansas Council was Nat R. Griswold. Associate Directors have been Christopher C. Mercer, Jr. (1955-1957); John W. Walker (1959-1960); and Ozell Sutton (1961-June, 1966). On August first, 1966 the Board of Directors selected Elijah Coleman as Executive Director.

During the years 1955-1961 the ACHR was primarily concerned with the implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court school decision. At that time the byword of the ACHR was "transition without tragedy." The bulk of the work was done through pamphlets written by the Executive Director; and panel discussions and private meetings with school officials, Negro representatives and ACHR staff. Because of the orientation of the Executive Director, a great deal of liaison work and conference meetings were accomplished with the cooperation of church related organizations: American Friends Service Committee and the "Conference for Community Unity"; "Retreat for Christian Ministers"; Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race. Prior to the school crisis in 1957, progress of the ACHR was steady and community acceptance was gratifying.

From 1957-1961 Little Rock remained the focus of activity of the ACHR. An innovative program, "Bridges across the Barrier," sponsored by ACHR brought Little Rock's white liberals and Negro leaders closer through personal responsibilty for Negro children in integrated schools. All previous progress in human relations was cancelled, and a new and more difficult approach was initiated.

During the years 1961-1965 the staff continued its role as personal negotiators and arbitors. This was especially so as a result of SNCC lunch counter sit-ins in Little Rock, and of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. Private meetings were held with businessmen in order to encourage them to accept the provisions of the bill. The ACHR office served as the agency to distribute and receive complaint forms pertaining to Title II (Public Accomodations) of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill. It was during this time that the ACHR began to receive relatively significant contributions from the Little Rock business community. Toward the end of this period serious attempts were made to strengthen and enlarge ACHR memberships in North Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Conway, and Fayetteville.

1966 - 1967

During the first half of 1966 the Associate Director initiated a number of workshops and conferences. The year began with an "Operation Friendship" project conducted in Little Rock and Jonesboro. The purpose was to encourage and promote interracial understanding through home visitations of whites with Negro hosts. In May the ACHR sponsored a workshop on open housing in Little Rock. The consultant also met with the Fayetteville Community Relations Association, an ACHR affiliate. In April the ACHR sponsored a statewide Student Conference on Human Relations in Little Rock. The conference concluded with a public address by James Farmer. In June, as a public relations gesture, the ACHR sponsored a public dinner for Mrs. David Terry, the "Eleanor Roosevelt of Arkansas." Five hundred guests listened to an address by Harry Ashmore, formerly with the Arkansas Gazette. A concerted effort was made to increase ACHR membership; as a result the Council won the Southern Regional Council's George Mitchell award for a 91% increase in membership.

Under the direction of the new Executive Director and the Chairman of the ACHR Board of Directors, the Council began to move

toward the organization of effective local affiliates. This emphasis was a departure from the highly personal involvement of the staff in the past and from activities centered in Little Rock. Rather than having the staff "put out fires" throughout the state, the primary purposes of the staff would be organizing affiliates and channelling program ideas and materials throughout the state.

An additional impetus to this emphasis was given by the Arkansas Voter Education Project presently located in the ACHR office. The AVEP with its statewide scope and contacts, and with its connection with the ACHR, serves to strengthen the accessibility and awareness of ACHR programs. Although the AVEP is structurally autonomous from the ACHR, it has continued to exist under ACHR sponsorship and administrative assistance. This has resulted in a close working relationship to the mutual benefit of both organizations.

At present the ACHR is working with ten local affiliates. (A local group is considered an affiliate when it has elected officers and has selected working committees.) The affiliates are located in the following areas: Conway, El Dorado, Fayetteville, Forrest City, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, North Little Rock, Ouachita County (Camden), Pine Bluff, and Wynne. In order to encourage programming efforts, the ACHR has developed a "Handbook for Local Councils on Human Relations." In this booklet the following items were stressed:

1. That work needs to be done in order to move from talking about problems to solving them through concrete programming;

2. That the trend of the human rights movement in the South is toward the creation of local organizations dealing with local problems;

3. That it is essential that each affiliate establish an organizational structure;

4. That in the future the state ACHR office would become a resource center, helping to establish local groups and presenting ideas and materials to existing organizations;

5. That local groups, as they become stable and well-organized, must involve more persons in the community and thus broaden ACHR's base of financial support.

In order to fill the gap in this state of the lack of militant grassroots organizations, the ACHR has initiated an Arkansas Welfare Project. This project has two goals: 1) the writing of a simplified welfare manual for use both by the poor themselves and by local affiliates and other concerned organizations, such as the League of Women Voters, church action groups, and O.E.O. programs, as a specific programming tool; 2) the use of welfare rights and responsibilities as an organizing tool among the poor in eastern and southern Arkansas. This latter goal would give additional support to the Arkansas Voter Education Project as it seeks the cooperation of grassroots organizations for political involvement.

Unfortunately, at this date the ACHR has been funded for only one quarter of the anticipated budget ($5,000 of the total $20,000).* Early in 1968 efforts will be made to secure the remaining funds.

* A request was sent to the Ford Foundation

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Officers and Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN:

Rev. Walter B. Clancy (white)
Catholic priest; professor of sociology

VICE-CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF MEMBERSHIP:

Richard Groepper (white)
Has recently moved to Texas and is employed by the regional O.E.O. office.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, IN CHARGE OF FINANCES:

Mrs. John Samuel (white)
Housewife; part owner of a clerical and mailing service.

SECRETARY:

Mrs. John Gray (Negro)
Housewife

TREASURER:

William T. Kelly (white)
Insurance agent

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Charles Nichols (Negro); factory worker
Dr. Mary K. Sands (white); retired professor of speech
John W. Smith (Negro); contractor
Dr. W. H. Townsend (Negro); optometrist
Morton Gitelman (white); professor of law
U. S. Brown (Negro); funeral home director
Mrs. Patrick Murphy (white); director of information, Arkansas State Department of Education, Federal Programs
Rev. Lymell Carter (Negro); Methodist minister
Mrs. Knight Laird (white); housewife

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 January 1968

MAJOR PROBLEMS

1. APATHY OF WHITE LIBERALS AND MIDDLE CLASS NEGROES.

It may be a sad commentary on human nature, but I believe that crisis situations are required before people are willing to commit themselves emotionally to solving racial and economic problems. The 1957-59 Little Rock school integration crisis was a cathartic experience for a large number of white liberals and a lesser number of middle class Negroes. Since that time there has been no situation in Arkansas (and more specifically in Little Rock) to equal the emotional, disruptive impact of Central High School. As a result there is a lack of cohesive purpose among the white liberals and middle class Negroes. A sense of compelling urgency is lacking. Since the bulk of ACHR support must come from these two sources, fund raising is becoming increasingly difficult.

2. ABSENCE OF MILITANCY AMONG NEGROES IN ARKANSAS, ESPECIALLY AMONG A MAJORITY OF LOWER INCOME NEGROES.

Historically, Arkansas has not been associated with the Deep South traditions of Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Arkansas is more aptly described as "upper" or "middle" South. The racism here has been much less physically brutal than in other southern states; rather, it has been subtle, psychological, and political. It is extremely difficult for the poor to organize and battle against paternalism.

In their brief existence in Arkansas the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee had several effective organizers working in two eastern Arkansas counties (St. Francis, 57% Negro population; Phillips, 57.8% Negro population). It is in these two counties where the Negro poor continue to have the most viable community organizations. In a very real sense the civil rights movement by-passed Arkansas, much to the loss of the poor.

3. The combination of items 1 and 2 above has created a social vacuum of passivity under the guise of moderation in our state. Were there a real "threat" of a militancy of the poor, the white liberals and middle class Negroes could be motivated to act toward meaningful change.

Three ACHR local affiliates (two in academic communities) have been able to move into the area of definite programming, and have been relatively effective. On the other hand, the remaining local groups still find it difficult to deal directly with specific local problems.

The lack of extremists on both the left and right in Arkansas places the ACHR in a tenuous situation. Because of our middle class orientation and support, we cannot "create" a crisis. The poverty, the substandard education, the lack of political involvement, the fear are as real in Arkansas as in any southern state; yet the essential ingredient of tension is lacking. It is within the context of tension that a state council can be most effective.

It is this social reality which is our major problem and which makes our work difficult and slow.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

PROGRAM ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Southern Regional Council now has available funds in modest amounts and staff consultants in certain program areas to assist projects of local and state councils on human relations. The program concerns with which we are able to assist will be outlined below. But first there are some general requirements which should be kept in mind by councils needing assistance.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Use of Consultants

Much of the assistance we are in position to offer is in the form of consultant services. The directors of our "special projects" and their associates are available to help with specific problems at the request of human relations councils or other groups. In addition, the SRC can pay consultant fees and expenses for an expert in matters specified below which are not covered by one of our special projects or where the need is for knowledge or skills which our staff persons do not have.

It should be kept in mind that the special project directors are trying to accomplish a great deal with limited budget and staff. The time that they can devote to education about their purposes and programs is necessarily restricted. Requests for help with specific problems or projects can be answered more readily than requests for participation in conferences, speeches, etc.

Scope and Cost

For some program areas we can supply small cash grants. The SRC is not a foundation, however, and does not have large sums of money available. Imaginative proposals which are apt to bring significant results with minimum expenditure have the best chance of approval. In general we want to enable volunteers to work effectively; our resources are insufficient to provide salaries, office space, and other needs for staffed operations.

Lead Time

Groups should submit requests and proposals to the SRC and secure our commitment of funds before committing themselves to projects. Occasionally groups obligate themselves, assuming that SRC funds are available, only to find that their project, as planned, does not fit our policy requirements or the donor's stipulations. In such cases we can only reject the proposal. Frequently, however, had we been informed far enough in advance, we could have offered suggestions which would have made the project acceptable to both the SRC and the sponsoring group.

Imagination and Innovation

The SRC ordinarily cannot support "group maintenance" functions -- the things that are done to keep an organization going. We are interested in specific projects. For example, there is little interest in helping a student organization publish a newsletter, but transportation money for a tutorial program or a voter-registration project might very well be provided. We probably would not pay the cost of printing a descriptive brochure about a fair-housing group, but could provide a consultant on a neighborhood stabilization problem and buy literature for distribution in a neighborhood stabilization effort.

SRC'S SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Southern Regional Council has five "special projects." These are programs for which funds have been secured for a limited period -- two or three years -- to work at a problem which the Council thinks is urgent at this time. Each special project has a director and most have additional staff persons.

Voter Education Project

The Voter Education Project (which is our second VEP) is directed by Mr. Vernon Jordan. As was the case with the first VEP, there is a major emphasis on voter registration. For this purpose local affiliates of the five major civil rights organizations have been found to be most effective ordinarily although both a state and a local council have been funded to do voter registration.

Voter Education Project (cont'd.)

In this second, however, there will be two other concerns: citizenship education and leadership development. Both are designed to assist long-disenfranchised Negroes toward effective participation in the whole political process. We feel that human relations councils, as well as other groups, can do much in the way of citizenship education.

One group -- it was not a human relations council, but might well have been -- secured a grant of only $200.00 to pay the cost of transporting a borrowed voting machine to various locations in their county and sending out postal card invitations to newly registered voters. They taught more than 1500 people how to operate a voting machine. In fact, not everyone who felt the need to practice and came to do so was a newly registered voter!

Housing and Urban Planning Project

Mr. Moreland Smith, an architect formerly of Montgomery, Alabama, is director of our special project in housing and urban planning. Recognizing that human relations and intergroup relations are profoundly affected by the physical characteristics of a city and by its pattern of space utilization, this project seeks to make more habitable for everyone the great cities now growing in the South. Much that Mr. Smith and his associates do, of course, does not lend itself to cooperation with state or local human relations councils. But much of it does. It is hoped that the Urban Planning Project may be a resource for any housing or urban planning questions you may have. Moreover, there are funds which could provide consultants to help meet the program needs of councils.

For example, the project suggested and paid transportation and other expenses for a consultant who helped form a fair housing committee in one city. Another possibility would be a campaign of neighborhood stabilization in a transitional area (see our pamphlet, "Neighborhood Stabilization") with advice from the project staff or outside consultants as the case warrants. Your group may need assistance to determine factually whether or not there are irregularities in your city's Urban Renewal Program -- and to document them if there are. Or, by prearrangement with the Urban Planning Project, you might be able to offer the assistance of a human-relations oriented city planner to your municipal officials.

Community Organization Project

Directed by Mr. Al Ulmer, this project seeks to help minority-group communities organize to exercise effectively their due influence on civic processes, particularly as these affect them, and to take advantage of available federal programs. Mr. Ulmer has worked extensively with several human relations councils and other groups. His many concerns include consumer education, self-help housing (for which government financing can be secured), organization of credit unions, buying cooperatives, block organizing, and many others.

To cite an example, one local human relations council discovered that a predominantly Negro public housing project was being allowed to deteriorate, while a traditionally all-white project in the same city was kept in excellent repair. They called on the Community Organization Project to help residents of the neglected project secure equal treatment.

Labor Project

Mr. Emory Via, on a leave of absence from the faculty of the University of Wisconsin, is Director of SRC's Labor Project. This project has three main areas of work:

1. Labor education for local and state union leaders emphasizing understanding the changing South and labor's responsibilities in the area of civil rights.

2. Consultation and liaison work with unions, race relations organizations, and others interested in labor and employment problems.

3. Employment discrimination in terms of public policy formation and in specific remedial programs.

Programs vary from an educational conference exclusively for union leaders, to involving union members in activities related to race relations concerns, to assisting in ironing out problems that arise between a union and an agency working in the area of civil rights. The project is interested in knowing of local programs to improve equality in employment and can offer consultative assistance where needed. It sees as one of its important functions bringing thoughtful labor leaders into contact with receptive persons working in human relations.

Prison Administration -- Criminal Rehabilitation Project

Mr. John Boone has recently joined our staff as director of a special project in prison administration and criminal rehabilitation. It is generally assumed but sadly ignored fact that penal policy and conditions in penal institutions in the South are inhumane. Mr. Boone's concern will be to conduct research, including publication of the results, on this problem, and to cultivate the interest of many groups and of the public in this issue.

Since Mr. Boone has begun so recently his program is not yet fully developed. He has already called upon the state council staffs for assistance, however, and it is hoped that both state and local councils will be in touch with him about local penal institutions and rehabilitation problems. The budget for this project includes a sum for consultants.

OTHER INTEREST AREAS

In addition to the program areas in which we have special projects, there are a number of our research projects which can provide consultant services to state and local councils incidentally. We also have a couple of special-purpose funds and an experimental project for which we are actively seeking the help and cooperation of local groups.

Fair Employment and Anti-Poverty Programs

Sometimes a local council will be pretty sure that something is wrong in the employment pattern of, let us say, the retail stores of their city, but will not know how to go about correcting the situation. Or there may be a problem in connection with the "War on Poverty" in your area: No community action agency has been formed; or it has a non-representative composition; or you see a need for an employment training program but do not know how to get a proposal planned and submitted.

In all such situations the Southern Regional Council can provide consultants who will have had some experience in these matters and the technical competence, knowledge of government agencies and personnel, etc., that you need.

School Integration

SRC has a continuing interest in education and the integration of Southern school systems. In connection with our research on this problem we are able to provide consultant services and some expense money for desegregation problems and efforts. There are the well-known problems of recruiting students to transfer to integrated schools under "freedom of choice" plans and of securing integrated faculties. But more attention

School Integration (cont'd.)

needs to be given the less celebrated school integration problems, such as the placement of schools (Is your community's new school bond issue being used to perpetuate segregation?) and almost-exclusive use of all-white-and-middle-class textbooks in the school systems. The SRC will welcome information about and requests for assistance with all such problems.

Welfare Programs

This is another of our research projects. In the budget for it we have anticipated the need for a considerable amount of work at local level on inequities and ill effects of standard welfare procedures. For example, many of the most impoverished counties in the South do not participate in the surplus food program of the federal government because local authorities refuse the modest expense of providing storage. Some local groups have successfully waged campaigns to secure this service, and the SRC could pay to have someone experienced in this problem help with similar cases. Or perhaps your groups need a consultant to help document the results of such unfair (and frequent) policies as those disqualifying a family for assistance unless the father is absent (even though he can find no work.)

Student Group Projects

In order to encourage student human relations groups a foundation has provided us funds to assist campus groups with human relations projects. These could be anything: Tutorials, projects of recruiting minority groups students for the university, assisting students from low-income families to find scholarships, a lecture series on campus or nearby, etc. It should be remembered, however, that these funds are available to existing student groups for their projects. Under the donor's conditions we cannot ordinarily use them to begin student groups or to maintain their administrative functions.

Paperback Books Project

This year (1966) the SRC is conducting an experiment in distribution of paperback books among low-income people. With more than 40,000 volumes available, we are seeking imaginative ways of making books accessible to people who may not have had access to them before, motivating such people to use books for both information and recreation, and encouraging book ownership. We feel that this experiment can easily be utilized by human relations councils in worthwhile projects.

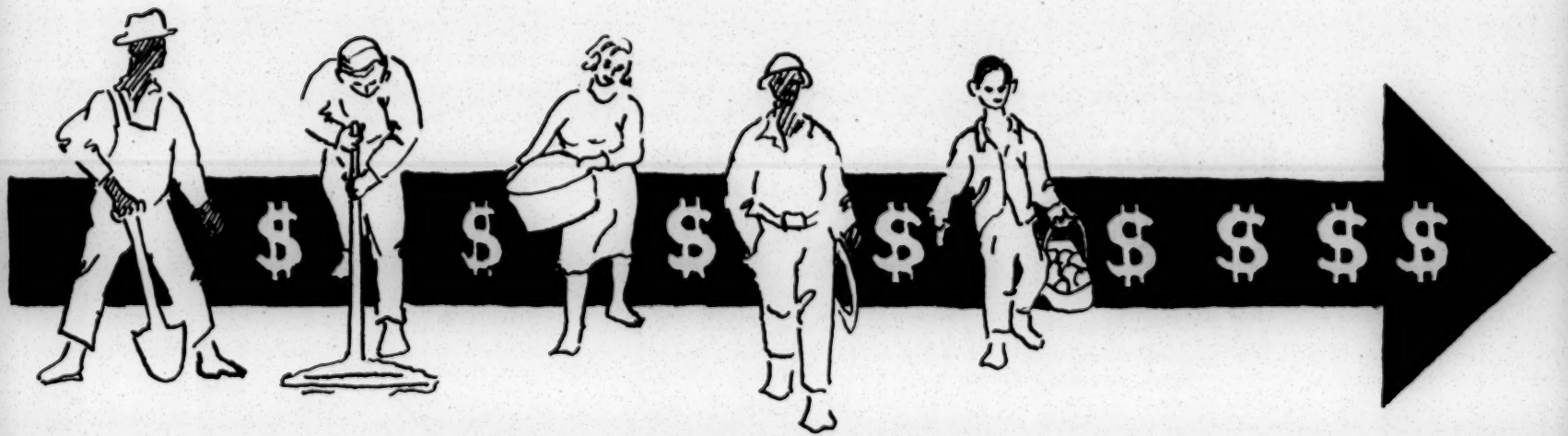
Paperback Books Project (cont'd.)

Your group might, for example, supply books on child-rearing and home economics to parents of a day-nursery in your town. Or the day-nursery itself might need books for the children. If you have or wish to start a study-hall in a slum neighborhood, you could secure dictionaries and other reference books -- and perhaps a shelf of just-for-pleasure books for teenagers and another shelf of books dealing with Negro history and culture. In almost every town and county in the South there are schools with inadequate libraries. Probably th majority of classrooms in grade schools and junior high schools of the region have no class library. Your group might wish to provide books on the history of Negroes in America to all school libraries in your community, or it might wish to provide a basic classroom library to every fifth grade and every eighth grade. Or it might undertake to set up and service a lending shelf in general stores in a rural county.

The possibilities are as endless as your imagination -- and what we want is imaginative proposals for getting books used by people. Guidelines for requesting books will be sent on request. (Incidentally, the books are provided free of charge, including the cost of shipping.)

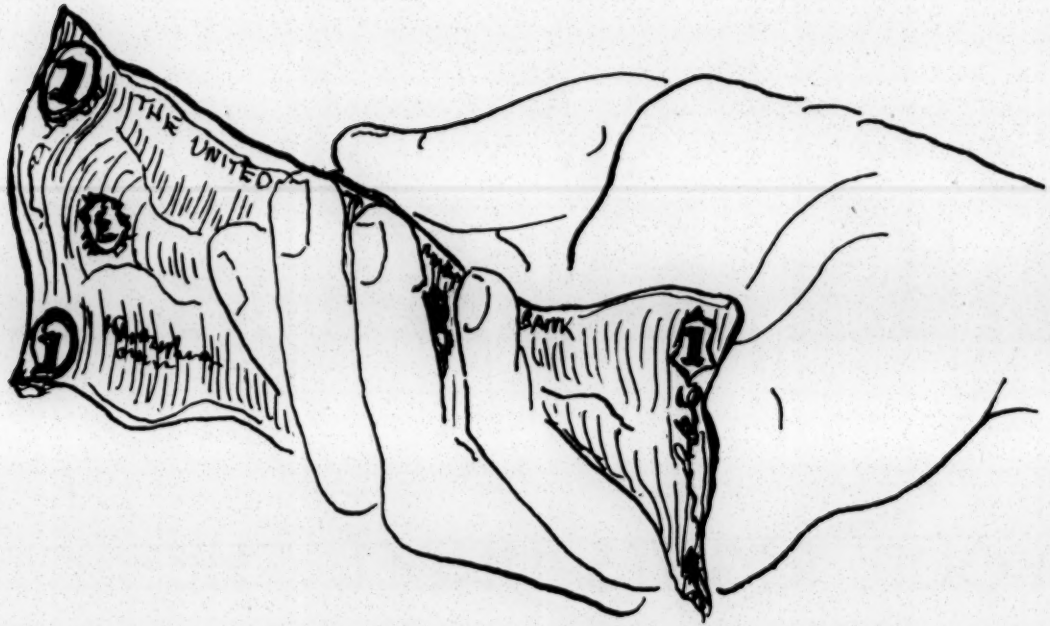
NOTE: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE OR FURTHER INFORMATION MAY BE ADDRESSED TO THE APPROPRIATE SPECIAL PROJECT DIRECTOR OR TO THE DIRECTOR OF FIELD ACTIVITIES, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, 5 FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, 30303.

MORE MONEY FOR YOU?



YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Labor Program
The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303


THE UNITED
BANK

We have a new federal law that may mean
more pay for you.

It is called the Fair Labor Standards Act, or the
Minimum Wage Law.

You should know what the new Fair Labor Standards Act
says about your job.

You should know what to do to get the wages the law
says you are supposed to get.

Read this pamphlet for more information. See the back
of this pamphlet for the name of someone to help you.

$ 40 a week pay

8 A.M – 12:00
1 P.M – 5:00 = 8 hrs. a day

½ hr. change clothes
and clean up = 8½ hrs. a day

work 5 days a week X5

42½ hrs. a week

$.94 an hour

42½ hrs. work ⟌ $40 a week pay

How much is your weekly pay before deductions?

If you don't know for sure, ask your boss.

How many hours a week do you work?

When you figure your hours count in —

- time to change your clothes where you work if you are required to wear a uniform or work clothes
- time to get your work ready
- time to clean up your work
- time spent doing errands for the boss even if it is on your lunch hour.

Now divide the hours you work into your weekly pay (before overtime is figured).

The figure you get is your hourly rate.

If your pay is less than $1 an hour—
or if your pay is exactly $1.25 an hour—

you may be entitled to
a raise in your hourly rate.

If you work more than 44 hours in a week
or if you work more than 40 hours in a week
you may be entitled to overtime pay.

Does your son work in the kitchen
of a big restaurant?

Are you a porter in a school?

Does your sister or daughter work in
a laundry or dry cleaners?

Is your wife a cook in a hospital?

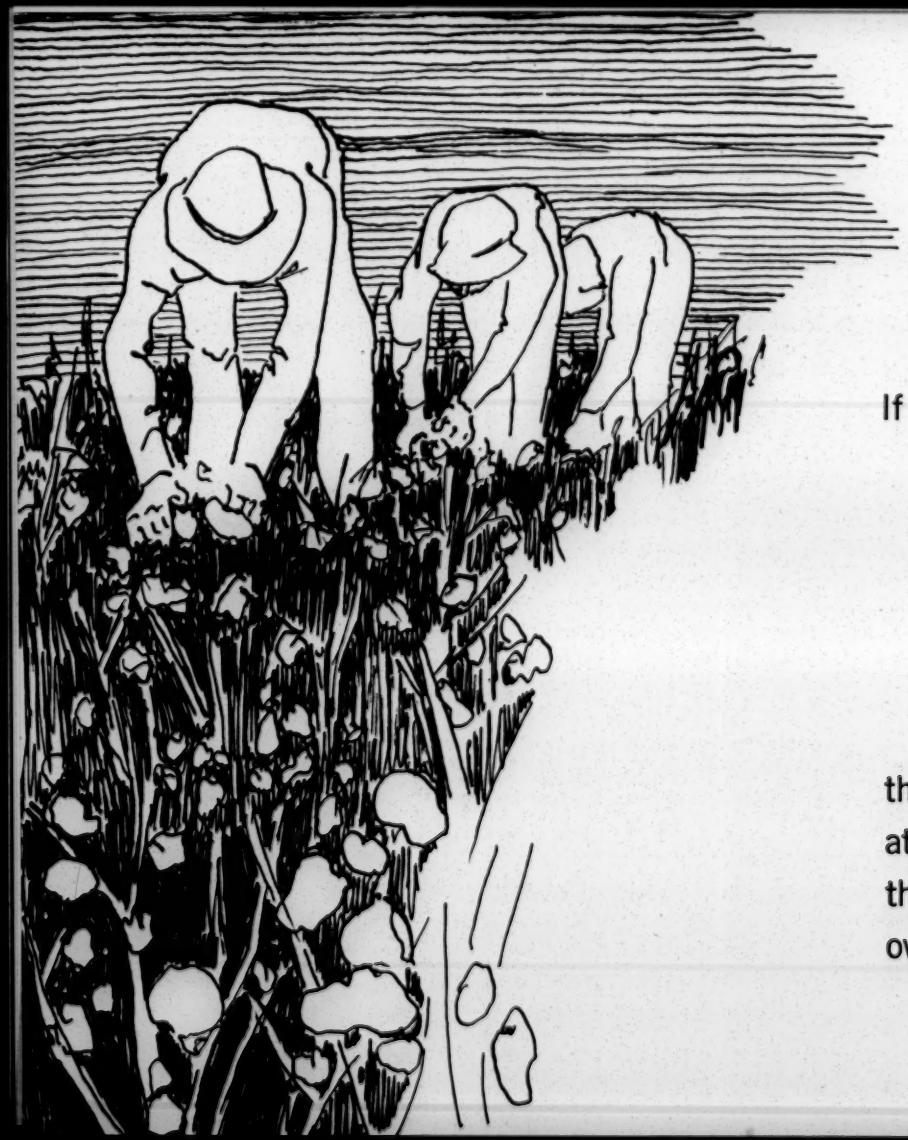
Anybody who has a job in any of these places probably should be earning at least

$1 an hour for 44 hours in a week

and at least

$1.50 an hour for all hours over 44 hours.

If you already earn more than $1.00 an hour, you should earn time and a half (one and a half times your regular rate) for hours over 44 anyway.



If you work on:

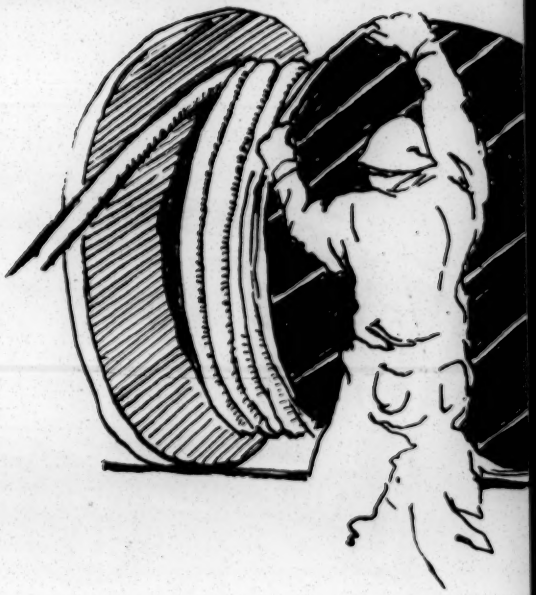
A big farm that has at least
7 or 8 regular full time
workers during the season

or

A big motel or hotel

then you probably should earn
at least $1.00 an hour, but
the law does not require
overtime pay.

Here are some places where you probably should earn at least $1 an hour for 44 hours plus time and a half for hours over 44 —



Construction company

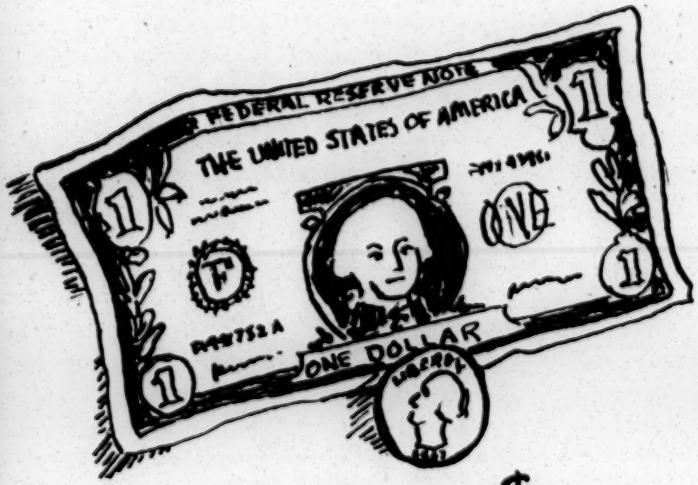
Big Retail store

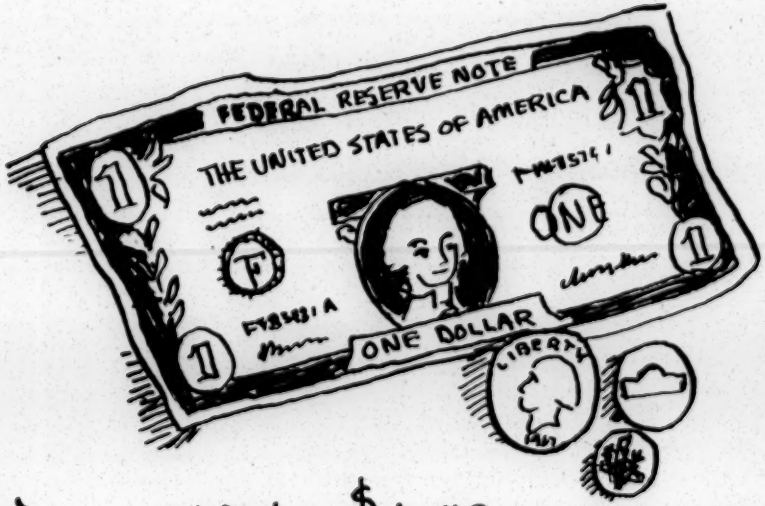
Big drug store

Big automobile, trailer, farm implement dealer

Big gas station

Bank





BEFORE $1.25 ⟶ NOW $1.40

and

FOR ALL HOURS OVER 40 HOURS

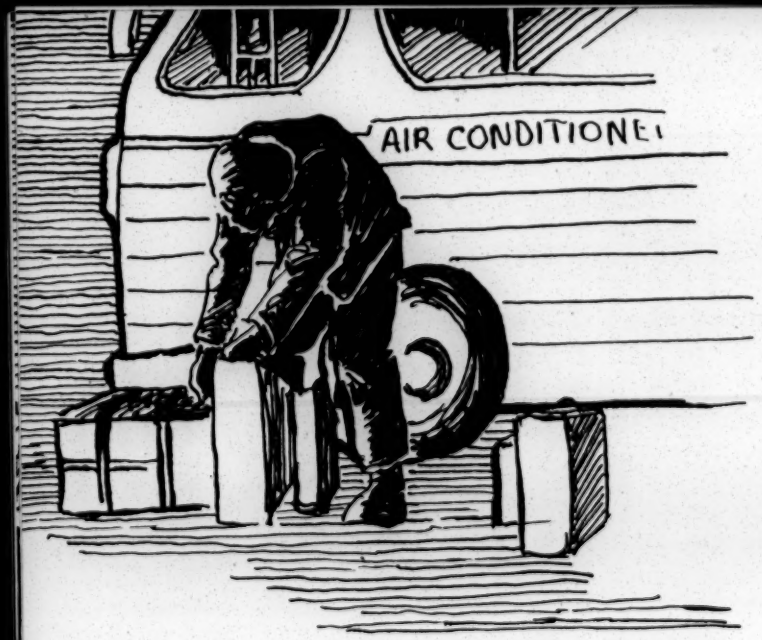
$2.10 an hour

Maybe you have been earning $1.25 an hour or
more for some time now.

If so, that may mean that you were covered by
the Minimum Wage Law before, and

beginning February, 1967, you should
be given a raise.

You should now get at least
$1.40 an hour for 40 hours work in a week
and at least
$2.10 an hour for all hours over 40 hours.



Do you work in a —

Bus company?

Department store?

Road repair crew?

Railroad station?

Wholesale company?

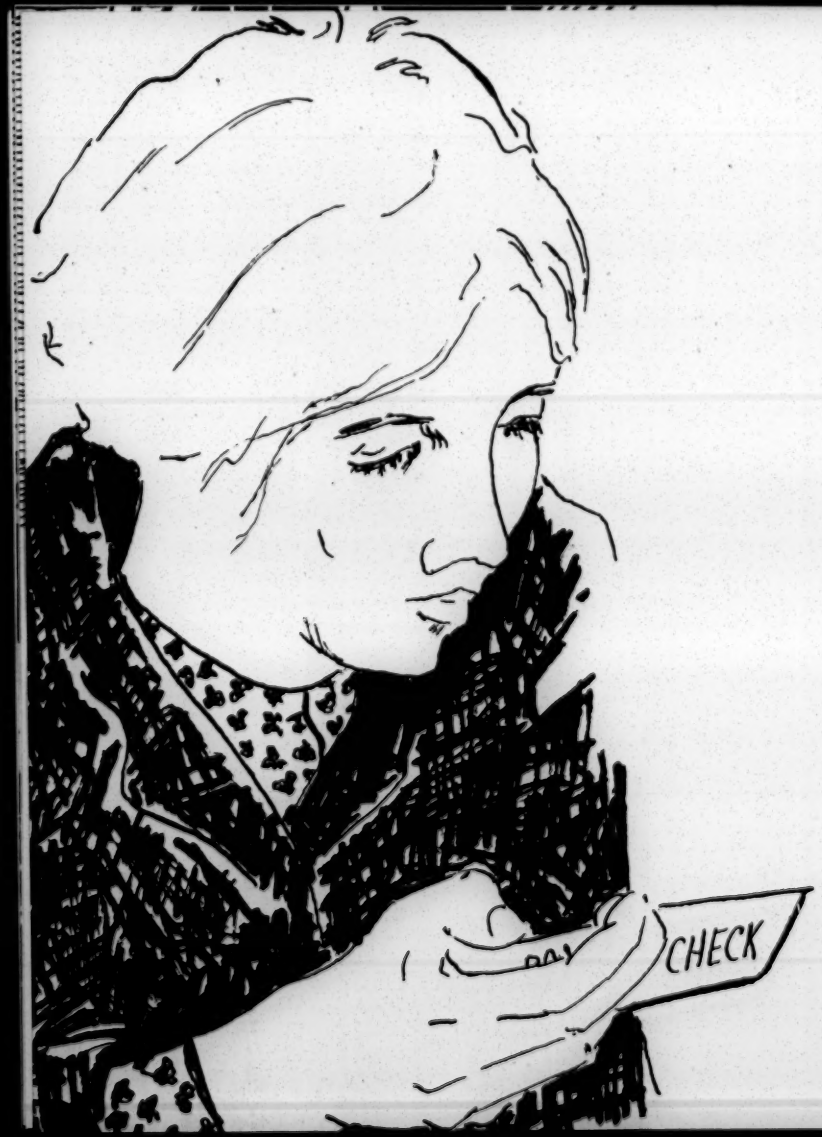
Big gas station?

If you do, and that job paid $1.25 an hour for

40 hours before February, 1967 —

then probably after February, you should

earn at least $1.40 an hour plus time and
a half (at least $2.10) for overtime.



If you are a woman worker—

and if you get paid less than

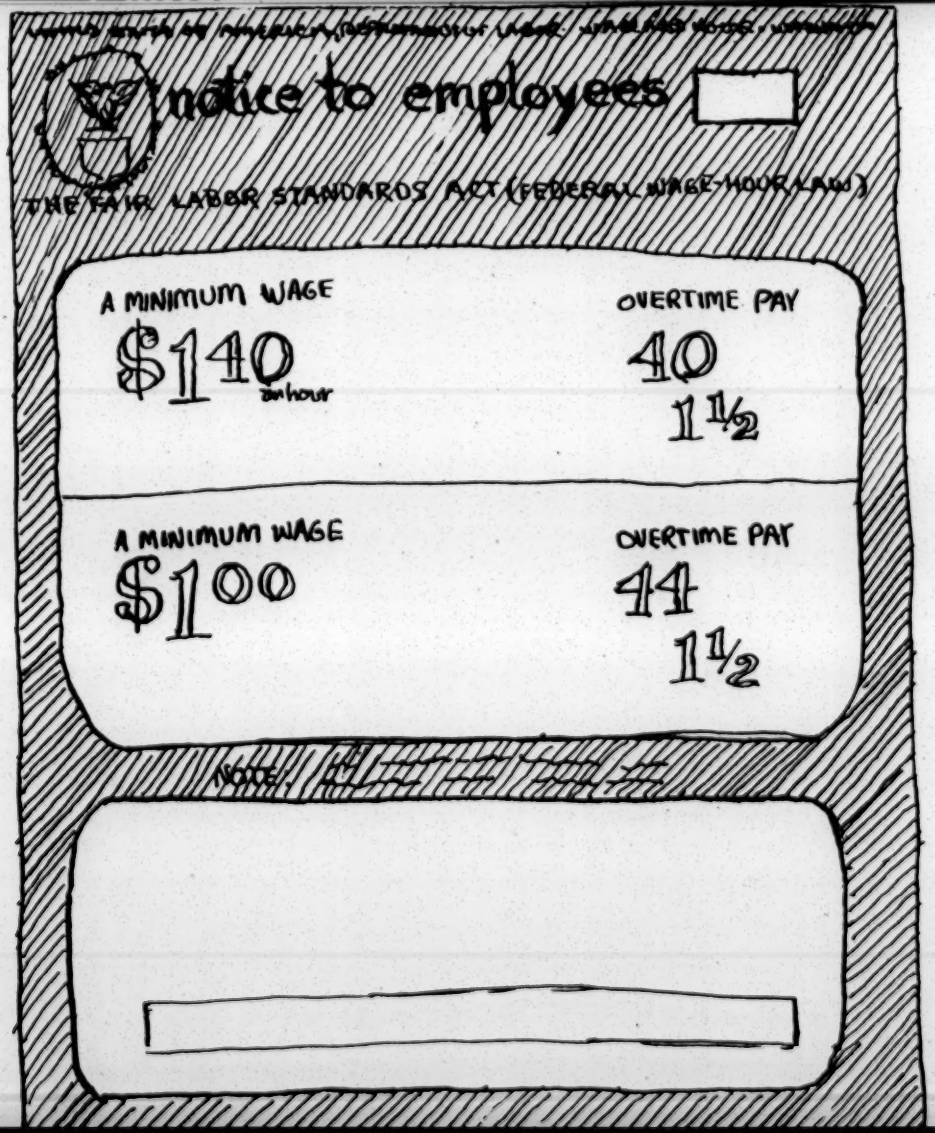
the men for the same work—

you may be entitled to earn as

much as they do.

If your boss employs school
children during school hours—
or if children are doing
dangerous work
even after school or in
the summer—
this may be against the law

If your boss sells to the
federal government or
works for the government—
you are protected by
the minimum wage law.


notice to employees
THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT (FEDERAL WAGE-HOUR LAW)
A MINIMUM WAGE
$1.40 an hour
OVERTIME PAY
40
1½
A MINIMUM WAGE
$1.00
OVERTIME PAY
44
1½
NOTE:

Does your place of work have a big brown and white sign that says—

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT REQUIRES . . .

Read the sign. You may find that you or someone you know is entitled to be paid more than he now gets.

If you think you are not getting
the right amount —
here is what you should do.

Tell somebody in the group that
gave you this pamphlet

Or write a letter or a postcard
to the Wage and Hour Division
of the U. S. Department of
Labor nearest to you.

Or telephone the Wage and Hour
Division

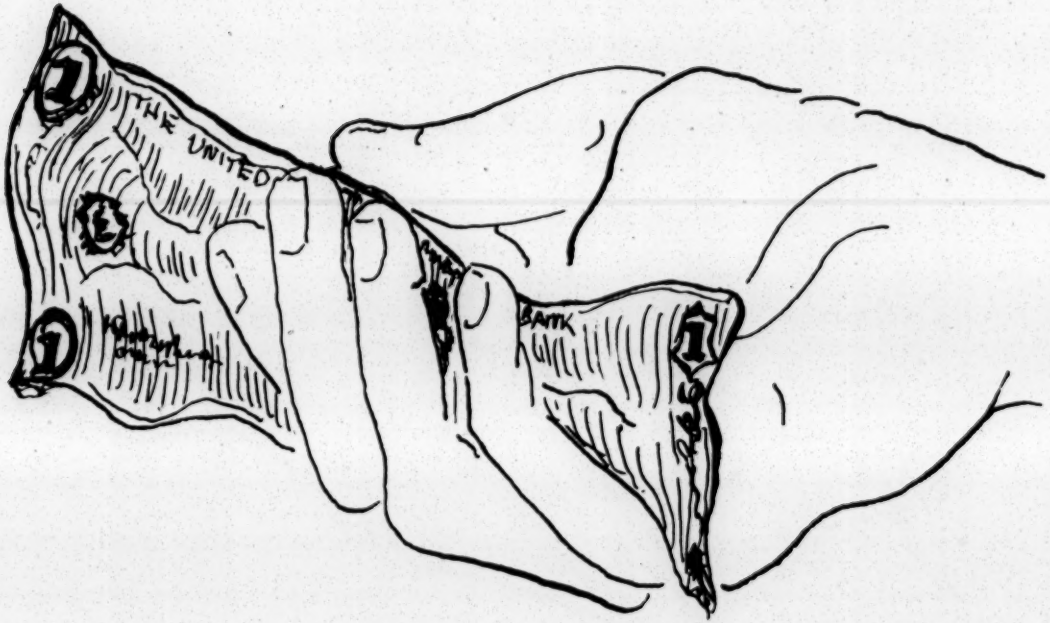
Or go to the Wage and Hour Division
yourself.

The people at the Wage and Hour Division will NOT tell your name to anybody.

You have a right to ask for help.

Your boss can NOT fire you for asking.

The addresses and phone numbers you need are on the back page of this booklet.


THE UNITED
BANK

The Wage and Hour Division will give you a report in
a month or so.

If you are getting the right amount already, they
will explain to you why you are not entitled to more.

If your boss has not been paying you the right amount, then
he will have to begin to pay you the legal rate
that you are supposed to get.
Also he may have to pay you back the extra amount
that you were supposed to get for the
whole time that you were underpaid

So you see, it is really worthwhile to ask.

If you have any questions about this get in touch with:

February, 1967

Ark. N. G

December 8, 1964

Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $4,800 to the Arkansas Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth on the enclosed. This grant is "for the general support of the Arkansas Council program."

We deeply regret that it was necessary to make this reduction over last year's grant. This does not represent any lessening of our appreciation of your program. Rather, it is the results of the harsh reality of fewer funds and the addition of the Mississippi Council which merits our support.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made after January 1 on receipt of your quarterly program and financial report. We also request a copy of your 1964 audit, for the calendar year for for your fiscal year. If you presently operate on a fiscal year other than the calendar year we ask you to give serious consideration to changing this so that all state council operations will be uniform.

Our congratulations for a good year nearly completed and all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mrs. Vivion Brewer

From the Desk of . . . Rec'd 12/23/64

OZELL SUTTON

Dec. 21, 1964

✓ I
✓ PW
✓ PA

Dear Les,

We have gone through a long list of prospective speakers suggested by the program committee. Mr Gill is now being sought as one of those. I am sending you a copy of our letter of invitation just incase he asks you about us

Merry Christmas to all the staff and all the Dunbars also.

Ozell

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

2

Ark - NG
+ Ozl Sutn

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

December 21, 1964

Mr. Ralph McGill
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. McGill:

The Program Committee of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations has selected you as speaker for the public session of our Annual Meeting, January 29, at 7:30 p.m. I am extending the invitation for the Committee.

Our Council will be celebrating its Tenth Anniversary. We like to think that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gives Southern leaders a second chance for creative leadership for change. Could we suggest that you address yourself to this new opportunity for leadership? We think it highly appropriate that you make this address because of your close association with the founding of the Southern Regional Council.

We have no funds with which to pay an honorarium but can defray expenses. We would appreciate an early reply of acceptance.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton

OS:ra

cc: Les Dunbar

Ark NG

January 25, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Our check representing the first payment of our 1965 commitment to the Arkansas Council was mailed to you several days ago; I trust you've received it by now.

I'm happy that Vernon will be making your Annual Meeting. Frankly, though it would probably have been impossible to make the meeting, I have some mixed feelings about not being informed and invited.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ark - NG

March 1, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Thanks for the financial and membership information which is just what we needed. Your membership figure of 777 is especially heartening.

The expense check is enclosed.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ark N Gis

Rec'd 4/12/65

PAC MM

9 April 1965

Taconic Foundation
Mrs. Jane L. Eddy,
Executive Secretary
666 - 5th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Eddy:

This is an abbreviated proposal to the Taconic Foundation for a $2500. grant to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Federal requirement for compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and widespread interest in the programs of the Economic Opportunity Act have occasioned an unique opportunity for meaningful and fruitful work in Arkansas. Predominantly, our most compelling unfinished business is school integration. The Anti-Poverty Program offers a poor state like Arkansas a chance to lift the aspirational and achievement levels of its citizens who are handicapped by cultural, economic and educational deprivations.

We cannot, however, take for granted that these promising programs will automatically be offered to all the citizens who need them most. History has taught us better than this. Genuine desegregation and full extension of the benefits of the Anti-Poverty Program tend to depend on the concern, knowledge and initiative of the local citizens. The lasting solution to the problem of structural economic and racial discrimination rests in concerted citizenship action. The Arkansas Council on Human Relations proposes to sponsor two two-day workshops which have promise of reaching and correlating a sizeable and influential group of Arkansans for the cause of equal opportunity.

<u>Conference of Ministers</u>

Church and synagogue leaders in Arkansas have shown increasing concern for equality of opportunity in recent months. Participation of all denomination heads in the continuing Conference on Religion and Race and a Ministers' March on the capitol seeking to open eating facilities to all citizens are but two evidences of this

concern. The march was led by Bishop Robert R. Brown of the Episcopal Diocese of Arkansas, and the petition was signed by three other bishops in this area.

To harness this concern and make it meaningful in terms of tangible results, ACHR in cooperation with the Conference on Religion and Race has scheduled a two-day conference, June 14 - 15, for Arkansas churchmen.

The conference will open with a panel of the heads of the major churches of the state addressing this question: "The Role of the Parish Pastor in a Changing Community." Four hours will be spent in workshop on 1) Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and 2) the Economic Opportunity Act. Responsible representatives of federal departments will serve as consultants.

The Conference will be held in one of the downtown hotels. With the cooperation and support of denominational heads we expect to attract 400 to 500 ministers. Several nationally known speakers and consultants are being recruited. Travel and expenses for such persons will be necessary. Many Arkansas ministers of small congregations will need some help with their expenses while attending the Conference.

COPY

Conference for Members

Since July, 1955, the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, incorporated under Arkansas laws as a private non-profit organization, has operated with an interracial staff (Director, Associate Director, and Secretary) under an interracial board. It is the only statewide interracial organization in Arkansas working in the area of equal opportunity. ACHR has a membership of 800 persons which is increasing continuously. Responsibility has rested with ACHR membership to keep a broad program for equal opportunity going in the state. This includes monitoring compliance under Title IV and seeking inclusiveness under the Anti-Poverty Program. The Conference for them is designed to give them the tools needed to do their jobs.

This crash Conference, scheduled in May, should funds be forthcoming, will be of the same nature and content as the Ministers' Conference. It will be a two-day Conference in a downtown hotel with recognized speakers and consultants. Like the Ministers' Conference, its objective will be full knowledge of what is compliance under Titles IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act and how to promote and gain inclusiveness in the Anti-Poverty Program. Again, many participants will need all or part of their expenses paid.

The opportunity for meaningful work in these areas is immediate and to be effective, planning must be done now. We are therefore proceeding with our plans with the hope and prayer that the Taconic Foundation will grant our request for $2500. with which to sponsor these conferences. Naturally we would appreciate an early and favorable response to this request.

Sincerely,

Bill

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

Encl.

cc: Leslie W. Dunbar,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

Harold Fleming,
Director
Potomac Institute, Inc.

COPY

Ark. NGrs

April 19, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswodd
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Thanks for the quarterly report. The second payment of our grant-in aid commitment is enclosed.

Our auditors now require a receipt of all funds disbursed under this program. Therefore, would you please have the receipt of these funds noted on the enclosed copy of this letter and return it to us at your convenience.

It was good to see Ozell last week.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ark -
N. Gris

May 7, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswold, Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Following my phone conversation with Ozell, enclosed is our check for $1,000 representing a special grant from SRC to help support the Arkansas Ministers' Conference which the Arkansas Council will sponsor, in cooperation with the Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race, on the role of private citizens in federal programs.

Please indicate on the enclosed copy of this letter the receipt of these funds and return it at your convenience.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ark - NG + Oz Sutton

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

25 May 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I want you and Les to know how much we appreciate SRC's help in financing our two conferences. I know the $1,000. we were granted is a sacrifice, which makes it more appreciated. I can only hope against the odds that Taconic will come through.

We are pleased with the success of our conference for members last Saturday and hopeful for the June 14 and 15 ministerial conference. Lloyd Elliott did a tremendous job in giving a "Purview of Conference Concerns". We have written our thanks to him.

Again, our thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit
enc.

cc: Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director, SRC

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

II

Ark - N Gris

May 25, 1965

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

The research department has come up with a little pamphlet, which is enclosed, which Paul thinks is just about the most comprehensive and concise thing we have on faculty desegregation.

They also suggest that you write to Joe Hall, Superintendent of the Dade County Schools (Miami) in Florida, for further information, since that school system has had more experience in faculty desegregation than others inthis area.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Ark - N. Griswold LWD PA mm

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

17 June 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a copy of our proposal to the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. I will fly to New York Monday and present the proposal Tuesday to some officials of the Fund.

We wanted you and Les to have a copy before it is presented. It would have been sent earlier for evaluation, but it is hot off the press just today. Since it is a plan of work for this summer, we needed to move quickly. That is why I am going to the expense of taking the proposal instead of sending it.

Best to all the staff.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit
enc.

OFFICERS - FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF - NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

16 June 1965

A PROPOSAL

TO

THE ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND

Summary of Proposal

The precipitate placing of Negro students in formerly white schools this Fall creates an emergency in school and social adjustment for these students and their families. The manner in which they meet this emergency is crucial for other Arkansas school districts in the next three years. They desperately need help not provided by local leaders.

Out of its experience the Arkansas Council on Human Relations knows how to help. It proposes to add staff adequate through the summer and winter to implement a "Project Catch-up". This entails employment of one professional for twelve months and five Negro college students for this summer.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund is familiar with the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, its Board, its staff, and its work. This proposal requests a special grant immediately. The budget estimate for this project amounts to $19,620.

An Emergency Educational Need

In Arkansas, September, 1965, a number of school districts complying with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will absorb fifty or more Negro students (grades seven through twelve) into formerly all white schools. (A prime example is Morrilton School District where some 175 Negro students will be absorbed from Sullivan High School which will be closed.) For these students and their families this change represents an immeasurable step up and forward without orientation or preparation from school officials.

They and their parents must relate to new organizations and activities. They must catch-up scholastically with the advantaged white students. They must acquire unaccustomed study habits. They must develop morale for confronting without dismay insuperable barriers. They must find new social groups for moral support.

The desperate help needed by these key citizens and their children is an emergency. This is their predicament now. How these students and these families live through this emergency is crucial for many other Arkansas school districts.

Operation Catch-up, Proposed Assistance

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has had valuable experience in Little Rock assisting Negro families with just such needs. The organizational core of this assistance was called "Bridges". ACHR now proposes to apply its experience to these new situations in those districts with as many as fifty Negro students in grades seven through twelve. Work would be concentrated in these districts in 1965-1966. The results would be applicable by other school districts in the years that follow.

"Bridges" develops through three major steps:

1) Parents of Negro students in formerly white schools and the students are organized into a supporting and assisting body. (In Little Rock they called the group "A Committee for Better Education.) This group meets at least monthly, sometimes weekly. Meetings are social as well as strategic.

2) A third party (ACHR in this case) establishes a liaison between each Negro family and a local white family, for friendly exchange, for moral support, for practical help with school difficulties. All these liaison families meet together at least occasionally under the sponsorship of the organization described in point one above, with assistance as needed from the third party.

3) Plans for tutorial assistance for the Negro students are made through efforts of all the above groups and ACHR. The aim here is to raise the level of school achievement. ACHR through its statewide membership already has access to persons able and willing to assist in this step.

Fidelity Union Stat

Implementing Operation Catch-up

To the present staff of three in ACHR we propose to add one additional professional for one year beginning as soon as possible. This Director of the Project would be responsible for organizing and supervising the Operation Catch-up in at least five school districts with as many as 50 Negro students in formerly white secondary schools. The experience of the present directors of ACHR would be at the service of the new staff person.

In addition for a period of six weeks this summer five Negro college students who have been through integrated high schools at Little Rock would be employed. Each would spend the entire six weeks in one of the pilot districts. Under supervision of the Director he would carry out the basic steps of "Bridges".

The Director would continue to supervise as needed activities in the five districts through the school year, especially the tutorial programs.

The activities in this Project Catch-up for students and parents will include more than "school" work as ordinarily conceived. New cultural experience would be afforded by trips and by unusual social activities. (A trip to the Arkansas Arts Center is an example of this kind of activity.)

Some Possible Continuing Benefits

When "Bridges" are built in a school community they continue to function without the offices of a third party such as ACHR. They assist other Negro children adjust as they come into the schools. They become an agency for articulation of the needs and aspirations of Negro patrons to officials and for justice in completing integration, including teacher integration.

The liaison established in these five districts for ACHR could serve well its work with Negro teachers in 1966 and 1967 as these teachers will be used in the integrated school systems in compliance with integration plans.

Budget Estimate

SALARIES	
Director for one year	$ 6,300.
Secretary	3,000.
5 students, six weeks @ $70.	2,000.
	$ 11,300.
Personnel benefits, insurance	400.
	$ 11,700.
OFFICE	
Equipment (desks, typewriter, file)	$ 370.
Office rent	600.
Printing	175.
Telephone	325.
Postage	185.
Supplies	165.
	$ 1,820.
PROGRAM	
Travel and local expense, students	$ 2,100.
Travel, Director	2,000.
Trips and activities	2,000.
	$ 6,100.
TOTAL	$ 19,620.

Ark-
N Gris

July 6, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Enclosed is our check for $1,200.00, representing SRC's third payment on our grant-in-aid commitment.

Please have receipt of these funds acknowledged on the enclosed copy of this letter and returned at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

C
O
P
Y

ES

5 November 1965

Dr. Marie Barry
Equal Educational Opportunities Program
U.S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

Dear Dr. Barry:

Your visit left us so devoid of hope for the future of most of Negro youth of high school age that we have found it very difficult to write the particulars of our concern about your program plans.

We are not unsympathetic to school administrators. Many of them were in our classes at Hendrix College in the thirties. They are human. All local pressure is toward no change. Without effective counterpressure change has been and will be minimal. For most of them the only effective counterpressure must come from law and effective administration through unequivocal regulations from the U.S.O.E. The representative of the U.S.O.E. in administering the Civil Rights Act of 1964 works with the school administrators of course; but he works primarily for the education of Negro children, current and compensatory education. This second function of the representative, inescapably, puts him in the role of a pressure-maker.

This pressure is all the more necessary because for ten years the schools have done nothing toward compliance. This means the posture of administrators of inaction and resistance has become rigid in the community. Now "all at once" the schools have to admit Negro children to the better public schools. They do so grudgingly. It is not easy to change the posture of ten years and work "voluntarily" and "affirmatively" for the full inclusion of Negro students and their families into public school life. It

is humanly possible only if school officials can say honestly "we were forced to do it by Washington." Every representative of the U.S.O.E. has a part in this "forcing" process.

This latter role means tension is the sine qua non of significant and adequate progress. We Southerners all belong by social inheritance to the "cult of the pleasant." We studiedly avoid the unpleasant. So, we can understand the Washington representative's sincere desire to be pleasant and to destroy the presumed image Southerners have of "Feds". But these representatives must beware that we Southerners do not turn to our advantage this desire to be agreeable. If you just keep agreeing with us, we have no reason to disagree! Tension is the indispensable ingredient of change, at this stage a sign of progress.

You misunderstand if you believe we disapprove of your efforts to get superintendents to have inservice training of teachers to meet the problems. Where superintendents will move and can be guided or pushed into the needed measures, well and good. We have some understanding of the energy you have put into this program and appreciate it.

However, we are palled by the magnitude and urgency of the need. Little Rock with 600 Negro young people admitted through eight years has inservice training. Good. Pulaski County District with 1,300 Negro students admitted this year has none; Morrilton with 172 junior and senior high school students precipitated into a formerly white school has none. These young people, their parents, the white students and teachers have no preparation. We see the tragic drop-out rate of Negro school students increased by geometric proportions. We see prejudicial interpretations of the failures of the Negro students. We fear massive reversal of gains in understanding of the nature and the problems in the general public, in Arkansas, in the Southern region, possibly, in the nation.

No, our so-called "negative attitude" toward your successes is actually an enthusiastic and affirmative attitude toward <u>all</u> the proposals from the U.S.O.E. for "assistance on special educational problems occasioned by school desegregation". These proposals seem to recognize the remedy must be massive, universal, and immediate! Every school system possible, every institution of higher learning, all university disciplines must be mobilized, at once. Wise and impartial school administration is necessary. Needed also are the persons with new knowledge and new techniques in universities, in medical centers, in experimental institutions. Professional educators, yes; but more, much more is required lest we scrap a whole generation of Negro youth and undermine our nation.

Especially, do we feel doors for many more teachers and administrators would be opened if schools of higher learning were

stimulated to meet this emergency need. There is the felt need, now. The objective atmosphere at such intitutions will free minds for honest inquiry and sturdy growth. As always, this emergency reveals neglected areas of knowledge, gaps in the curriculum of most institutions. Here is the opportunity to fill these gaps with academically worthy courses beyond the emergency, for a possible energizing shot in the arm for the academic community. The U.S.O.E. could go much farther, we believe, in technical assistance in planning programs for institutions and even in writing applications.

The civil rights leaders have put new meaning in the word "freedom" by attaching the adverb "now". Similarly every preceding suggestion in this letter would need to be followed by "now" to convey our meaning. Dr. Hutchin's remark is meaningful to us: "All our studies come out at the same place: we are entering a totally new world, and we are not very well prepared for it." In this situation, we are not prepared at all and must be prepared "now". After the tremendous over -all results of Project Headstart, even in Arkansas, we cannot say this needed "crash" program is not possible. Even in education change cannot be "slow", although it can be "deliberate."

The matters discussed here are the concerns of many other persons beside you. We therefore are impelled to share our thoughts about them with others.

Sincerely,

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

cc: David Seeley
Equal Educ. Opp. Program
U.S. Office of Education

Ark - N.G.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

17 November 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Here is travel expense account for three from ACHR, which totals $246.04.

According to your kind proposal, SRC will pay half of this amount, or $123.00.

Thanks for letting us participate in the annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat Griswold
Executive Director

NG:cit

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

PA

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

18 November 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

This will record the inquiry made at the annual meeting.

We are convinced that the experience and materials accumulated during the ten years of my tenure at ACHR net considerable and valuable knowledge worthy of publication. They are raw data for social history, for psychology, for social psychology, for group dynamics. Mr. Van Woodward in a brief visit with me confirmed that "you have a good story to tell".

To do the job of research and writing I need financial support, for my living, for some travel, and for typing of the manuscript. I believe $4,000 would be adequate to this purpose. This assumes that six months is a reasonable time to do the job.

The frame within which the writing would fit is The New Reconstruction in Little Rock. Some sub-headings would include: The First Reconstruction and History Persists; Current Forces Toward Radical Change; Institutional Leaders and Innovators; The Process of Social Change; Hidden Motives of Decision Makers; Law, Order, Morality.

I would deeply appreciate any suggestions as to how this project may be financed and how I proceed.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

file

NRG:cit

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Ark - N.G.

November 23, 1965

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Enclosed is our check for $123.00 to cover half the ACHR travel expenses.

I shall be writing you soon about your project.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm

Ark —
N.G.

$123.00

The Arkansas Council on Human Reàations

1220 West Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Travel expenses, to SRC annual meeting

Field Dept. Contingency

November 29 65

Paul Anthony

~~EL~~
hold ES

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

27 December 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul Anthony:

Deck the halls with boughs of holly! Merry Christmas! Happy New Year! Good news! Good news! Santa did come!

You may be sure the news of the new grant quieted somewhat our perturbed mind over budget sources for 1966. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

II

January 5, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Thank you for the very thorough quarterly report. I hope you will continue to give us so much helpful information about the situation in Arkansas in general and the doings of the Arkansas Council.

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,150 for the first quarter of your grant in aid. Please acknowledge receipt on the enclosed copy and return it to us.

My calendar of January is already loaded, but I hope you will find me a likely occasion to come to Arkansas in the near future.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

January 17, 1966

Mr. Nat Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Paul has passed to me your letter of November 18 concerning the possibility of finding some funds to back you while you write a book on The New Reconstruction in Little Rock. I believe he has made some preliminary inquiries about this.

As you probably know, or can guess, foundations -- like publishers -- are extremely reluctant to commission a book or give any sort of advance unless the author is tried-and-true. Even then, they are not eager.

We would like to have fuller information. You mention the figure, $4,000. Would that be the absolute minimum required? Could we save some money by having the typing done at SRC? Does Social Security enter the picture -- their rules concerning maximum earnings, etc.? (When Dr. Dabbs was writing one of his books, for example, we had an arrangement whereby we kept his stipend below the maximum-earnings allowed, which meant that most of our help was in the form of travel and research expenses.)

I'll be seeing you at the meeting on February 2. Meanwhile, please be thinking about an occasion (or excuse) for my getting to Arkansas to visit the ACHR office, visit my father in Dardanelle, sign autographs, etc.

Warm regard,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

18 January 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Father Clancy and I plan to be present for the conclave Wednesday, February 2, 1966, 10:00 a.m.

See you then.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

file

NRG:cit

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ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

20 January 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Thanks for your letter about funds for support while I write a book. Maybe we can talk about it on February 2nd or 3rd.

We certainly look forward to your visit. We are moving our office next week. So, we will be "in process" for a little while. We are not certain about your preference as to "how we use you". Some of the field workers prefer to come to observe some activities (annual meeting, workshop or program). Others wish to "make a contribution to program" through a speech.

Several events on the calendar we thought might interest you. At the moment we incline to request your visit at the annual meeting, February 26. I will talk to you when we come. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

file

NRG:cit

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ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Ave ~~120 WEST CAPITOL~~
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR ~~4-4521~~
6-3541

18 February 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Ozell Sutton and I will both be there for Katzenbach, 12:30, February 28.

Thanks for the invitation.

Sincerely,

Nat -

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS - FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
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STAFF - NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

March 7, 1966

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

I very much enjoyed your annual meeting and share your feeling that it was a good investment of our travel money!

Please send me about 15 copies of your new brochure. It is attractive and I would like to send it to each state council, if you have not done so.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 Wright Ave ~~1220 WEST CAPITOL~~
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR ~~4-4521~~
6-3541

4 March 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Thank you for your real help at our annual meeting -- help to our communities and to our officers in understanding our role and our methods.

We hope you got the feel of our organization and program as well as some evaluation of our leaders and workers.

We were gratified with the impact of the annual meeting. The shortage of Little Rock members was compensated by wide representation from small and new communities -- Monticello, England, Crossett, Hope, El Dorado.

Father Clancy ~~has~~ and I had a brief exchange about my personal project and will have a fuller session. You will be hearing from us.

Again, thank you for coming. Tell Paul it was a good investment to have you both here.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
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STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

~~ES~~
MS - files
(cross reference sheet in Central files)

March 16, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Nat:

Moreland Smith has shared with me your request for support of a program for the Fair Housing Committee. This is just the kind of activities we like to support and your request of $272.00 is within our means. In this instance, however, there is one problem. Edward Rutledge is director of a national organization concerned with promoting programs of just this kind of thing, and I understand that his agency has received substantial funds for these purposes. Meaning, of course, that we are at a loss as to why Rutledge cannot use his own travel funds. Also, does it cost $210.00 to come from New York to Little Rock and return? We will give this request sympathetic consideration if you assure us it is essential. But, quite frankly, I think the Fair Housing Committee could use the $272.00 for much better purposes.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

March 11, 1966

Mr. Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Mr. Griswold:

Thank you for your letter of March 8th informing me of the steps being taken to initiate a fair housing committee in Arkansas. This is indeed good news.

At present the Urban Planning Project is operating with limited funds. Until our program's relation and orientation to the Department of Housing and Urban Development is more firmly established we will not be able to formulate a budget for the use of the funds available. Since I fully support your efforts in this program, I am turning your letter over to Paul Anthony for his consideration for funding from the general budget. After he has reviewed your request you will hear from us further.

Sincerely yours,

Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Director
Urban Planning Project

MGS/jdg

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

8 March 1966

Mr. Moreland Smith
Project on Urban Development
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are in process of putting into action a local Fair Housing Committee. It will be a broadly representative and autonomous group. We need some modest help from you.

Participating in the meetings already held have been the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race, the Catholic Interracial Council, the Council on Community Affairs (an organization of top Negro leaders), the Urban League, and ACHR. No doubt others will be involved.

We find it necessary to have such an active organization focussing on housing: 1) to do basic research on the situation; 2) to "keep on top" of day to day events and changes (attending meetings of planners, public hearings, sessions of public officials on the subject, etc.); 3) to keep the public informed; 4) to remind decision-makers, here and in Washington, of critical needs.

We have set May 11 and 12 for workshops and a public meeting to activate the group. Mr. Edward Rutledge, National Committee against Discrimination in Housing, has agreed to come as a resource person and speaker. He will come for expenses. The sponsoring groups have everything but a treasury! Would you have funds for such a project?

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

rec'd 3/11/66

The budget estimate follows:

Travel	$ 210.49
Publicity	62.00
	$ 272.49

We think Little Rock is ~~up~~ ripe for this step. The committee would be a ready help for you in your program plans. We hope you can give the group this initial boost.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

March 18, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Moreland Smith says that his first choice for a consultant on housing would be Mrs. Eunice Greer, Acting Director, Research Division, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20575. He says she is a past consultant to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and she really knows the business. Moreland says you might get the chairman of the Arkansas Citizens Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to negotiate with her and Bill Taylor to get her there. A couple of phone calls might do it.

His second choice would be Mr. James V. Cunningham, ACTION-Housing, Inc., 2 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222. He is author of The Resurgent Neighborhood.

As Paul indicated, we will fund your meeting up to the $272 requested, even if you have to settle for Rutledge.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

DA — Should this be construed as a request for their quarterly grant? ES

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

ES

file

4 April 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

We have quarterly report in the works. But secretary and all free hands are promoting student conference and James Farmer address.

So, you will get report in a few days.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
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II

PA

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

6 April 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Not until your letter to Ozell pointing out the impropriety were we aware that New South was not mentioned on our reprint of the record of violence in the South.

I was responsible for ordering the reprint. I considered how to give credit and decided that the appearance of the title, "New South", on each page as it appeared originally would make clear the source. Somehow in reducing the page size the printer cut off the legend, "New South".

Not until I checked after your letter came was I aware of the deletion.

We certainly are sorry, not only because of propriety, but because we wish to publicize New South.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

cc: Robert E. Anderson, Jr.
Managing Editor, New South

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

April 12, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Griswold:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,150 representing your quarterly grant-in-aid.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

April 18, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

Thanks for the full and helpful quarterly report.

At the risk of asking a stupid question--What is the "B-Fund"? Nobody has ever explained this to me. I assume it is a foundation grant. But how much and for how long? Is there a stated purpose?

Are you planning to include a report on membership enrollment for each month and a cumulative total for the year with the monthly financial statement? We would like to have this starting in April.

Has the ACHR Board begun planning for a systematic effort to secure new members and small donations? This is not mentioned in the report--except to say that Ozell will have primary responsibility.

Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

27 April 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Ozell, Clancy, William Kelly (Finance Chairman) and I concur that we would like to have you come for our May Board meeting, May 7, 1:00 p.m.

We know this is so sudden, but we are at the stage in financial program that you could be of real help. You may wish to come out on Friday to get the picture and to have conferences with Kelly and others.

Will you phone your acceptance? Thanks.

Sincerely,

Nat

file

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

May 12, 1966

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Griswold:

I have a commitment to be in Jackson on June 4 and could not attend a meeting of your board on that date. I am also committed for June 11. But I do have both June 18 and June 25 free, if you could arrange the meeting on one of those dates.

When and if we can arrange the meeting, would it be possible to have a finance committee or an ad hoc membership-and-financial-campaign committee, made up of the livest wires from each local council or area of the state, prepared to remain after the general Board meeting for a down-to-brass-tacks finance drive planning session?

I am eager to help, so let me hear from you again.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

10 May 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

At our Board meeting May 7 great interest was shown in a visit from you to share your experience with us on financing and memberships, including the structural relation of local affiliates to the state organization.

My note was unclear about your schedule on June 4. Would it be possible for you to meet with the Board in A.M. on that date? If this is not possible what about A.M. on June 11, Saturday?

Could you answer this promptly so we can inform Board members?

Thanks.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

May 12, 1966

Mr. Nathaniel Griswold
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

As you know, the second quarterly payment of $2,000 of our expanded-program grant to the Arkansas Council is due on May 15, subject to the general conditions of the program. As of today we have not received the monthly statistical report (finance and membership) which the general conditions require to begin with April.

Enclosed is another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program. You will find in it the kind of information which is needed. The record of membership growth and donations in all appropriate categories for the month, plus the cumulative total for the current membership year and fiscal year, is very important.

Let us hear from you soon.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Fr. Walter Clancy
Encl.

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

11 July 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Thanks for copies of Al's production.

In re Leadership Laboratory attendance we will have to wait to see if we have either director or associate director before we can answer the question.

We are keeping your memo for ready reference as soon as something good happens.

Sincerely,

Nat Griswold file

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

20 July 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed Stanfield:

Personnel Committee has selected Elijah Coleman as Associate Director. He is at the University of Oklahoma until August 4. So, it appears ACHR will have no one to enroll in the Emory Leadership Laboratory. Sorry.

Sincerely,

Nat

Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director

NRG:cit

We do expect Coleman to come to SRC at an appropriate time and soon. Have a suggestion

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

July 22, 1966

Mr. Nat R. Griswold
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Nat:

Thank you for advising me of the selection of Elijah Coleman as Associate Director of the Arkansas Council.

Could you send me information about him, so that I could put a little item in my newsletter? I would like to have this information as soon as possible.

I agree that Mr. Coleman should come to Atlanta for a week as soon as feasible. I'll be in touch with him about it after he reports for work.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

file

August 19, 1966

Mr. Nat Griswold
Executive Director
The Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Nat:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,000.00 which is a quarterly payment on the Southern Regional Council's expanded-aid grant to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

June 1, 1967

Mr. Nat Griswold
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Nat:

We are glad to hear that you have worked things out with ACHR to enable you to survive!

As Paul has indicated, we stand ready to get some typing done for you as called upnn and will be happy to consider any request for necessary travel. (As you know, we sent $500.00 to the Council when you went to see Woodward, but assume that you have used most of that amount.)

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

Dec 6, 1967

Dear Ed Stanfield:-

Will you please Xerox two copies of the enclosed manuscript? This is a real service - you will see this chapter is quite different. So much variety may not rest peacefully in the same covers!

I appreciate your comments on the Black Power and SNCC essay - as you will observe, I still have trouble getting a typist who makes a good first draft from my longhand. This may be asking too much!

Kenneth Clark's address must have been excellent. When we get the full text?

Thanks -

Sincerely

Nat

OFFICERS—MRS. THELMA ENGLER, CHAIRMAN • DR. TILMAN C. COTHRAN, VICE-CHAIRMAN • MRS. FLOY SPARLING, VICE-CHAIRMAN • THE REV. CHARLES C. WALKER, TREASURER • MRS. ADELL WOODS, SECRETARY

STAFF—NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • JOHN W. WALKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR • MRS. VELMA POWELL, SECRETARY AND PROGRAM

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

December 7, 1967

Mr. Nat Griswold
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Nat:

We are returning under separate cover the chapter you sent us, with the two Xerox copies requested.

Kenneth Clark's address was excellent. The full text will be published by us as soon as he does a little editing. I do not know the exact date.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

~~Return to ES~~

file - Ark - Nat Griswold

A PROPOSAL TO THE FIELD FOUNDATION

I. Summary of the Proposal

The Board of Directors of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations earnestly requests the Field Foundation for a grant of $3,600 for a period of six months beginning July 1, 1966 to make possible the project described below.

The life and activities of the Council coincide exactly with the period of the most dramatic and real social changes in the South beginning in 1954. Little Rock has been the focal center for the social forces operating in the change. Forces there were in large measure typical of those across the South. In Little Rock, for peculiar circumstances, these forces surfaced and are discernable for thoughtful observers.

ACHR's executive for eleven years and its Board of Directors have had continuous high level of interest in the deeper significance of the events as they relate to the history and the social forces of the Region. They have accumulated files and cartons of materials, raw data for many of the academic disciplines.

To be useful this material must be rescued, reviewed piece by piece, filed under meaningful categories, and catalogued. The Executive Director alone knows what is included in these materials and where they may be found. In person he knows the event which relates to each document and additional unrecorded events that illuminate the material.

Therefore, the Board of ACHR would free the Director of other responsibilities for six months to organize and catalogue this material and to write a manuscript for publication which he now calls, "The

Second Reconstruction in Little Rock". To do this it respectfully asks the grant from the Field Foundation.

II. Fuller Description of the Proposal

A. The changes in the South are real and radical.

Events in the Southern Region during the last decade are epochal in significance. No less a historian of the South than C. Vann Woodward emphasizes the reality of the changes since 1954. In Harper's magazine, April, 1965, he wrote: "Events of the last decade have altered and are still changing our perspective on the rest of the century and much that went before. Looking back over the last hundred years and beyond one will find no period of such concentrated change in the South since Captain John Smith disturbed the tranquility of the aborigines at the dawn of the seventeenth century." Comparing these changes with those earlier, he concludes, "The First Reconstruction ... was abortive and confined, a period of little basic change. By comparison the Second Reconstruction is assuming the proportions of a galloping revolution."

B. Little Rock has been a show case for the process of change.

Little Rock and Arkansas in most aspects have been focal centers of the changes. The social process at work in Little Rock are typical of the region. These ingredients surfaced so as to be discernable to the thoughtful observers. By a fortunate and fortuitous combination of factors these elements were precipitated and are peculiarly identifiable in Little Rock, a combination of factors such as these: one of

the best dailies and editors in the country; one of the most astute, politically wise (wisely demagogic) governors in the midst of other crudely demagogic racists; some smart public officials, notably school officials of Little Rock, consiously and skillfully avoiding at one and the same time defiance of the federal courts and radical change; all other mixed ingredients indicated in the category "upper South" as delineated by Editor Harry Ashmore. All these elements were interacting and, in some measure, produced the explosion called "the Little Rock crisis". Most of these forces continue to operate with newer social elements as "history has caught up with Little Rock."

C. The life of ACHR and its Director coincides with this period of change.

At the very beginning of this epochal ten years the Arkansas Council on Human Relations was organized (December, 1954) and staffed (April, 1955) under the tutelage of George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council. Its incorporators were Harry Ashmore of the Arkansas Gazette, Fred K. Darragh, Jr., of a staid Little Rock business and family, and the Reverend Charles C. Walker of the First Congregational Church.

For eleven years ACHR with an interracial staff and Board, with a constant basic purpose ("to aid in the extension of democratic opportunities to all minority citizens with a minimum of social discord") occupied a unique, sometimes unenviable, position from which to appraise and record these moving events. It has had continuity in staff (one Executive Director) and in the caliber of its Board. The

staff throughout has had a high level of interest in the deeper significance of the changes and their causes, observing the relative role of ministers, educators, lawyers, politicians, businessmen, women; the role of federal government and national organizations as related to local government and organizations; roles of old organizations and leaders as compared to the new movements; noting continuity and repetition in history as well as differences.

As a result of its activities and interest ACHR has accumulated materials which are the raw staff of history, social psychology, sociology, economics, government, politics, religion and education. These materials include files and cartons of newspaper clipping, periodicals, pamphlets, books; unpublished speeches and essays of the period; on-the-spot reports of events; materials of partisan groups; resolutions and interpretations covering most major areas of change by ACHR's Board and staff at the time of change.

The Executive Director of ACHR has participated in and observed all these events. He supervised collection of the material. He alone knows what materials are preserved and where they are. He has discovered and remembered many details and episodes that reflect deeper human motives and attitudes. He has written all ACHR's quarterly narrative reports of events during the period of its existence.

D. Proposed project: Organize and catalogue these materials and write a book about the changes.

Members of the Board of ACHR are conscious that these materials are invaluable for scientific research and practical knowledge. To be

made useable, they must be reviewed piece by piece, organized into some meaningful categories and catalogued. This can be done immediately and most effectively by the Executive Director, who became sixty-five, March, 1966.

Also, members of the Board agree with the idea and plans of the Director to write a book based on some of these materials. His preliminary title for the work is this: "Second Reconstruction in Little Rock." He has talked briefly with the historian of the South, C. Vann Woodward, about his ideas who encouraged him with these words, "You have a story to tell all right." Similarly he found solid interest in the project from the publisher of the Arkansas Gazette, Hugh B. Patterson.

E. A proposal to the Field Foundation.

After much discussion of the foregoing and conferences with associates in the field of human relations, the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Council earnestly ask the Field Foundation for a grant in support of this project. They request $3,600 for six months beginning July first, 1966, to organize the accumulated materials of the Council and to produce a manuscript for publication. The funds would provide $3,300 for maintenance salary of Nat Griswold, Executive Director, and $300 for expenses incidental to writing the manuscript.

Respectfully submitted,

Father Walter B. Clancy, Chairman,
Board of Directors

Dr. William H. Townsend, Vice-chairman

Ark - PUBLICATIONS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas
October 1967

QUESTIONNAIRE AND CHECKLIST FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The following questions are designed to inform both the local affiliates and the state office about the situation in the community. (Answers to these questions will be important in the event of court action.)

They are general questions which fall into two broad categories:

(1.) How your desegregation plan is administered and working and,

(2.) Inequality between white and Negro schools.

These questions are general and are designed to suggest problem areas. Please provide any information about problems you are having with your school district.

The Desegregation Plan

1. Did parents receive freedom of choice forms? If so, how were they received? (Mail, at school, other?) Did they have to pick them up personally at the Superintendent's office?

2. Did any parents have any difficulty in making their choice? (Provide names of persons who experienced difficulties and describe the difficulties they had.)

3. (a) Was anything required by the school authorities other than the completed freedom of choice form, such as birth certificates, health record, transcript of grades, etc.?

(b) Did any parents have trouble meeting these requirements? (Provide names of any students who were denied their choice because they were unable to fulfill those requirements.)

4. (a) Did all students, white and Negro, have to fill out a choice form to attend school? Or just Negroes who wanted to transfer?

(b) If students did not fill out a choice form, how were they assigned to the school they were presently attending? (By appearing at the school the first day of the class?)

(c) Could Negro students attend a Negro school by just "showing up" the first day of class? If not give names of Negro students who were denied admittance after "showing up" at the white school.

5. (a) Were any choices denied? (Give names of students whose choices were denied.)

(b) If school officials gave reasons for denial, list reasons.

(c) How were students told whether choices were granted or denied? (If by letter, attach a copy.)

(d) When were students informed their choices were granted or denied? (Date) How long after the choice period?

(e) Were second choices given to students whose first choice was denied? How long were these second choices made? (When?)

(f) If students were denied for "overcrowding" at the white school, compare overcrowding there with overcrowding at Negro schools of the same grade level.

6. (a) Was any public notice given of choice plan?

(b) When and how often did public notice run?

(c) Where was public notice given? (Radio, T.V., Newspaper.)

7. How long was the choice period? Dates?

8. (a) Are Negro students allowed to transfer from the desegrated schools back to the Negro school after school begins? (Names of students and schools involved.)

9. (a) Did teachers or other persons influence parents or students in making choices? (How? Names of principals, teachers, supervisors or other persons influencing choices. Did any teachers tell students which school to choose?)

10. Approximately how many Negro pupils are enrolled in each formerly all-white school in your district?

11. Did the school authorities deny transportation to any Negro students to white schools? (Names)

12. Have Negro pupils been discriminated against in white schools? (Segregated seating in classroom, lunchroom, auditorium; not given books, not permitted to participate in any activity? Other? Give names of pupils and teacher or other person responsible for discrimination and description of discrimination.

13. If your community has pre-registration for students entering the first grade, describe how this works, indluding:

(a) How are children informed of pre-registration?

(b) Are students informed where to pre-register?

14. List any problems that members of your community have had excercising their rights under the designation plan.

15. Has there been any announcement of the transfer period for the 1967-68

school year? Dates? Changes in the plan?

B. Facilities

1. List all schools in your district indicating:

(a) The grades taught in each school.

(b) Whether it is a predominantly Negro or predominantly white school.

(c) Provide a map of the district locating each school on the map.

2. Describe each school (shack, wood, brick, indicating the kind of playground facilities, lunchroom,auditorium, gym, restrooms or outhouses, etc.) How old is each school?

3. Indicate name of every new school which has been built and every school which has had an addition within the last four years.

4. Indicate any schools which will be opened for the first time next year (1967-68 school year.)

5. Indicate any plans your district has for new schools which have not been started including information about bond issues, sites which have been purchased, etc. (If the district has announced when building will begin, give date.)

6. Indicate generally how the Negro school in your district are inferior to white schools in your district. Send pictures, if possible.

7. Are any classes taught in rooms not intended to be classrooms? (Auditorium, gym, lunchroom, student hall, etc.?)

8. Are Negroes expected to provide equipment, utilities or services which are provided by the school board for white schools?

9. Since you have had a court order, has your school board closed any inferior Negro schools? Name them. What happened to the children and teachers from these schools?

C. Curriculum

List courses taught in each school of your district to the extent possible.

1. Indicate what courses are taught in the formerly white schools that are not taught in Negro schools and courses taught in Negro schools not taught in formerly white schools.

D. Pupil Teacher Ratio

1. There are usually more Negro students per teacher in Negro schools than there are students per teacher in the formerly white schools. Indicate for your district to the extent possible, the number of pupils assigned to each teacher in the Negro schools and in the white schools.

2. Indicate any classes which are combined -- for example one teacher instructing several grades in one room, etc.

E. Books and Equipment

Often the books, libraries, science equipment, playground equipment and other facilities used in the schools are fewer and older in the Negro schools than in the white schools. To the extent possible, indicate the differences in all facilities and equipment in the Negro schools and formerly white schools, including class books, libraries, playground equipment, science equipment, motion picture equipment, office equipment, shop equipment, encyclopedias, lighting, language library, etc. Also please indicate any differences in blackboards, desks, and supplies, such as paper, pencils or other kinds of supplies which are present in white schools but not in Negro schools. Also indicate schools which do not offer lunch or which do not have athletic programs.

F. Special Services and Opportunities

Describe any special opportunities, such as scholarships, work and study programs with local businesses, etc., which are offered to white students but not to Negroes.

G. Teachers and Other Staff

1. Indicate the race and number of teachers in each school.

2. If any faculties within your district are desegregated, indicate the number of teachers, by race in each school.

3. Indicate the race of each principal and the name of his school.

4. If your district uses student teachers, are they assigned on a segregated basis?

5. Are there any Negroes in the central office?

6. Are there Negro or white supervisors with desegregated assignments.

7. If your district has new Federal projects, are the teachers white or Negro or both? Do they work on a racial or interracial basis?

H. Transportation

1. Indicate what changes, if any, have been made in the transportation system of your district since you have had a court order.

2. Have buses been re-routed?

3. Do bus routes carrying predominantly white students overlap bus routes carrying Negro students?

4. Do white and Negro students ride any buses together in your district?

5. Do any buses make more than one trip per day?

6. If Negro buses are more overcrowded than white buses, provide details.

7. Are buses carrying white children newer than buses carrying Negro children?

8. Does your district use student drivers?

9. List any other problems your community has with respect to transportation.

I. Transfers in and Out of District

1. If children are transported out of your district to another school district, please provide details including race of students and schools to which students are sent.

2. If students are transported into your district from another district indicate race of students and schools where they are enrolled.

3. Indicate the districts which students are transferred to or the name of districts from which students transfer into your district. (i.e. from city to county or visa versa.)

J. Athletics

1. Do teams from Negro schools play against schools from predominantly white schools?

2. Are Negro students in formerly white schools allowed to participate in athletic activities? Include names of any persons denied the right to participate.

K. Federal Programs

Please give any information about discrimination in, or the misuse of, programs supported with Federal funds, including the school lunch program and the new Federal projects.

L. General

List any other problems you have had with desegregation giving all of facts possible and names of persons involved, including harassment, double sessions, etc.

Ark. - PUBLICATIONS

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

Volume 12, No. 4 NEWSLETTER October 1967

FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear ACHR Member:

At a recent meeting sponsored by the Southern Regional Council and attended by the state directors from eleven human relations councils, much attention was given to the future role of the state councils, in the South.

The main concern seemed to have been that of local support in terms of memberships and finances. We were told that large foundations are no longer willing to provide the kind of general grant-in-aid support to state human relations councils which have been the life blood of ACHR since 1954. The foundations reason that if state councils have been effective and meaningful, they should be in a position to go it alone. It was therefore suggested that general grant-in-aid funds to the state councils from the Southern Regional Council be discontinued after December 31, 1968. (However, SRC would fund specific projects of a council's program area.)

Where would this leave the Arkansas Council on Human Relations? Simply, it would mean that the state office budget would be cut by some $10,000. This would seriously handicap organizing activities and programming to local affiliates. Also, this would mean that ACHR would need an additional 2,500 members just to keep our present pace of activities.

Can the state council look forward to this kind of local support? This question, we think, can only be answered by our present membership of 1,200. First, we should ask ourselves, are there only 1,200 people in Arkansas who are concerned about working toward equal opportunities and improving human relations? Second, we should find out from industry, business and government if our activities have had any effect in the direction of our goals. If indeed we have, why have we not had more than one major industry in this state continue substantial financial support?

Finally, we think that we must face the question, are we in the South and in Arkansas really willing to work for change and for the ACHR; or on the other hand, are we still willing to settle for the status quo?

Sincerely,

Elijah Coleman

Elijah Coleman

LOCAL AFFILIATE WORKSHOP, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

So that we may discuss the role of the state human relations councils and their local affiliates, we will hold a workshop in the Black and Gold Room, A. M. & N. College, Pine Bluff, on October 14. The state office wants to know how to better service the local groups in the area of specific programming.

Because of our limited funds, we are asking that each affiliate send three of their most active members to this workshop. We will pay transportation costs for one car from each of the following locals: Conway, Fayetteville, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, North Little Rock, El Dorado, Forrest City, Wynne, Camden, and Jonesboro. Please contact your affiliate chairman for further information. Ed Stanfield from the Southern Regional Council will be there, and we look forward to an active discussion.

REPORT FROM ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

Elections for school boards were held throughout Arkansas on September 26. There were 22 Negro candidates in 12 counties. These candidates represented 17 school districts; and they represented the greatest participation of Negroes in school board races.

The Arkansas VEP, for the past 2 months, has been working with many of these districts organizing registration and get-out-the-vote campaigns.

In Jefferson County there were 6 Negroes running for positions in 5 districts. Of these one was elected to serve on the Wabbaseka District which has a previously elected Negro board member. In the Linwood School District (south of Pine Bluff) a Negro was elected last year to serve on a 5-member board. Two Negro candidates were elected last month. To the best of our knowledge, this is the only integrated school district in the South having a Negro majority serving on the board.

In the Barnes School District, Jefferson County, a Negro man ran unopposed and was reelected to serve on the 3-member, all Negro board. The other 2 Negro candidates who ran for positions in the Plum Bayou and Dollarway Districts of Jefferson County were defeated. In the Dollarway District Elijah Coleman lost by 147 votes. In Little River County a Negro was elected over the opposition of 2 white candidates to serve on the board of the Ashdown School District.

Since the date for school elections has been changed to March, Arkansas VEP will be working to improve voter organizations in these and many other counties. This, we feel, will lead to a higher number of registered Negro voters and encourage more persons to seek school board positions.

FROM THE LOMAX POLL: A SAMPLING OF U.S. NEGRO OPINION.

Inward trend: The first of 8 questions asked was "which do you consider the greatest threat at present to the Negro's progress toward equal citizenship, the war in Vietnam or the white backlash?"

The answer, "the white backlash" , by 71% of those interviewed contrasted sharply with the first Lomax Poll on April 9, which found 80% of the nation's Negroes "more concerned with the U.S. getting out of Vietnam" than with the country getting on with the solution to the civil rights program..."because nothing is going to be done until after the Vietnam issue is settled." Twenty percent still think the Vietnam war the greatest threat to Negro progress.

Feeling of hopelessness: To the questions, "the civil rights movement is said to be dead: is there any program that you know of to achieve the goal of equal citizenship for Negroes?" 59% answered, "No"; 21% said they didn't know; and only 20% cited the programs of the NAACP, Urban League, SNCC, CORE, along with the "poverty program."

PALESTINE, ARKANSAS

One of the tangible results of ACHR's earlier investigation into the use of 89-10 funds in this eastern Arkansas school district was the complete integration of 80 high school students into the predominantly white Palestine High School. These 9th and 12th. graders were previously bused to Lincoln High School in Forrest City.

The educational standard and physical condition at the all-Negro Palestine Training School (elementary) continue to be deplorable. The only visible improvement was that screens were placed on the windows of the cafeteria.

ACHR in cooperation with the state department of Education is attempting to start a National School Lunch Program in this district. We will be working to encourage a large number of Negro parents of elementary school children to choose the predominantly white Palestine School in an effort to close down the all-Negro school.

WELFARE REPORT

On August 3, 1967, Representative Wilbur D. Mills introduced H. R. 12080, the "Social Security Amendments of 1967" to the House of Representatives. The bill was passed by the House of Representatives and is now in committee in the Senate.

Section one, deals with social security benefits and asks for an increase of 12½% for people on the social security rolls. As a result, the minimum benefit would increase from $44 to $50 a month. Unfortunately, in Arkansas a great majority of the people earned such low wages that they only qualify for the minimum. For most of these people social security is the only money they receive. Most of those in need cannot qualify for the welfare because of the restrictive eligibility requirements. This results in asking some to live on $50 a month, or on $1.67 a day.

Under the section dealing with benefits to disabled widows, there is a paragraph which discusses the definition of disability: "New guide lines would be provided in the law under which a person could be determined to be disabled only if he is unable to engage in any kind of substantial gainful work which does not exist in the general area in which he lives." For example this can mean that a person in Forrest City who does not have the use of her legs and has worked in the cotton fields all her life cannot qualify for social security because there is a nation wide demand for typists, even though there is no demand for typist in Forrest City.

What will the effect of this bill have on Arkansas? Commissioner of Welfare, Len Blaylock has stated that if this bill passes in its present form the state of Arkansas will save $1,000,000 in welfare payments. Those people in Arkansas, who are now receiving social security and welfare payments would have their welfare checks deducted by the amount of social security check increase. If a man receives a $6 a month raise in social security, he will receive $6 a month less in welfare payments.

The bill states that the proportion of children under 21 who were receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) in each state in January 1967, (based on the fact that a parent is absent from the home, because in Arkansas the only way that a family can receive AFDC is when the father is absent from the home) could not be exceeded with federal participation. This means that if 4% of the children in Arkansas were receiving AFDC in January, 1967, this would be the percentage of children that would continue to be eligible to receive welfare in the future. If one examines the yearly figures one will find that the percentage of increase in AFDC has been steadily rising. If it continues to rise, many needy families will not receive AFDC because there will not be any money available.

The paragraph dealing with community work and training programs appears to be the most punitive. It states that..."every adult member and child under 16 not attending school for whom it is determined that work or training is appropriate would be required to participate or face the loss of assistance."

If a mother with several children decides that it is more important that she be with her family, rather than take a job or job training, she will face removal from the welfare rolls. Either one takes the job or job training or funds are cut off. We have always been led to believe that a mother should be home with her children, but this no longer seems to be the goal for the poor.

Another aspect of this bill is the fact that 16 year olds out of school, must participate in training or be removed from the rolls. Nowhere is there any discussion of the possibility of the youngster returning to school or an extra grant being given to the family so that he can return to school to finish his school education. There seems to be no awareness on the part of Congress that many children drop out of school because there is no money to pay for his books, clothing, or transportation.

Every western industrialized nation, except ours, has a family allowance and each one strives to help its poor get on their feet so that they can become productive citizens. We are the only one that seeks to force them to accept our program or remain in dire need.

Ark - PUBLICATIONS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
FR 6-3541

Executive Director: Elijah Coleman

A HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

- Conway
- El Dorado
- Fayetteville
- Forrest City
- Fort Smith
- Jonesboro
- North Little Rock
- Ouachita County
- Pine Bluff
- Wynne

November, 1967

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

It is individuals and groups who care about change--changes to close the gap between the American ideals of equal justice and equal opportunity and those inequities we see around us everyday. One way an individual can express his concern is by joining the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and its local affiliates, and to work in a biracial effort to make the American dream a reality.

The Arkansas Council and its affiliates work in two ways. First they attempt to open up dialogue among people who, because of history and social customs, have never had the opportunity to become acquainted with each other. For many persons this kind of dialogue is an educational experience --learning about the conditions in one's own community, about the problems and hopes of other people, about what may be done concretely to improve our society. The Arkansas Council can provide facts, speaker, literature, news and program ideas from similar organizations throughout the South to enrich this educational experience.

From talking about problems, the ACHR attempts to move in the direction of bringing about change. The Council does this by programming in several areas of concern and by assisting local councils to work effectively in their various communities.

THE ACHR AND LOCAL AFFILIATES:

The question is often asked the state office by the local councils on human relations, "What can a local council do in order to be in harmony with the basic objectives of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations?" Since most of our now existing local councils have asked this question, the Arkansas Council has tried to put together a variety of program suggestions. These are only suggestions which may help the local council start a program of action. Local councils can alter any of the suggested approaches to fit their own situation and needs. The sample constitution is to help new councils set up an organizational structure.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is presently working in five areas: education and public schools; voter education; labor and employment; welfare and poverty programs; and housing. A local council may wish to build its committees around these activities.

Many of the suggestions found in this handbook came from the Florida Council on Human Relations, the Houston Council on Human Relations, and the Conway (Arkansas) Council on Human Relations.

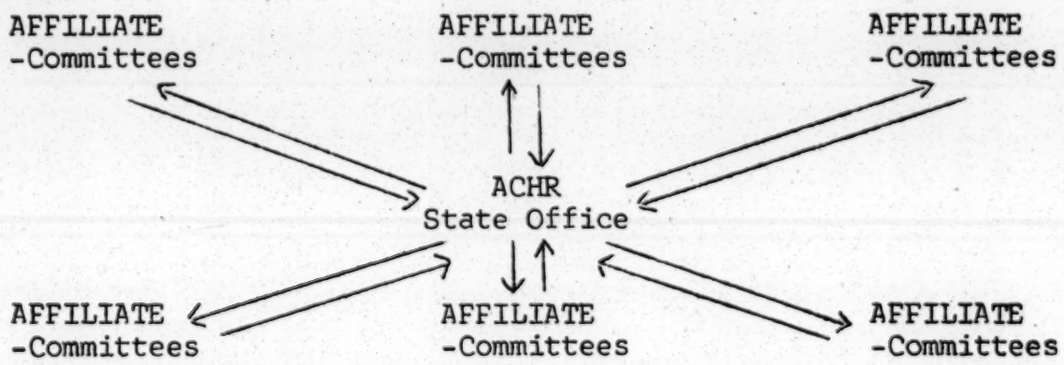
We would welcome and appreciate any suggestions concerning the material in this handbook.

I. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE OFFICE OF THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND LOCAL AFFILIATES

The trend of the human rights movement in the South is toward the creation of local organizations dealing with local problems. It is only through the cooperation and efforts of concerned and active persons within a community or county that many changes can occur.

A. We see the relation between the state office and the local affiliate as a two way effort. The state office can provide the local group and its committees with program assistance, information and suggestions.

Ideally, we envision the organization of the statewide structure to be as follows:



Because the problems in our society are becoming increasingly complex, one person, for example, the Executive Director of the ACHR, cannot possibly be effective in each community throughout Arkansas. We feel that local groups would rather work out their own problems through committees and involvement of other concerned persons. It is essential that each affiliate establish an organizational structure. We suggest the following pattern, (committees may differ from community to community depending upon the particular needs):

Chairman (or Co-chairman)
Vice-chairman
Secretary (Corresponding & Recording)
Treasurer

Committee Chairman
Education
Welfare
Voter Education and Registration
Employment
Housing

As we receive information and conceive program suggestions, we would forward these to the chairman of the relevant committee, and to the chairman of the affiliate. In the future the state office would become a resource center, helping to establish local groups and presenting ideas and materials to existing organizations.

B. The existence of viable affiliates is necessary for the ACHR as it makes application to foundations for funds for a specific project. For example, if three affiliates express their desire to work in the area of welfare, we can include a program involving these communities. Thus the foundations can see that the project will affect a significant number of people throughout the state.

The ACHR state office also needs the affiliates in regard to the very realistic problem of finances. As affiliates become stable and well-organized, we would hope that they might encourage more persons to join the ACHR and thus broadening our base of financial support.

We ask that, during our membership campaign, the local group send its individual membership contributions directly to the state office. In this way we can write a receipt for the entire amount contributed before returning the $1.00 refund to the affiliate. The following is the ACHR membership schedule:

A full member----------	Individual	$5.($1 refund to affiliate)
	Husband-wife	$5.($1 refund to affiliate)
Associate member----------		$2.($1 refund to affiliate)
Student member----------		$1.
Organizational----------		$20.

We are working toward a closer communication and relationship between the local affiliates and the state office. We need to know what you are doing, what problems you are facing, and what the staff can do to be of service. The local councils on human relations are our most vital link with the people in Arkansas. In a biracial effort we must work out creative ways to make our goals real to more and more persons.

II. THE VARIOUS ROLES OF A LOCAL COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A. An Open Forum

The local council can provide the setting for people of different backgrounds and interests to get to know one another and to work together. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is a beginning in the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community. From these meetings together, a core group of persons, willing to give of their time and resources, will develop. This is the beginning of an active local affiliate.

B. Fact Finder

"I didn't know a slum like this existed in our city." "I was amazed to discover that no real estate broker would sell a home to a Negro in a white neighborhood in our community." "It was appalling to learn that so many of our school children are in dire need of clothing and food." It is through first hand discoveries that people can be moved toward action for change.

The local council on human relations should be gathering facts about the schools, hospitals, jails, employment, housing, voting, recreation facilities, etc. They should be searching for information about discriminatory practices of businesses such as insurance companies, landlords, local loan agencies, furniture stores, appliance stores, and food stores. Such information can show the local council where it can start its work and projects.

Along with gathering facts, you will be serving the important role of a "watch-dog". Keeping on top of local issues and problems will enable the local council to formulate its plans.

C. The Educator

The local council on human relations must speak to their local community, sharing the information it possesses, suggesting possible solutions, and finding qualified help.

It may exercise this role of educator in public meeting, newspaper release bulletins, and by making booklets and information available to the general public. A simple and brief newsletter may also be helpful.

There are many areas of activity in human relations in which it is difficult to go it alone. At times it is helpful for the local council to cooperate with other organizations that are involved in similar programs.

Some groups which would appreciate such cooperation would include the local ministerial association, PTA, League of Women Voters, neighborhood or Community improvement organizations, farm cooperative associations, anti-poverty

community programs.

D. Programming for Action.

The various programs and projects in which a local council may participate are unlimited. The Arkansas Council suggests several areas in which it can be of direct assistance: Education and Public Schools, Voter Education Project, Labor and Employment, Welfare, Housing. (Details on the following pages.)

We have listed a few suggestions.

1. local council library;
2. Speakers bureau on human relations
   a. to explain the role of the council.
   b. to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings.
   c. The Panel of American Women, from Little Rock, is a panel discussion group speaking about prejudice. It is made up of women of different racial and religious backgrounds and is available for speaking engagements. The panel has appeared throughout Arkansas, and is an excellent presentation to open up dialogue at Church or civic groups, business meetings, or P.T.A. groups. Contact,

   Mrs. Patrick Murphy
   423 Shamrock, Little Rock 72205
   MO 6-5646

3. meetings with other local councils near you;
4. meetings to explain rural program to local councils; contact your county Farmers Home Administration office for information on loans and their programs;
5. hospital surveys;
6. biracial home buyers groups to follow up on realtor practices;
7. sponsoring bus tours for ministerial groups, civic groups, children, etc.
8. citizenship courses to include a short history of American democracy, Bill of Rights, human rights, federal government, judicial system, and minority history.

Programs and projects do not have to be limited to the above areas. With imagination and cooperation the local council can play an important part in community action work.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR PROJECTS

A. Education and Public Schools.

1. Have members of the Education Committee of your local council attend all school board meetings;

2. Find out how minorities are treated in the textbooks used in the local schools. Most publishers of textbooks have two books, one with integrated characters and other with white characters.

3. Does your local school have a course in minority history? If not, bring this to the attention of the school board and offer to help set one up. Make sure that both white and Negro students can take the courses.

4. Play a greater role in the PTA. See that your local PTA and the city or county PTA council are integrated. Work up a program showing the benefits of an integrated education.

5. Hold an essay contest on the importance of an integrated education, for example, "Democracy and an integrated society."

6. Teacher and staff integration:

   - see that salaries are the same for Negro and white teachers:
   - are white teachers promoted over Negro teachers?
   - is there a difference in the student-teacher ratio in the predominantly white and Negro schools?

7. Title I programs. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10) was passed so that children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds might have a chance to successfully participate in school. Title I funds are granted directly to the school district. The majority of this money is to be spent at the "target school," the school with the greatest percentage of children from low-income families. Too often, the funds are not used in these schools.

   The local council can check into these programs. It is very important to research carefully.

   Your local school district office is to let you see their project application; if they are uncooperative, please write to the ACHR and we will obtain a copy.

   Find out where and how the money is being spent. Where are the special teachers and teacher aides spending most of their time?

   If a free lunch program is included, is it working well? Are the poorest children participating?

The school board, in planning a Title I program, is to consult with the local poverty program and to involve the parents and notify them of the features of the program. Was this done?

Complaints should be sent to:

Mr. W. H. Moore, Associate Commissioner
Federal Educational Program Services
7509 Cantrell Rd.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

Please send a copy of your complaint to our office so that we can insure a thorough investigation. This is extremely important.

8. Other ideas:

-tutorial programs
-pre-school nurseries and day care centers
-outside academic classes
-supervised study halls
-field trips
-survey of local educational facilities
-summer school projects

B. Voter Education, Registration, and Leadership Training.

Write: Rev. Ben Grinage, Director
Arkansas Voter Education Project
c/o Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue, Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Reverend Grinage and his staff are attempting to establish county-wide VEP organizations. If your county already has a VEP, Rev. Grinage can put you in touch with its officers. He is very interested in encouraging more Negroes to run for local offices and to conduct election campaigns.

A valuable program for a local council would be conducting a seminar or workshop on the duties and responsibilities of the various local and county offices.

C. Labor and Employment

1. Conduct an informal class for Negro youth, in high school or college, on how to complete applications for employment with various companies. Encourage the young people to take employment placement tests.

Most companies and the Federal Civil Service have samples of both their applications and tests which you can obtain.

2. Check on the hiring practices of the companies in your area. If you find discrimination or are discriminated against:

-write down the facts
-have members of your Employment Committee and several others from the community meet with the employer.
-keep the ACHR informed; if results on the local level are unsatisfactory, the ACHR can then forward your complaint to the appropriate state and federal agencies.

3. See that the local unions have open memberships. If you find discrimination:

-write down the facts
-file a complaint with the business agent of the local union. Copies of the complaint should go to:

Mr. J. Bill Becker, President
Arkansas AFL-CIO
1408 Rebsamen Park Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72202

Mr. John W. Walker, Attorney
1304-B Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

D. Welfare and Poverty Programs

1. See that the Board of the local Community Action Programs has representatives of poor people and racial minorities.

2. Attend meetings of the Board and make reports to your council.

3. Remember that welfare is a right of citizenship.

4. Check the employment of your county welfare department. It should be nondiscriminatory.

5. Start a project that will help people know what benefits they are entitled to and to get the help they need.

6. If your county does not have a Poverty Program, help start one. Contact the Arkansas Council or the State Office of Economic Opportunity, Game and Fish Building, Little Rock.

7. For seminars concerning welfare rights and responsibilities, and techniques of conducting a survey write to:

Mr. Howard Himmelbaum
Welfare Project
c/o Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

E. Housing

1. Most public housing agencies have a biracial committee (at least on paper.)

   -find out the members of the committee and when and where they meet
   -have members of the local council's Housing Committee attend meetings of not only the biracial committee, but of the Board of Directors as well.
   -if the biracial committee is not active, help make it so.

2. any housing agency that receives federal funds must open its housing to all people regardless of race, color or creed.

   -the officials will say that their housing is open; make sure it is.
   -if not, write:

   Mr. Robert A. Sauer, Director
   Equal Opportunity Standards and Regulations
   Department of Housing and Urban Development
   1626 "K" Street, N.W.
   Washington, D.C. 20410

   Mr. Jack D. Herrington
   Assistant Regional Administrator
   Renewal Assistance
   Department of Housing and Urban Development
   Room 11-A-17
   819 Taylor
   Fort Worth, Texas 76102

3. Private Housing

   -this is a far more difficult area in which to work, but a great deal can be done. It involves highly organized community-wide efforts and strong leadership.
   -fact finding concerning equality in housing standards in street lights, street paving, garbage collection, plumbing and sewerage.

   -Consider forming an open housing group to work toward racially balanced neighborhoods.

   -Urban renewal and relocation surveys.

IV. A SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION FOR LOCAL COUNCILS

Preamble

We believe that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be made real in this community for all people.

ARTICLE 1 Name

The name of this organization shall be _____. It is an independent and non-profit association, affiliated with the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and cooperating with similar organizations in Arkansas and the United States.

ARTICLE 2 Purpose

The purpose of this organization is to bring together persons of the racial, religious, and ethnic populations of the community and of working together in meeting the problems of human relations. Although the main purpose is educationsl, opportunities will be developed for community action which may help stop practices of discrimination against minority groups. It is hoped that responsible citizenship will be a goal for all members of the community.

ARTICLE 3 Membership

Any person who believes in the purposes of the _____, and who has paid a membership fee, may be a member with voting privileges.

ARTICLE 4 Officers

The officers of the organization shall be President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices.

The term served by all officers will be one year. They may be re-elected to serve.

ARTICLE 5 Organization

The officers of the organization and the chairman of such standing Committees as may be established will constitute the Executive of the association.

The Executive shall determine the time, location, and business of the general meetings, set the dues, and engage in such activities as the membership may deem desirable, and shall conduct its business through the office of the President.

Only the General Membership Meeting shall have the power to establish a Standing Committee, and determine the size. But all Standing Committees shall be of uniform size.

The President, with the consent of the General Membership, shall appoint the Chairman and other members of the Standing Committee.

Committees other than Standing Committees may be established by the Executive and appointed by the President.

ARTICLE 6 Meeting

A General Membership Meeting will be held every month.

A Nominating Committee, which shall not be a Standing Committee, shall present a list of nominees one month before the date of election.

The rules contained in Robert's Rule of Order shall govern this organization in cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the constitution or special rules of the organization.

ARTICLE 7 Finances

The fiscal year shall be from _____ to _____. Annual membership dues to the _____ shall be by the Executive.

The Treasurer shall submit a budget annually to the Executive, and shall from time to time report the finances to the association.

Upon any dissolution of this organization, any property or assets of the organization on hand at the time of dissolution shall be expended for the purpose set forth in Article 1 of the Constitution, or shall be delivered to a similar organization for such members' individual benefit. The provisions of this section shall not be amendable.

ARTICLE 8 Adoption and Amendments

This Constitution shall be considered effective when adopted by a simple majority of those voting members at a public meeting called for this purpose.

Subsequent proposed amendments to this document shall be submitted for discussion to the membership by the Executive, 2/3 of whom approve and recommend its adoption, one month prior to the proposed date of action on the amendments. A proposed amendment shall be considered adopted when accepted by a simple majority of those present and are voting members. Such amendments signed and dated shall be attached to this Constitution.

Ark- PUBLICATIONS

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

VOLUME 13, No. 1 NEWSLETTER JANAURY, 1968

ANNUAL MEETING

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1968

ALBERT PIKE HOTEL
SEVENTH & SCOTT
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

REGISTRATION	9:30 a.m.
BUSINESS MEETING	10:00 a.m.
ADVISORY COUNCIL LUNCHEON	12:00 Noon
SPEAKER: August VandenBosche Executive Director Florida Council on Human Relations	
PANEL DISCUSSION & AFFILIATE REPORTS	2:00 p.m.
RECEPTION	5:30 p.m.
BANQUET	6:30 p.m.
SPEAKER: Rev. Will Campbell Committee of Southern Churchmen Nashville, Tennessee	

Be sure to mark your calendars for the ACHR Annual Meeting!

So, who's Will Campbell? Some of you may remember him as one of the ministers who walked with the Little Rock Nine in 1957. Those who subscribe to the NEW SOUTH may have read John Edgerton's article on Will Campbell in the Fall, 1967 issue. The following are some excerpts from that article:

"The Council (The National Council of Churches) hired me and turned me loose. They didn't know what to tell me to do, so we got along fine. Later on, when they did start telling me what to do, we had troubles. But in the beginning I was a kind of troubleshooter, a mediator. I just went where the trouble was - Little Rock, New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham - and I stayed out of the center of things, out of the spotlight. No speeches, no press releases. In Little Rock I got my name in the papers because three of us walked to school with the Negro children. After that, I avoided publicity and spent my time operating between and among organizations and factions, instead of in them."

.....

"As time passed, Will's reputation as a mediator, strategist and adviser grew among such disparate groups as SNCC, SCLC, NAACP, the church, the press and the power structures of a score of southern communities. He was a confidant of Negroes on the firing line, a trusted source for the working press, a man who could sit on a cabin porch and pray with troubled parents as easily as he could sit in the Establishment's paneled board room and tell the powers how to end the trouble. He was his own man, belonging to no one, having no vested interests to protect. And he was effective."

.....

"My role shifted drastically when the churches began to join the marches. All of a sudden here were white militants of another sort. The NCC became another 'God is on our side' faction, just like the white segregationists. I have a distrust of the white liberal who says, 'Behave and act like us.' I didn't want to be identified with white liberal-dominated movement. They were working for the church, when they should have been working for the faith. The church as an institution could collapse tomorrow and it wouldn't matter. I was never a part of the civil rights movement. I didn't work in race relations. I wasn't a social engineer - I was, and I am, a preacher. Everybody, I suppose, is trying to decide who God is. Well, God is not the church, or politics, or civil rights, or liberalism, though all of these have been held up as the savior, the solution, the panacea. But God is not me or you, or anything any of us can create. God is no cause, no movement. And all this leaves you is to proclaim what has been done for you. But the idea of something having been accomplished by the incarnation is anathema to these people. They're still building temples."

.....

"Will Campbell is a pessimist, a fatalist, an apocalyptic prophet of doom. He is, at the same time, more radical than the most extreme liberal. He speaks to the intelligentsia, the ones who have chucked the church as unrealistic, hypocritical, materialistic, status crazy and dishonest, and tells them that faith is something more, much more, than just the church. He speaks to the fundamentalist, telling him that faith is not simply fatalism and literalism and fear. And he speaks to the mass of casual Christians in between, telling them that their church has become a club, an exclusive organization, and it will eventually collapse of its own weight. His theology can't be systematized, it isn't consistent, but then, in a world of fallible men, nothing is really systematic or consistent."

.....

"What has been happening in civil rights has been called a revolution, he tells them, but it is not. We have had a little - but only a very little - social reform; the revolution is yet to come. The social reformers - the Kings, the Wilkinses, the Farmers - have not been able to bring us whites to the realization that our denial of rights to the dispossessed can only lead to the destruction of all rights. The true revolutionaries are waiting in the wings. Their success has already been assured by white stupidity. The revolutionaries are suspect, even contemptuous of white liberals, and when revolution comes, white liberals will be the first to go. We don't really know how out of touch, how irrelevant, we are."

.....

"Others, like Thomas Merton, the Trappist monk and writer, think he is "somebody that people need to know about. He is deeply and thoroughly Christian with a kind of Christianity that does not take refuge in irrelevancy....a true Southerner who wants the word of God to be heard without muffling and without distortion in the South so that hatred and bloodshed may be replaced by reconciliation and brotherhood. I admire his humor, his humanity and his faith."

.....

"Where do you go to find out who Will Campbell is? You can try places like the Southern Regional Council, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Southern Student Organizing Committee or the American Friends Service Committee. You can ask a New York foundation executive, or a North Carolina Klansman, or a congressman in Washington, or a mill hand in Louisiana. There are housewives and newspapermen who know him, tenant farmers and attorneys, shopkeepers and university professors, musicians and doctors and ministers."

.....

It's impossible to bundle Will Campbell into a neat descriptive paragraph. He is a Southerner, a minister, a humorist, a philosopher, an author, a contributing editor of KATALLAGETE. He is unorthodox, charismatic, original and honest.

You'll have to be here to discover more.

AUGUST VANDENBOSCHE

Augie VandenBosche is the Executive Director of the growing Florida Council on Human Relations. The Florida Council has 19 local chapters, a working relationship with three others and support from approximately 2,000 individuals. It has worked closely with the following agencies and groups: The Community Action Fund, an anti-poverty program for migrants in South Florida; The South Florida Migrant Legal Services; The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry; The Commission on Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church; The Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers, a coalition of nine groups working with migrants and seasonal farm workers; and several credit unions and cooperatives in the rural northern part of the state.

Nearly every local chapter has been active to some degree in the areas of school desegregation, voter education, employment, housing, welfare, community services and others.

We are really looking forward to having him share his experiences with the members of ACHR.

NOTICE OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

In order to insure a broader representation on the policy-making Board of Directors, the following constitutional amendments were suggested at the December, 1967, Board Meeting. The general membership will vote on the amendments at the January 27 Annual Meeting.

A. ACHR Constitution as presently worded:

"Article VII, Board of Directors

"Section 1. Composition. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the five officers of the organization and nine directors. The Executive Director and any other staff members so designated by the Board of Directors shall serve as ex-officio members."

"Section 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall schedule regular monthly meetings in any year. Special meetings may be called by the President or on the written request of any five members of the Board of Directors."

B. Suggested Amendments to the ACHR Constitution:

Article VII, Board of Directors

"Section 1. Composition. The Board of Directors shall be composed of the five officers of the organization and five directors-at-large and directors representing each organized local council on human relations.

The Executive Director and any other staff members so designated by the Board of Directors shall serve as ex-officio members."

"Section 4. Meetings. The Board of Directors shall schedule regular quarterly meetings in any year. Special meetings may be called by the President or on the written request of any five members of the Board of Directors."

NLR COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND URBAN RENEWAL.

Patient persistence, fact-gathering, and community involvement do pay off! For over a year the North Little Rock Council has attempted to persuade the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Agency to involve minority group representation on policy and decision making boards. Under the direction of Chairman, W. H. Williams, and Housing Committee Chairman, W. D. Goldsby, the NLR Council has documented discriminatory patterns in public housing and other incidents reflecting lack of awareness of community

wishes. Letters have been sent to local, regional, and federal officials; and meetings have been held with the agency.

The Council began to feel that they were being ignored at all levels of government. However, in December, 1967, the Department of Housing and Urban Development notified North Little Rock that it could no longer list the Metroplan Area Planning Commission as a "citizen's advisory group". Olen Thomas, North Little Rock's Urban Renewal Director, stated that "the cities will have to have a new committee, made up of local people including those from minority races, involved in community development."

More recently HUD officials delayed approval of the change in the renewal plan for Military Heights incorporating the moving of a liquor store. The renewal property was rezoned for multi-unit residential use over the protest of a group of citizens. Because of these objections HUD has withheld approval of what could have been a routine change. Goldsby stated that local rejection of his group's objection to the move of the liquor store was proof that Negroes or other minority representatives were needed on boards and commissions.

ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT.

The AVEP sponsored a statewide training institute for Negroes elected to school boards, and for potential board candidates. The institute was held on November 18 at A.M. & N. College in Pine Bluff.

The fifty participants attended workshops in the following areas: (1) Implementation of programs under Title I, Public Law 89-10; (2) Integration of students, faculty, and staff; (3) New trends in educational methods and techniques; (4) Practical Politics - community organization, registration, campaigns.

FAYETTEVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS ASSOCIATION.

A student chapter of the F.C.R.A. is being organized at the University of Arkansas. John Boyles and Billy Higgins report that the aim of the campus chapter is to actively involve students in the community by helping to plan and participate in various service programs. A few of these are helping in the Fayetteville day care center, setting up recreation programs, and private tutoring.

Last summer the F.C.R.A., the Southeast Fayetteville Improvement Assoc., and the Community Club, and other interested persons joined together to initiate a program of tutoring and recreation for children from 2 years old through high school age.

The renovation of Lincoln School by members of the group and the Negro teenagers of the neighborhood was the first step. The school served as a community center throughout the summer, and the participating teenagers felt that the school and the program were truly theirs.

The summer project has served as a catalyst for future programming ideas including adult education in the fields of commercial studies, skills for civil service jobs, sewing, and minority history. Some faculty members and students at the University Law School hope to establish a legal aid service.

The members of F.C.R.A. hope that last summer was only the beginning for community involvement and specific programs and projects.

JOB DISCRIMINATION AND THE E.E.O.C.

Discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, is prohibited under Title VII of the Civil Rights Law. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will act on charges of discrimination in employment committed by employers, labor organizations, state and private employment agencies and labor-management apprenticeship programs.

Any person who believes he has been discriminated against in an employment situation may file charges. For example, you have a right to complain if:

Employer refuses to hire you when you are qualified for a job opening.
Employer refuses to let you file application but accepts others.
Union or employment agency refuses to refer you to job openings.
Union refuses to accept you into membership.
You are fired or laid off without cause.
You are passed over for promotion for which you are qualified.
You are paid less than others for comparable work.
You are placed in segregated seniority line.
If employer provides racially segregated lunchrooms, locker rooms, rest rooms, recreation facilities.

If you feel that filing charges under your own name will harm you or your family, the Commission itself can file charges for you. The company, union or employment agency is forbidden by law to punish you for filing a charge, for acting as a witness, or for assisting the Commission to establish the cause for the charge.

You may file a complaint by writing to the Arkansas Council office for a complaint form, or you may write directly to the regional E.E.O.C. office and state your case in a letter. The regional office for Arkansas is,

Mr. Paul Marcus
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
333 St. Charles Avenue, Suite 1711
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130.

Please keep the Arkansas Council informed if you file charges.

Ark - PUBLICATIONS

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

VOLUME 13, No. 2 NEWSLETTER MAY, 1968

From the Executive Director....

It has been brought to the attention of this office that there are some Arkansas school districts which are having difficulties integrating their faculty. In some cases white teachers fear transferring to a school where Negroes are in the majority.

There are those who see this fear as an example of racism in our society. While it is difficult to argue about the prevalent racist attitudes in America - whether conscious or subconscious - we believe that other factors contribute to the hesitancy of some white teachers to teach Negro children.

For example, in talking to numbers of prospective teachers and other college students, we have found that an encouraging percentage of these young people wish to teach in Negro schools. Yet they themselves admit that they lack any previous, meaningful contact with those different from themselves, nor have they been adequately prepared in college to meet the challenges of a new situation.

New situations with those from different backgrounds are certainly the ground work of fear. How does one communicate with children who are unaccustomed to verbalization? How does one begin to talk about books and magazines when these have little to do with the lives of children from another background? How can the colleges instill a belief in education students that children from lower income families can learn and have the same potential as a middle class child?

It is this problem of alienation and attendant fear that the colleges and local school districts must help alleviate. Colleges can offer courses in minority history and seminars and workshops which would permit open discussion and dialogue across racial and economic lines.

Local school districts should take care in selecting and recruiting white teachers for Negro schools. Superintendents could take advantage of federal funds for inservice training to insure preparation for teachers to meet the new challenge of teaching children from another background.

LOCAL ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES

Little Rock

A long over-due and very welcomed addition to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations is the recently formed Little Rock Chapter. About 50 persons formed the chapter in a meeting on April 8. The officers elected were: Fred Campbell, minister of the Unitarian Universalist Church, president; Mrs. Ernest Fennell, vice-president; Mrs. Marian Williams, secretary; and Mrs. Steve McDonald, treasurer.

For Little Rock members interested in the chapter, we have listed the various committees and chairmen with their telephone

numbers. Each member may choose the project he is most interested in. Just call the project committee chairman.

Housing	-	Mrs. Jean Bronson	MO 6-7294
Welfare	-	Mrs. Burl Rotenberry	MO 4-2470
Voter Education	-	Mrs. Talmadge Neece	CA 5-5724
Education	-	Mrs. V. L. Carter Mrs. Jean Gordon	FR 5-7433 CA 5-1323
Community Coordination	-	Andrew Jones	FR 2-0511
Employment	-	William Busby	FR 6-4011

The Little Rock Chapter is presently conducting a membership and worker recruitment drive. The chapter will work on projects of its own and cooperate with other agencies in Little Rock and the county.

The next meeting of the Little Rock Council on Human Relations will be June 6, 7:30 p.m., at the Dunbar Recreation Center, 16 & Chester Streets.

Hot Springs

The following officers of the newly formed Hot Springs Council on Human Relations were elected at a general membership meeting on April 18:

President	Reverend Harry Osbourne
Vice-president	George Squires
Secretary	Mrs. Mozella Richardson
Treasurer	Miss Nita Gillenwater.

We feel that Hot Springs has a great need and potential for such an affiliate and we are confident that this group will make a significant contribution to their community. The Hot Springs Council on Human Relations plans to concentrate its program in the area of voter education, and will work closely with Reverend Ben Grinage, Director of the Arkansas Voter Education Project.

Jonesboro

Although Jonesboro is not yet formally organized as a local affiliate of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, this community has long had a core of very active ACHR members. This year with the effort of many, especially Alan Patteson, Jr., ACHR Board member, the Jonesboro membership has increased from 14 to 78 plus one organizational membership.

We are encouraged that the concern and hard work of a few have obviously had its effect, and that more and more local people are sharing that concern.

.....

Elijah Coleman, Executive Director, is presently trying to contact persons in Newport and Texarkana in order to form local councils in these communities. If any of our readers know of potential ACHR members in these communities, please let Mr. Coleman know.

.....

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS MARTIN LUTHER KING SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

On the Sunday following Dr. King's assassination, a group of eight University of Arkansas students, faculty, and staff formed themselves into a University of Arkansas Martin Luther King Scholarship Committee for the purpose of honoring the name and work of that great civil rights leader.

Mindful of Dr. King's example to active group leadership, and a commitment to the ways of nonviolence, moral courage, and personal integrity, scholarships will be awarded, starting next fall, to one or more University students who show promise of contributing to the fulfillment of his dream of genuine brotherhood, equality of all peoples, social justice, and a world at peace.

Those wishing to contribute to this tax deductible fund may send gifts payable to the "University of Arkansas Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund." Gifts should be sent to Professor Lyell Thompson, Box 1719, University Station, Fayetteville, Arkansas, 72701. Dr. Thompson is a former member of the ACHR Board of Directors.

NEGRO CANDIDATES.

The following are Negro candidates for district positions:

United States House of Representatives

First Congressional District - Henry D. Akins, Wynne. Democrat.

State Representatives

District 22

Position 1 - M. L. Hendricks, Little Rock. Republican.
Position 3 - Rev. Daniel M. Bowman, Little Rock. Republican.
Position 11 - Rev. James S. Allen, North Little Rock. Democrat.

District 27

Position 2 - Ralph Nesbitt, Palestine. Democrat.
- Rev. J. F. Cooley, Forrest City. Independent.

District 29

Position 1 - Rev. C. L. Bachus, Helena. Democrat.
Position 2 - Charles W. Sims, Marvell. Republican.

District 33

Position 3 - W. Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff. Democrat.

District 44

York Williams, Jr., Dermott. Republican.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR'S HUMAN RESOURCES COUNCIL.

The following are general points of emphases and suggestions on employment which would be applicable to both state government or private employment. We feel that these points should serve as the basis for any discussion of specific problems:

1. It goes without saying that more Negroes must be employed in non-traditional jobs. Once employed, a Negro should be given the opportunity and encouragement to move upward

within the system; remaining at a static level will produce as much frustration as being forced to remain outside the system.

2. Upgrading should include advancing Negro personnel into policy-making positions. An effective managerial training program is based on the assumption that Negroes would be in authority roles over other professionals.

3. The search by employers for "qualified" Negroes has resulted in much debate about the very term, "qualified." It is well known that many college educated Negroes and whites leave Arkansas for better paying jobs in other regions of the country. Therefore, if "qualified" means a high level of education, it is true that many skilled young Arkansans do not remain here. Thus it is incumbent upon private and public establishments to actively recruit on college campuses, while at the same time to offer equally attractive job benefits.

4. If, on the other hand, the term "qualified" is used to exclude Negroes from passing formal requirements, it is necessary to re-examine the entire job entry procedure. Very often it is found that by making the examination and requirements fit the skills actually needed for the job, it is possible to include many Negroes who had been formerly rejected on the basis of unrealistic and prejudicial tests.

5. Many employers state that they would hire qualified Negroes were they able to locate them, or if Negroes would only apply. First, it is not enough to verbalize equal employment policies; it is necessary to actively recruit in the Negro community. Because Negroes have been cut off from the mainstream of American culture, it is unlikely that mere verbal encouragement would serve as sufficient reassurance of honest intent or possible employment.

   At the same time it is the responsibility of the Negro leadership, Negro organizations, and Negro schools to serve as a liaison between the employers and those in their community who are presently unemployed.

6. It is highly unrealistic to assume that once a person from the poverty community is on the job, the problem has been solved. In many cases on-job training is needed to learn and/or improve skills (see Secretarial Seminar); personal counseling in the area of attitude, dress, and communication skills are also needed. A close relationship must be established among the employer, the worker, and the program responsible for placing the employee in order to work out specific personal and job problems.

.....

WHAT CAN I DO?

An old question, but here's a new answer which will take you "where it's at." JACS, Joint Action in Community Services, is a volunteer group working with Job Corps youth. The organization was initiated by leaders of national Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish agencies which were already deeply involved in the war on poverty, and in cooperation with the National Job Corps office.

The primary function of JACS is to provide supportive services to Job Corps youth who return to the community after their

training. With their familiarity with numerous contacts and service organizations JACS volunteers furnish a complementary dimension to Job Corps training. In essense they provide the necessary follow-up help which only members of the community can render. The volunteer is able to give a personal touch to specific problems, such as medical referral, encountered by the returnee.

For those in the Pulaski County area who are interested -- there are 55 Job Corps youth and only 8 volunteers -- please contact Mrs. Cal Ledbetter, Jr., 3230 Ozark, Little Rock. In other communities where you may wish to help establish such a group, contact the Arkansas Council of Churches, 715 West 22nd, Little Rock for information.

.....

SOME REAL HUMAN RELATIONS.

Too often the problem of human relations in the adult world seems insoluable. Fortunately, children have a less difficult time. The following letter is from a white, Fayetteville junior high school student to her Negro classmate, who was trying out for the hool pep squad:

> "....Please don't give up without even trying. I tried out in the seventh grade and I made semi-finalist and it really HURT when I didn't get it but I'm still alive and kickin' and I'm going to try again. But you don't need to worry -- if you're friendly (I know you are) and you pass the rules test and if you do your best, you've got it made.
>
> "I can tell you about 30 kids that will vote for you and they don't even know you. Add your friends and the people that like your style during try-outs - you've already won. You need a minimum of 167 votes to make it. I need 223!!! (I'm doomed!)
>
> "....Best of luck. We're behind you all the way - right to the top.
>
> Love ya,..."

.....

COLLEGE STATION CREDIT UNION

The College Station Community Federal Credit Union was formed in March with the help of the Pulaski County Economic Opportunity Agency's Consumer Education Project. The Union, the first organization of its kind in any Arkansas poverty community and in the Southwestern division of the OEO, will be sustained entirely by the community's own resources. However, we would hope that ACHR members might help through contributions. Funds are needed for general office supplies, and a desk and electric adding machine are urgently needed. Contributions may be made out to "ACHR" with the notation: "For College Station Credit Union".

ACHR WELFARE PROJECT.

Howard Himmelbaum, consultant for the Welfare Project, has held workshops with the Wynne and El Dorado Councils on Human Relations; with a community group in Scott; and with the Welfare Committee of the Little Rock Council on Human Relations. Affiliates and other interested organizations are encouraged to set up workshops with Mr. Himmelbaum in order to become more knowledgeable about welfare rules, regulations and rights.

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Narrative Report
January - March 1965

I. Significant Events in the State

A. In the Schools.

1. In March school men of the state have been in ferment over compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In Monticello school officials from 25 districts met to hear and discuss "Guidelines for Southern School Desegregation" by William W. Foster, Jr., legal consultant to the Office of Education. The strategy indicated by the leaders is to move together in compliance and thus lessen concentration of criticisms of citizens on one district at a time. A member of this group, Monticello, announced its plan to comply at public meetings of school patrons from the city and the county.

In Pulaski County Superintendent Dunn has made a trip to Washington to discuss his plan and received an ll page memorandum to guide him.

Mr. Ford, State Commissioner of Education, sponsored a state meeting of superintendents on April 1, with Mr. Reed, Assistant Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education, as consultant. Before some six hundred superintendents and school board members Mr. Ford declared the state was "committed to end discrimination in the schools." He was inspired to his affirmative utterance by receipt from Mr. Reed of Washington's approval of the plan of compliance of the State Department.

2. Negro patrons of schools in the spirit of this ferment are making known their wishes.

The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations by letters and by representatives have bombarded the school board with demands for change, as Mr. John W. Smith, a spokesman, put it, "to ask you to declare tonight that these schools are open on a nondiscriminatory basis."

The Sullivan High School PTA (Negro) at Morrilton in a carefully worded petition asked that the new high school being constructed be opened to all.

The Conway civic organization of Negro leaders in a paid advertisement called on school officials to declare their policy on the new high school under construction.

Negro patrons of Pulaski County through their new organization (PTA) have compiled complaints of discrimination for sending to Washington.

Negro patrons and the local Council on Human Relations at Jonesboro had a session with the Jonesboro School Board on March 16 in regard to its announced plan of compliance.

3. The Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro) conducted workshops for Negro teachers in four districts, March 16 - 19, to clarify the significance of the Civil Rights Act and the Economic Opportunity Act.

B. In Organizations.

1. Greater Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race held a public session on January 12, at Lasker Auditorium. Topic: "Effect of Domestic Race Relations on Foreign Missions." Returned missionaires from four religious bodies constituted the panel.

2. On January 13, at Winrock Farms the Conference of Christians and Jews held an institute on "Rearing Children of Good Will," co-sponsored by Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller.

3. The Little Rock and Fort Smith Panel of Americans still fill many engagements. Little Rock's organization includes five panels.

C. In Communities.

1. Plans for the Community Action Program in Pulaski County are now in the executive stage, having taken the following rather encouraging steps:

a. The Health and Welfare Council volunteered as the agency to initiate plans for community action.

b. Little Rock, North Little Rock, Jacksonville and Pulaski County officially designated the Health and Welfare Council as the agency for this purpose.

c. The Board of HWC accepted the proposal that it establish a "division" similar to its other divisions called the Division on Economic Opportunity.

d. This division would have wide representation (actually 70 persons now) with a racial proportion approximating the ratio of Negro to white poor, 40 to 60 per cent in the county.

e. Organizations related to HWC were asked to submit nominees for the Division. Many did so.

f. The 70 persons named have been placed on functioning committees. The chairmen of these form an Executive Committee with the head of the Division named by the Board of HWC.

g. An early act of the Division was application to the OEO for a sizeable study grant for employment of a Director and staff to develop the Community Action Program under the Division.

h. The staff begins work on April 1.

There is reason to believe that Director Sargent Shriver will give ready preference to good action programs <u>that are integrated at every level and in every phase</u>. Effective programs with the poor cannot be otherwise.

2. In mid March SNCC and Philander Smith students demonstrated at the Capitol Cafeteria ("Capitol Club") in the state capitol beginning the last day of the session of the legislature. They were forcibly ejected from the building by state troopers and handled roughly. On March 19 during the ejection struggle a bottle of mustard gas oil was thrown burning students and troopers. On March 22 the "Capitol Club" closed and remains closed pending action of the courts. (See below D.)

3. On March 22 Negro and white ministers led by Bishop R.R. Brown of the Episcopal Church, including widely known representatives of a number of denominations marched to the capitol and presented a petition to Governor Faubus asking him to open the "Capitol Club." The petition was also signed by Bishops Galloway (Methodist) and Fletcher (Catholic).

4. On March 23 Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman came to Arkansas to dedicate the first Job Corps Center under the sponsorship of his department. The Governor, the Chief of Forestry Service, and other dignitaries had a part on the program. The center has some ninety corpsmen. Almost half are Negro. The staff is integrated.

5. Although they had been at work since early this year, chief officials in EOP for Arkansas were announced in March. Mr. J.B. Hill from the state development commission was named as executive. Mr. Earl Evans, former teacher at A.M. & N. College and once a contender for the presidency of the college, and three white men were named as field workers.

6. Whit's Cafe in Little Rock, a "low-income restaurant" has become a center of contention over compliance with the Civil Rights Law. One side of the restaurant (the white side) now is said to be "Headquarters for the Members of the Stock Car Racing Club" and their friends. Negroes have been turned away since late December. Two well known men were followed from the restaurant and arrested, later charged with drunkenness. Mrs. Daisy Bates and the wife of the state head of NAACP were forcibly ejected later. (See ACHR activities for other details).

D. In the Courts.

1. On January 5 a new case against the Little Rock School District was heard in the court of District Judge Young. The suit has new individual plaintiffs and is a frontal attack against Arkansas' Pupil Assignment Acts and the continued "segregated system." Members of the school board were subpoenaed as witnesses. In the defendant's answers, among other things, was the claim that standards would be lowered because Negro teachers are inferior!

Judge Young ruled immediately that the plaintiffs (students) be admitted to desegregated schools. Decisions on other complaints are pending.

2. On April 1 the "Capitol Club" case was heard by federal judge Henley. Attorneys for the Education and Defense Fund in a full hearing presented many witnesses to establish that the club is simply a device to avoid the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3. Voter registration under new Amendment 51 which eliminates the poll tax as a qualification for voting has been delayed by action of the State Election Commission. Action was brought in state courts. Two lines on the registration blank for indicating race and party which had been put there by the Commission were ruled illegal by the Chancery and the State Supreme Court.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. The Director conferred with Superintendent Wright of North Little Rock schools in regard to ending segregation in the announced "round-up" of beginning students in 1965. Policy was not changed.

2. The Associate Director served as consultant in the ATA workshops for Negro teachers (See above) at West Memphis, at Pine Bluff, and at Little Rock, March 17 - 18.

3. The school patrons of Morrilton asked assistance from Mr. Sutton in wording their petition to the school board. (See above.)

4. The details of "Guidelines for Southern School Desegregation" as printed in the Pine Bluff Commercial (March 14) were reprinted for use of ACHR's Board and Advisory Council in advising with school officials.

5. In response to a Washington news story by Ned Curran on March 28, which relates how attorneys from Arkansas school districts had received "tacit" agreement of HEW to accept gradualism this year, the Director talked by phone to Mr. William Foster about the matter. He was told by Mr. Foster that the attorneys included Mr. Herschel Friday and Mr. Light of Little Rock, that they received no modification of policy, that time for completion of the program was not lengthened, and that at this date no Arkansas plan had been approved.

6. Miss Harriet Ziskin, Office of Education, called the Director in regard to getting schools to use the "assistance" available under the

Civil Rights Act -- in service training, institutes, etc. She asked for names of officers in affiliates of ACHR, evaluation of superintendents, and influential citizens in certain towns. She promised to come to Arkansas soon.

7. Mr. Sutton and Mrs. Arnold of ACHR staff have served as advisors to formation of an organization of Negro patrons in Pulaski County District.

8. The Director sent to HEW complaints of Negro patrons of the county schools. Mrs. Arnold, as member of the Advisory Committee of the Civil Rights Commission, assured Superintendent Dunn of the county that reports of discrimination were being sent to Washington. This latter circumstance preceded Mr. Dunn's visit to Washington for instructions!

B. In Communities.

1. The Director as a member of the Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race had a major role in arranging the public meeting on January 12 (see above). As chairman of the Committee on Nominations he helped select new officers who were elected on January 12 with Father John O'Donnell as chairman. He arranged a luncheon at the Albert Pike Hotel for the panel of missionaries to plan for the program on January 12.

2. The Director also carries responsibility for program plans for the monthly luncheon of ministers. During the quarter these have included a session with the leaders of SNCC in Arkansas; one with the "team" of ministers of St. Phillips Church in Little Rock, Father Parker and Captain Eckroth; also a discussion of summer internees in churches of students from Union Theological Seminary.

3. The Associate Director continues as an active member of COCA in Little Rock, in its programs and public relations. He also was named to the Pulaski County Division on Economic Opportunity (Anti-Poverty) and heads one of its committees.

4. The Director prepared a statement on housing trends in Little Rock which subsequently was used as a basis for a policy statement by the Conference on Religion and Race.

5. As chairman of a division of the Community Concert Association the Director and his "team" sold more than one hundred memberships in the Association.

6. Conway's committee on Economic Opportunity through a member received counsel from the staff on planning the structure of their organization in the county.

7. In cooperation with the Conference on Religion and Race the staff is planning a state wide conference - workshop of ministers on June 14-15, emphasizing "The Role of the Parish Pastor in Changing Community" and supplying information on what to do in school changes and in anti-poverty action. The heads of all major churches are cooperating in this conference.

C. In Communities.

1. In the process of firming up the committee for Pulaski County Community Action under OEO as described above, the directors worked swiftly in cooperation with other human relation groups to have the committee broadly based. We were invited to submit nominees, which we did. Our past and current presidents are both members as are a number of other of our nominees.

2. The annual meeting of ACHR was an observance of our tenth year and featured Mr. Harold Fleming, Potomac Institute, and Dr. Samuel Shepard of St. Louis schools. The luncheon where Dr. Shepard spoke drew a large audience of schoolmen, including the Superintendent and Board President

of Little Rock. Suggestions from the speaker were obviously being applied in a number of schools in February! "Be Somebody" was prominently displayed in corridors and classrooms.

3. In response to the news that Jefferson County Hospital was pondering not asking for Hill-Burton Funds because they did not wish to "comply," the staff conferred with persons about the false alternatives which the board assumed. The County Hospital later did sign compliance statement.

4. The Associate Director assisted in getting Mr. Percy Williams of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to speak at Fort Smith. Mr. Williams conferred with ACHR's staff and had an informal session at lunch with representatives of a number of groups in Little Rock.

5. In the violations at Whit's Cafe described above the staff did take some affirmative actions. The Associate Director early referred the case to the head of the restaurant association who did try to get compliance. On March 4, after two arrests, Mr. Sutton, with board member, Rev. Riley, had a conference with the manager, his son, and their lawyer. Complaints of those turned away were filed through ACHR's office with officials of the Justice Department. (The FBI has made inquiry.)

6. ACHR continues to receive, file, and transmit complaints of violations in public accommodations over the state.

7. The Committee on Compliance with the Public Accommodation section of the Civil Rights Act, Little Rock, is hard at work on getting swimming pools opened in the city this summer. It met with the former mayor, is collecting facts and opinions for further persuasion of the City Manager's Board.

8. The Board of ACHR in resolutions on March 6 and April 3 asked 1)that the state schools for the blind and deaf admit all and that the "School for the Colored Blind and Deaf" be closed; 2) that the Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Booneville be opened to all patients and that McRae Sanatorium be used for the severely mentally retarded; and 3) it raised objections to the "prejudice and social insensitiveness" of Colonel Hinkle, Director of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.

9. The directors of ACHR in March held a conference with the state directors of the anti-poverty program, Messrs. Hill and Evans. These gentlemen were genial and displayed an eagerness to have our support in the program.

D. In the Courts.

1. Mr. Sutton, Associate Director, as plaintiff in the "Capitol Club" suit, had his "day in court" April 1. He had a substantial gallery of Negro and white citizens.

2. The office of ACHR continues to be a source of factual material used by attorneys Branton and Walker in the new case against Little Rock School District.

3. Interested by the information found at ACHR Attorney Walker raised the question about feasibility of a suit against practices of Little Rock Housing Commission.

E. In ACHR's Organization.

1. The directors attended a round-up of state staffs in Atlanta on February 23-24.

2. In planning for the annual meeting ACHR, too, had difficulties with the manager of Hotel Marion who belatedly said he could not entertain

the meeting. A combination of organizations, all of which have encountered this on-and-off policy of non-discrimination, has taken the problem to city officials and to the manager of the hotel chain.

3. Dr. Townsend, Vice President, has taken action to have an effective state wide committee on membership and development, including these towns: Fort Smith, Conway, Morrilton, Monticello, Magnolia, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, and Jonesboro.

Mr. William Kelly, past president of Little Rock's Catholic Interracial Council, member of K and H Rambler Agency, has been chosen vice president for Finance. He has begun an energetic effort for a state wide organization.

4. The board has instructed staff to conduct a workshop for delegates from local affiliates the last day of April.

5. Ruth Arnold, Secretary and Program Assistant, will work in the office of the Pulaski County Division of Economic Opportunity (just opened) as administrative assistant. Mrs. Carole Taylor, member of the Panel of Americans, began work as Secretary on April 1.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Finance Report
January-March 1965

Annual and Quarterly Grants			
B-Fund	$ 8,000.00		
Quarterly grant via SRC	1,200.00		
		TOTAL	$ 9,200.00
Bank Balances and Deposits			
Balance brought forward Dec. 31, 1964			$ 2,739.57
B-Fund deposit			8,000.00
Income			
Travel reimbursement (in & out)	$ 87.01		
AVP telephone reimbursement (in & out)	44.25		
Meal tickets (in & out)	257.00		
Local income			
Membership	246.50		
Contribution	645.00		
New South	4.50		
Literature	1.95		1,286.21
		TOTAL	$ 12,025.78
Expenditures			
Transfer to savings	$ 4,800.00		
Salaries	4,124.62		
FICA & WH Taxes	675.94		
Insurance	268.43		
Rent	210.00		
Telephone	138.37		
Postage	187.00		
Office Supplies	210.18		
Bank Charges	7.24		
Travel	493.21		
Meals (in & out)	315.00		
Program	289.84		
Literature	37.47		
New South	39.00		
Printing	73.75		
		TOTAL	$ 11,729.76
Checkbook balance, March 31, 1965			$ 296.02
Savings account			
Quarterly SRC grant	$ 1,200.00		
From checking account	4,800.00		
		TOTAL	$ 6,000.00

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
April-May-June
1965

I. Significant Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. On April 1, Mr. Reed, U.S. Office of Education, interpreted Title VI to state superintendents called together by Commissioner of Education Arch Ford. Mr. Ford made a strong statement to the effect that the law would be obeyed and that his office would lead in doing so.

2. On May 3, Forrest Rozzell, Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association, before the Arkansas Congress of PTA's, spoke strongly about the justice of the demands of Negroes and advocated "compensatory education to help Negro students catch-up," and "elimination of the circumstances" that caused them to be behind.

3. On May 11, the Board of the Little Rock PTA heard Ozell Sutton, representing the Council on Community Affairs, describe the objections of that organization to the freedom-of-choice proposal of the School Board as a scheme to frustrate desegregation and recommended non-overlapping attendance zones for all schools with desegregated faculty.

4. School Board member Everett Tucker, Jr. gave an extended reply to Mr. Sutton's criticism. He affirmed the School Board maintained the kind of schools the people wanted. A vast majority of white people and a smaller majority of Negroes want segregated schools. The Board has tried to provide opportunities for the minority of Negro children who prefer desegregation.

5. On May 3, Forrest Rozzell, Secretary of AEA, disclosed plans for merging the AEA and ATA through the work of a committee. This reversed an earlier position of working for school improvement through separate associations.

6. By June 22, all but 50 of Arkansas' 411 school districts had submitted proposals of compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Concern is being expressed over loss of jobs by Negro teachers in schools desegregating. Reports from Monticello and Searcy indicate such displacement. In Morrilton where the Negro high school will be closed all Negro teachers have been notified their jobs "have been discontinued".

7. Pulaski County School Board has been engaged in maneuvers with U.S. Office of Education and the Negro patrons. The former asked that two tiny Negro schools be closed. The Board has not voted to do so. The patrons demand new buildings at Scott adequate for "all the children". Negro students attend an unrated school there, while white students are bussed to North Little Rock.

8. Under the new freedom-of-choice plan in North Little Rock, 115 Negro children asked for formerly white schools. (Eight first grade children were in such last year.)

9. On May 21, the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations in a letter attacked the freedom-of-choice plan and called for complete integration as the only solution to the bad situation in Negro schools.

B. In Organizations.

1. On April 5, the Regional Office of the Conference on Christians and Jews held its annual "Award Dinner". This year Mr. Dave Grunfest, business man, past president of the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce, financial supporter of NCCJ, was given the Brotherhood Award.

2. On April 12, St. John's (Catholic) Seminary observed a Jewish Passover meal. The guest of honor was Mr. Dave Grunfest who had been honored by NCCJ.

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3. On April 5, the Council on Community Affairs had for a dinner conference at Philander Smith the members of the Little Rock School Board to discuss its concern about the schools.

4. On May 6, Temple B'nai Israel and Rabbi E.E. Palnick were host to Christian ministers for two lectures and lunch. Lecturer: Rabbi Sol Kaplan, President of the S.W. Council of Union of Hebrew Congregations.

5. St. Philip's Episcopal Church at its 80th anniversary dinner, May 15, featured Thurgood Marshall as the speaker. More than 400 persons attended.

6. The Steering Committee of the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race had a farewell luncheon for two of its members on May 18. Kenneth Teegarden, Administrative Minister of the Arkansas Disciples, has taken work with the National Board of that church. He was one of the founders of the Conference. Bill Gentry, Director of the Wesley Foundation at Little Rock University is going for graduate study. (He seems to feel some insecurity under the current Methodist administration.) He was on the committee which initiated plans which developed into the Conference.

7. James Loudermilk, Director of the Wesley Foundation, University of Arkansas was transferred in June to the Arizona-California Conference of the Methodist Church. He weathered an attack from certain church forces last year. Incoming Bishop Galloway publicly disagreed with his action in providing a place for a student group to have a speaker who is an attache of the Bulgarian Embassy. Two other directors of Wesley Foundations changed jobs this June, one from Arkansas State, another from Southern State.

8. The annual convention of the Episcopal Church on May 7 adopted a resolution commending Bishop Robert R. Brown for his "interest and leadership in the area of race relations".

9. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee had a meeting at Ferncliff on May 22 with some 50 members present making plans for this summer.

C. In Communities.

1. Only 55 persons attended a rally of the White Citizens Council in Monticello, May 14.

2. Several hundred "spectators" and 50 robed Klansmen attended a rally at Pine Bluff on June 19. The speaker was never identified. He was introduced as a Baptist minister from Monroe, Louisiana. The local Klansman in soliciting members concluded: "If you want to join to string up a nigger you are barking up the wrong tree. Join to fight communism."

3. During the weeks of June 14 and 21, the City of Little Rock opened both its pools integrated.

D. In the Courts.

1. Federal Judge Henley approved the plan of El Dorado School District for integration. Attorney George Howard for the Negro plaintiff in June announced plans to appeal to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. On May 21, attorneys for Negro plaintiffs filed their attack on the Little Rock School Board's proposed freedom-of-choice plan which was substituted by them for the pupil assignment law.

3. On May 6, by agreement between the lawyers the federal district judge ordered the University of Arkansas to stop racial discrimination in every area of its activity.

4. The Rev. Cecil Cone of Little Rock filed suit against Whit's Cafe which

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claims to operate a private club on one side and a cafe on the other.

5. Dr. Jerry Jewell filed a suit against the Little Rock YMCA for refusing him membership. The "Y" responded by declaring an open policy on membership.

6. Federal District Court on April 1 ordered the "Capitol Club" in the state capitol to open on a non-discriminatory basis. The Club was closed following demonstrations by SNCC accompanied by police and spectator violence.

7. On June 22, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund filed suit for a Morrilton teacher charging the school officials with firing the teacher because of race in the process of desegregation.

E. In Politics.

1. Governor Faubus' administration continues to abet compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Economic Opportunity Act as evidenced through the activities of the Department of Education and the State Office of Economic Opportunity. Even more clear is it in the implementing of the clear anti-discrimination policy of the Department of Agriculture -- Agricultural Extension Service, Vocational Agriculture, and Crop Control Program.

2. The Governor indicates he will not be a candidate in 1966.

3. Winthrop Rockefeller already is actively campaigning for governor.

F. In Federal Agencies.

1. As indicated above the federal departments, generally, have demonstrated new energy in implementing federal policy of non-discrimination.

2. The local interpretation of the directive of Mr. John Macy, Head of the Civil Service Commission, in regard to contribution of federal employees to United Fund used by segregated agencies has been disappointing. The directive puts oversight of the implementation under the local Association of Federal Employees. This Little Rock Association interprets Mr. Macy's directive to mean that the United Fund may solicit employees of federal agencies for those beneficiaries of the Fund which sign assurances of non-discrimination. This makes Mr. Macy's directive of no effect unless challenged agency by agency. (See II, F_)

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events.

A. In the Schools

1. The Director of ACHR went as a guest to the meeting of Arkansas School Superintendents on April 1, and heard Mr. Reed of the U.S. Office of Education and Arkansas Commissioner Ford interpret Title VI of the Civil Rights Law.

2. The Director used the experience in item one above as an approach for a conference with Commissioner Ford on April 12. The purpose of the Director was to get the Commissioner to act toward getting school officials to take affirmative action (institutes for teachers, consultants on desegregation problems, etc.) as proposed in Title IV. Apparently, the Commissioner's interest was to convince ACHR of his vigorous good faith in desegregation of schools. The Commissioner did most of the talking.

3. The staff of ACHR and committee of the Board continued efforts to have a Negro child admitted to the Arkansas School for the Deaf. A letter pressing for the admission in May indicated no action would be taken until the Board of the Schools for the Blind and Deaf established a policy. The Board of ACHR is putting the matter of this child in the hands of an attorney member.

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4. Members of ACHR at Monticello on May 3 had a meeting of some 25 local citizens to confer with the directors of ACHR about possible local action in reference to school desegregation.

5. At the request of Mr. David Freeman of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, ACHR inquired about what is happening to Negro teachers in districts where substantial integration is to take place. The inquiry disclosed that teachers will not be integrated this Fall. They are being fired as at Morrilton where the Negro high School (Sullivan) is being discontinued.

6. The Department of Social Science at Arkansas State (Jonesboro) has asked the Director to be a resource consultant in a class this summer dealing with desegregation and composed of high school teachers (32 white, 8 Negro). The Director will lecture and confer during the whole day of June 30.

7. Workshop for ACHR members held May 22, at Coachman's Inn, Little Rock had 125 registrants. The focus was on local actions helpful in school desegregation and in community action against poverty. The consultants: U.S. Office of Education: Dr. Karl Berns, Miss Harriette Ziskin, and Mrs. Phyllis McClure; Office of Economic Opportunity: Samuel Yette; Civil Rights Commission: Jacques Wilmore; Southern Regional Council: Lloyd Elliott.

Most of the participants were from out in the state. Estimate 60% Negro.

B. In Organizations.

1. In its April meeting the Board of ACHR passed a resolution censoring the Director of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission for prejudice and poor taste in his public speeches, specifically toward Jews and Negroes.

2. In its May meeting ACHR's Board authorized a statement to be sent to the American Legion and the press urging that Boys' and Girls' States be integrated. The Legion replied it would have to wait until the state convention to make such a change.

3. The Committee of the League of Women Voters conferred with the staff and selected materials to further its study of educational inequities in Little Rock schools.

4. In connection with the monthly meeting of its Board, ACHR conducted a workshop on April 30 - May 1 on "Affiliate Councils" with representatives from local affiliates.

5. On May 7, the Director served as consultant for a college student workshop sponsored by the Student Christian Association dealing with "Housing Pattern".

6. The Associate Director was named to the Board of the Pulaski County United Fund. In this capacity he is useful in keeping "honest" the Fund's claims to be non-discriminatory, especially as it relates to the directive of Mr. John Macy. (See above I, F)

C. In Communities.

1. Members of the Board of ACHR, residents of Little Rock, especially Chairman Clancy and Vice Chairman Kelly, with assists from a number of other organizations worked through April and May to open the municipal swimming pools of Little Rock which were closed in June, 1964, to avoid integration. The effort was successful. Both pools opened integrated in June. The actions taken included:

a. Conference with retired Mayor Morse;
b. Telephone survey of 1964 season ticket holders. (Done by members of the Catholic Interracial Council.)
c. Presentation to a minister's luncheon group, appeal to Bishop Robert R. Brown of the Episcopal Church, and to Executive Committee of the Little Rock

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Ministerial Association, and to the Steering Committee of the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race;
d. Meeting with Recreation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce;
e. Meeting with the City Manager and Manager's Board;
f. A letter of reasons to all city officials, released to the press;
g. Alerting the "strong" downtown negotiating committee as to the issues and the consequences;
h. A mailing of materials and cards to be mailed to city manager to a wide group of persons.

2. In connection with the workshop on May 22, Lloyd Elliott consulted with Pat Owens of the Arkansas Gazette in regard to a projected study of housing in Little Rock. Details have not been agreed upon.

3. The Little Rock Steering Committee of the Conference of Religion and Race adopted a position paper on the developing housing pattern in Little Rock in April. The paper was largely based on a paper prepared by the Director, who is a member of the Steering Committee. The Sub Committee on Minority Problems of the Metroplan Commission heard this paper on May 20 and discussed it with members of the Steering Committee lead by Mr. Frank Gordon. The newpapers gave full report on the position paper.

4. The Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race and ACHR planned an Arkansas ministers workshop for June 14-15. (See attached folder.)

In addition to speakers listed on the program, the following consultants were obtained: Office of Education, Harry Wright; Office of Economic Opportunity, Dr. Maurice Dawkins; Civil Rights Commission, John Spence; State officials, Forrest Rozzell, Arkansas Education Association; T.E. Patterson, Arkansas Teachers Association; J.B. Williams, Agricultural Extension Service.

During the week of June 7, the Planning Committee decided to defer the conference until September. Reservations were not adequate to make it worth the cost. Conflicts with denominational meetings piled up. The committee will seek to get more active promotion by each cooperating church body for the session in September.

D. In Federal Agencies.

ACHR in April became applicant for a grant for Headstart Projects in three cities -- Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Conway -- with local sponsors in each.

A total of 20 teachers will teach 255 children for 8 weeks beginning July first. All teachers and supervisors are taking the special training at the Graduate Center of the University of Arkansas.

The project is involving the staff constantly in activities with these sponsors, the teachers, and with the federal administrators of the program.

Dr. Jennie Lou Milton, recently retired head of the Elementary Division of the School of Education of the University of Arkansas, was employed to give four weeks supervision of these programs.

DON'T MISS THIS!

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

WORKSHOP for MEMBERS

"Local Changes in Schools and Economic Opportunities"

Coachman's Inn - Little Rock
May 22, 1965
8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

8:30 a.m. Registration, Coach Room (East entrance, up the steps to right)

9:00 a.m. Overview: "Probable and Possible Local Changes in September"
Moderator: Representative, Southern Regional Council
Panel: Representatives from U.S. Office of Education and U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity

10:00 a.m. Coffee break

10:20 - 11:30 a.m. I session, Workshops:

A. Schools - Changes to be expected in September
B. Schools - Possible affirmative actions
C. Economic opportunities - Community actions

11:30 - 12:45 p.m. II session, Workshops:

Same groups, change topics and consultants

1:00 p.m. Luncheon, Display Room (South entrance)

Address: Jacques E. Wilmore, Director of the Memphis Office of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

2:30 - 3:30 p.m. III session, Workshops:

Same groups, change topics and consultants

Note: Workshops are planned so each participant will view in depth each topic. Consultants for workshops will include representatives from the U.S. Office of Education, the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, and the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

CONFERENCE OF ARKANSAS CHURCHMEN

September 30, 1965
Little Rock, Arkansas

Theme

THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
IN A
CHANGING COMMUNITY

****

First Methodist Church
Education Building
Center and Eighth Streets

Hotel Albert Pike
Seventh at Scott Street

****

Sponsors

The Greater Little Rock Conference
on Religion and Race
The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Education Building

9-10 a.m. Registration and coffee
10-11:15 a.m. Panel of Arkansas Church Leaders:
"The Role of the Local Church in a Changing Community"
Dr. Chalmers Henderson, moderator
11:20-12 Conclave of the several church bodies:
"The Prior Question"

Tiki Room, Hotel

12:15-1 p.m. Luncheon
1-2 p.m. Address:
"The Pastor's Role in a Changing Community"
The Reverend Colbert S. Cartwright

Education Building

2:15-3:45 p.m. First Workshop Session
A. "What Changes in the School Are Expected by 1968?"
B. "The Changes in the Schools and the Attendant Problems"

3:50-5:20 p.m. Second Workshop Session
A. Same subject. Participants in "B" for the first session will compose the group.
B. Same subject. Participants in "A" for the first session will compose the group.

Tiki Room, Hotel

6-7 p.m. Dinner
7-8 p.m. Address:
"Law, Order, Morality"
Dr. T. B. Maston

WHO'S WHO ON PROGRAM

Guest Lecturers:

Colbert S. Cartwright, senior minister of the Central Christian Church, Youngstown, Ohio. Graduate of Washington University, St. Louis, and of Yale Divinity School, B.D. and MS.T.; ten years pastor of Pulaski Heights Christian Church, Little Rock (1954-1963); sometime lecturer on race relations at Yale, Vanderbilt, Texas Christian, and St. John's Seminary.

Dr. T. B. Maston, Professor Emeritus of Christian Ethics, Southwestern Seminary. Taught there from 1922-1963. Graduate of Southwestern Baptist Seminary (M.R.E.and D.R.E.), Texas Christian University, M.A., Yale University, Ph.D.; publications include, The Christian in Modern World; Christianity and World Issues, (Macmillan); The Bible and Race; Isaac Backus: Pioneer of Religious Liberty.

Church Leaders:

The Right Reverend Robert R. Brown, Arkansas Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Dr. S. A. Whitlow, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Southern Baptist Convention

Monsignor James E. O'Connell, St. John's Seminary

The Reverend James Rainwater, Executive Minister of the Arkansas Christian Churches

Dr. Chalmers Henderson, Executive Secretary, Synod of Arkansas, Presbyterian, U.S., and President of the Arkansas Council of Churches

Workshop Consultants:

A. Representative of the Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Office of Education
Representative of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights

B. Arch W. Ford, Arkansas Commissioner of Education
T. E. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Teachers' Association
Forrest Rozzell, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association

Host Ministers:

Dr. R.E.L. Bearden
The Reverend Ed Matthews

Planning Committee:

The Reverend Donald Campbell
The Reverend Walter Clancy
The Reverend Joel Cooper
The Reverend Nat Griswold
The Reverend Harold Jackson
The Reverend John Jackson
The Reverend Erwin McDonald
The Reverend John O'Donnell
The Reverend Henry Parker

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
July - September 1965

The summer months have been filled with continuous activity for the staff and members of the Board. Most significant of the events and activities organize themselves under these categories: Voter Registration, School Elections, School Desegregation, Two New Proposals, Conference of Churchmen.

I. Voter Registration.

Not until June were clerks of the counties in Arkansas ready to start registration of voters under the new law. ACHR joined the general emphasis on registration by all citizens. Locally the League of Women Voters, AAUW, and other civic groups were active. By September 7, the deadline for registration to qualify in the school elections on September 28, 525,450 in the state had registered with three small counties not reported at the time of tabulation. This compares with a total of 715,526 poll taxes paid in 1964.

This result exceeded expectations. Jefferson and Phillips counties both had exceeded the record of 1964. No records by race were kept. Observers at registration desks have remarked on the number of Negro citizens registering. The publicized difficulties in some Southern states added impetus to the interest of Arkansas Negro citizens.

II. School Elections.

The interest in voter registration by Negro citizens carried over to school elections. Thirty Negroes stood for positions on local school boards of the state. None was elected against white opposition. Two Negroes were the only candidates for Sherrill School District. (West Helena District has appointed a Negro to a vacancy since the election.)

A number of districts defeated proposed increases in millage, notably Pine Bluff and Pulaski County. North Little Rock passed an increase by only 200 votes, the majority being furnished by the Negro citizens whose candidate, Mr. John Smith, advocated the increase. Similarly, Little Rock voted a 2 mill increase with support from COCA (Council on Community Affairs), the influential leadership group among Negroes.

A significant exchange in Little Rock pursuant to the election occurred in the Special Committee on Public Education, a representative group of alert citizens from labor, PTA, COCA and business.

Labor, PTA, and COCA found themselves in an unusual unity against certain policies of the School Board which sought their endorsement of the millage increase. This alliance brought some definite compromises from the Board including an Interracial Committee with broad functions in race relations and, possibly, a new school staff member for public and intergroup relations. Support of this group can be credited for a favorable vote on millage increase. Significance: representatives of labor, of COCA, and the PTA for the first time sense their strength when united.

III. School Desegregation.

A. The push, pull, scheming and dealing between the U.S. Office of Education, on the one hand, and the Arkansas school districts on the other resulted, finally, in all but eight of Arkansas' 418 districts submitting desegregation plans. Although all of these are not approved, all the schools opened under their plans. By far the majority of the plans were under the freedom-of-choice election. No compilation of totals of Negro students in desegregated schools has been made. Schoolmen in many cases were unwilling to give information to newsmen. But relatively few Negroes are in formerly white schools. (For example, from private sources we have learned Monticello with a total enrollment of 1166 whites and 590 Negroes has integrated only 32; El Dorado has eleven Negro students in desegregated schools with 4,880 whites and 2,183 colored enrolled.)

There are exceptions to this limited number. In Pulaski County School District more than 1,300 Negro students crossed over. In others where the boards with some integrity and more economy have closed Negro schools. The percentage of Negro students is meaningful -- 172 high school students in Morrilton, over 100 in the small district of Mountain Pine in the hills near Hot Springs, and all the Negro children in the Whitehall School District near Pine Bluff. Little Rock moved from 213 in 1964 to 600 in 1965 including around 200 in the new Metropolitan Tech High. Little Rock broke precedent by integrating teaching staffs -- four of each race in the schools of the opposite race.

The earlier efforts of ACHR to integrate the schools for the blind and deaf had happy results in July. Before the attorney of the Board could carry out instructions to press these schools to end segregation, the Director of ACHR received details from the Superintendent for the Arkansas School for the Blind indicating the officials planned to close the school for the Negroes, to transfer all students to the schools for the whites, and to employ eleven of the fourteen from the staff of the closed school. This plan has been carried out effectively.

B. ACHR's office has had the role of liaison between the U.S. Office of Education and school patrons making complaints about

implementation of plans. That office is investigating a number of these situations.

SNCC has initiated protests and complaints, notably at Gould and at Forrest City. Forty protestors from the former town picketed the Federal Building in Little Rock. Forrest City has arrested a total of 300 protestors who have appealed to the federal court to take jurisdiction in the case. These protests aim at some failures to implement desegregation plans but primarily dramatize the disgraceful inequalities in the schools for Negroes. The Office of Education will make an investigation at Forrest City and Gould.

Hearings have been held in court with suits against Little Rock School officials for violating their own "freedom-of-choice" plan in opening a new elementary school "for Negroes". The plaintiffs won the decision. The school officials had to pay court costs. But the freedom-of-choice plan was not set aside.

Hearing has been held, also, on the case against Morrilton officials for not rehiring any of the eight high school teachers from closed Sullivan High School, Negro. No judgement has been handed down, but some revealing and startling evidence was disclosed. For example, superintendent Humble testified a teacher had been hired from Yellville in preference to a Negro teacher from Clarendon because the ways and patterns of speech at Yellville were more like those at Morrilton!

III. Two New Proposals.

The Directors have been at work on two proposed projects under federal programs. The first is entitled "Project Catch-up" under O.E.O. It is organized to help Negro students newly enrolled in desegregated schools -- to bolster morale, intensify motivation, and increase academic skills. A full-time director out of ACHR's office would be in charge of the local projects with local sponsors. Real encouragement has come from the state and regional offices of O.E.O. The original application would fund projects in North Little Rock, Conway, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs. The last three cities were locales for ACHR Headstart Projects this summer.

(It will be noted that the sponsoring groups for Headstart Projects will be used in the new "Project Catch-up". The Headstart Projects were concluded with great enthusiasm in August. On a final visit in August to each local project the Director found esprit de corps, activities, and achievements that even surprised him. Besides the more than 260 children and their parents, the projects involved wide segments of the various communities bringing together in the common effort most diverse economic elements. See enclosed evaluation from the general consultant.)

The second effort is toward getting Little Rock University under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act to become a center for training school administrators and teachers to cope effectively with problems and challenges attendant on school desegregation. ACHR has the working cooperation of the executives of the AEA and ATA. Officials at the University have interest.

IV. The Churchmen's Conference.

The Churchmen's Conference postponed from last June 14-15 was planned and promoted during the summer; and held on September 30 at First Methodist Church and Albert Pike Hotel. A total of about 150 churchmen from thirty towns and 10 denominations participated in a full program beginning at 9 a.m. and ending at 8 p.m. (See attached program.)

As suggested by the conference this will be followed up by a mailing to participants, by possibly regional conferences of church laymen and laywomen, by encouragement of the organization of local Conferences on Religion and Race, and by energizing denominational committees on Christian action.

V. Miscellaneous Items.

1. In politics. Much evidence appears that Governor Faubus actually may oppose Senator McClellan next summer. This will be a battle giving liberals no where to go with good conscience.

2. The Council because of inordinate activities and corresponding expenditures has to keep an anxious eye on bank balance. It has been heartened by support in the business community from surprising new companies -- e.g., Arkansas Power and Light, Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company! Little Rock firms and individuals have contributed $4,600. This is related to the continuous effort of the Finance Committee headed by William Kelly and Ozell Sutton.

3. The Directors and Board members of the Council continued their activities in related organizations and civic groups: Conference on Religion and Race, COCA, anti-poverty committees, United Fund of Pulaski County, Mental Health Associations. In addition, the Associate Director continued to serve as consultant for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, serving in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas on special assignments.

4. Local affiliates of the Council have been engaged in useful activities in Fort Smith, North Little Rock, Hot Springs, Jonesboro, and Conway, especially in relation to voter registration, school elections, and Headstart Projects. Fayetteville Community

Relations Association is planning its annual meeting around various economic opportunity programs.

10 December 1965

Comments on Some Current Events
by
The Arkansas Council on Human Relations

Some recent affirmative policies and acts of Governor Faubus' administration related to the Council's major concern have been called to our attention. The catalogue of these would include the following:

1. Cooperation with the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Anti-Poverty) -- quickly established an Arkansas office with a knowledgeable Negro as one administrator, openly espoused the inclusion of Negro citizens in the cultivation and fruits of this program.

2. Acceptance of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as "the law of the land," especially as it applies to schools and to public employment in federally financed agencies and projects.

3. Official designation of November 19, 1965, as "Equal Opportunity Day" in recognition of the annual dinner of the Urban League at Little Rock addressed to the theme of Equal Opportunity in Employment.

4. Appointment (announced November 29) of George I. Henry, Secretary of the Little Rock Urban League, on the Manpower Development and Training Advisory Council to the Employment Security Division of Arkansas.

5. Publication of the increase in the number of Negroes employed in state agencies and the announcement of the desire to name more Negroes to jobs and policy-making bodies, including the committees of the Democratic Party.

6. A speech by Mr. Faubus before the annual banquet of the Negro Division of the Arkansas Farm Bureau at Hot Springs, where he emphasized he was the governor of all the people. Mr. and Mrs. L.C. Bates, who gained national attention as NAACP leaders in the Little Rock crisis, were prominently present at this banquet.

Such are some of the published activities and policies of the state administrator. We have been asked what these mean.

Some observers make the pat interpretation as follows: Mr. Faubus is engaged in political fence building in preparation for his race against Mr. Rockefeller in 1966; he recognizes that Arkansas went for President Johnson in 1964 because of the Negro voters; he will not have Mr. Johnson on the ticket in 1966, so he must gain the votes of Negro citizens himself. In sum these persons declare that the Governor knows that "equal opportunity" for Negroes is good politics in Arkansas in the year 1966.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations wishes to make these comments on this situation and this interpretation.

1. We do think equal opportunity is good politics in Arkansas and in the nation. We concur with wiser observers than we that Mr. Faubus is a very astute gentleman in this field.

2. We hope local officials across Arkansas follow this same course for equal opportunity for Negro citizens. In city halls, county courthouses, in schools and libraries, doors would be opened for employment of the minority group. They would be open to policy-making boards and commissions, to employment at all levels in every department of government. We think such actions could be more than simply good politics for those officials, it can prevent social discord and usher in a new day with peace and prosperity.

3. Finally, while it is good policy openly to comply with the laws against racial discrimination in federal programs, we believe the extension of these policies to state-funded agencies and offices would be better policy. These would be applied to all policy-making boards and commissions, to jobs at all levels in every department of state government, applied openly so all would see. These changes clearly would be voluntary action without federal pressures. Negro citizens unmistakably would recognize this as more than politics, a basic commitment to fair play. Meanwhile they and we watch developments with great interest and some hope.

Copy of Dr. Barry's
letter to follow

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

DECEMBER 1-27 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 November 1965			$ 592.45
INCOME			
Matching Fund	$ 2,721.66		
SRC Travel reimbursement	123.00		
Local Income			
Membership	$ 55.00		
Contributions (7)	159.00		
Shares (4)	40.00		$ 3,098.66
		TOTAL	$ 3,691.11
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,246.18		
Insurance	29.75		
Taxes (WH & FICA)	172.14		
Rent	75.00		
Telephone	35.07		
Travel	59.11		
Meals	8.82		
Office supplies	13.47		
Printing	10.82		
Literature	13.00		
Postage	33.00		
Refund to affiliates *	78.00		
Replacement of savings and loan transfer	1,500.00		
Interest on transfer	7.00		
Misc.	2.50		$ 3,283.86
		BALANCE	$ 407.25

* $1.00 refund to affiliate groups for each $5.00 membership:

Fayetteville,	$46.00
Conway,	20.00
North Little Rock	12.00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

NOVEMBER FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 31 October 1965			$ 1,030.49
Transfer from savings and loan			1,500.00
INCOME			
Memberships.....	$ 135.00		
Contributions (3)	36.50		
Shares (5)	50.00		221.50
Voided check			20.66
		TOTAL	$ 2,772.65
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,246.14		
Insurance	202.48		
Taxes (WH & FICA)	213.22		
Rent	75.00		
Telephone	43.93		
Travel	294.44		
Meals	8.53		
Office supplies	17.04		
Postage	53.60		
Program	20.66		
Misc.	2.50		
Bank service charge	2.66		$ 2,180.20
		BALANCE	$ 592.45

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

OCTOBER FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 30 September 1965			$ 1,793.84
INCOME			
SRC Quarterly Grant			1,200.00
Local income			
Membership	$ 157.25		
Contributions (9)	62.92		
Business Contrib. (4)	350.00		
Headstart reimbursement	69.00		
Travel reimbursement	56.16		
Ministers' Conference meal tickets	91.50		786.83
		TOTAL	$ 3,780.67
EXPENDITURES			
Salaries	$ 1,225.60		
Texes (WH & FICA)	213.23		
Rent	75.00		
Telephone	52.65		
Travel	460.23		
Meals	29.20		
Office supplies	16.16		
Printing	47.56		
Literature	14.20		
Postage	60.00		
Program	552.85		
Misc.	3.50		
~~Bank service charge~~	~~1.07~~		$ 2,750.18
		BALANCE	$ 1,030.49

CONFIDENTIAL

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
October - December 1965

I. Significant Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. On October 8 the officials of Crittenden County (East Arkansas) Farm Bureau approved study of the possibilities of establishing a "super modern" county high school similar to that proposed earlier by Little Rock officials. It would be financed by federal funds. Students would be those with highest academic achievement.

2. On October 10 the Superintendent of Little Rock schools reported he had taken first steps toward applying for federal funds to create a "super high school" for "the most academically talented" to accommodate 600 to 750 students, probably a four year institution.

3. A committee of 30 school superintendents on October 14 met with Arkansas Commissioner of Education, A. W. Ford, to help him set guide lines for grants to Arkansas schools under Title I of the Secondary and Elementary School Act of Congress of 1965. The committee recommended advisory committees of citizens to work with educators on local school plans.

4. Commissioner Arch W. Ford appointed twenty-two citizens to a state Advisory Council on Remedial Education with Mrs. Fred H. Smutz as chairman. The Council was approved by the state committee of superintendents (see above) to help with the programs of schools under Title I.

5. Pine Bluff schools indicated to news reporters that 54 Negro students are in formerly white schools: Grade 1, nine; grade 2, eight; grade 3, six; grade 4, eight; grade 5, three; grade 6, four; grade 7, seven; grade 10, nine. In eight schools none has more than twelve.

6. On November 14 reporter Dumas of the Arkansas Gazette writes "that as many as 300 Negroes, including part-time students, might be attending classes at the 16 all-white universities and colleges in Arkansas." The University with "about 60" has the most of any.

7. By November 27 the Arkansas Department of Education had approved 47 projects in local schools under Title I of the Secondary and Elementary School Act of 1965, totalling $3,738,619. Arkansas expects to get $21,000,000 under this title.

8. The Arkansas Gazette reported December 1 that seven southeast Arkansas schools have cancelled scheduled basketball games with Wilmar which has three Negroes on its starting team. Negro students constitute 58% of the 73 students in Wilmar High School. A white player, Jerry McLemore, is quoted as saying: "If it wasn't for them, we

A. In the Schools (cont'd)

wouldn't have a team. Since they are here I am glad they can play ball. After you play with them a while, they don't seem colored."

B. In Communities.

1. Pulaski County OEO and others objected to Little Rock's plans for use of funds under Title I of the School Act of 1965. Among those objecting were the president of the PTA Council, president of the Council on Community Affairs, the League of Women Voters, attorney for Legal and Education Defense Fund. Points of objection were a) plan was not worked out in cooperation with local OEO; b) Negro leaders and school principals had no part in formulation of plan; c) too little of the money is allocated for the needs of the deprived.

2. As a result of the above protest school officials have named an enlarged advisory committee and have made clear the plans can be altered.

3. On December 16 the Little Rock League of Women Voters released conclusion of a study of school opportunities for Negroes. Among other things it recommends fixed attendance zones or neighborhood schools, compensatory education for Negro children, more faculty integration, extension of extra-curricular programs for Negro children.

C. In the Courts.

1. On October 9 Federal Judge Henley ruled that Morrilton's dismissal of eight Negro teachers when the Negro high school was closed is legal, saying, "the teachers could have applied for vacancies" in the white school during the spring and summer. Notice of appeal has been given by the lawyer for the teachers.

2. On October 28 the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that freedom of choice is "a permissable method at this stage" for school desegregation in the El Dorado case, "-- it is still only in the experimental stage and it has not yet been demonstrated that such a method will fully implement" the U.S. Supreme Court's decision and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

3. In the hearing of the case of inequities in the Gould school case on November 24 before Federal Judge Gordon E. Young these facts were made public:

The PTA of Field High School (Negro) was ordered by school officials not to use the school building for meetings.

The Field High School is unaccredited by any agency, state or regional.

The Negro teachers' salary scale averages $500 less than white teachers'.

About the high school library, the superintendent testified only, "There is space for a library."

Field School has no vocational agriculture program.

The Negro schools have no hot lunch program.

The students of Field School have been charged an enrollment fee, not charged in white high schools.

4. On December 16 Attorney John Walker for Gould school patrons filed brief in federal court asking that the school district be enjoined against building a new high school on the site of Field School.

5. The Arkansas Supreme Court on November 15 in a six to one decision expressed strong dissent over police search and seizure procedures in securing evidence in a bootleg case. For the majority Justice Jim Johnson said the U.S. Supreme Court in its recent search and seizure ruling had been right in securing for all the protection of the Constitution: "It should not be discouraging to our dedicated officials to require of them that they obey the very law they are sworn to uphold." (Justice Johnson was an early organizer of the White Citizens Councils and was guilty of the greatest excesses in denouncing the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions.)

6. On December 6 John W. Walker, attorney for the protesting students at Forrest City, filed notice of appeal of Judge Young in district court denying that the federal court had jurisdiction over their case. The students staged sit-in demonstrations at the white school seeking further integration.

7. On December 6 the U.S. Supreme Court ordered Fort Smith to integrate its high school. (The district had followed a freedom of choice stair step plan beginning with grade one in 1957 and had reached grade eight.) The Court said "We have emphasized that delays in desegregating of school systems are no longer tolerable." The suit began on complaint of the mother of two girls in September, 1963.

D. In Politics.

1. On December 12 ACHR released comments on recent activities of Governor Faubus toward equal opportunities for Negro citizens.

The Arkansas Gazette on December 8 quoted the Governor apropos the move to employ Negroes in state jobs: "I don't want to get into that. What I said could be misunderstood."

2. Two state church leaders made public attacks on the state administration, Dr. Erwin L. McDonald, editor of the Arkansas Baptist, and Dr. T. Chalmers Henderson, Executive for the Arkansas Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. Both men said they spoke as members of the group called "Democrats for Arkansas," a group lead by Dr. Luck of Arkadelphia. On December 13 McDonald emphasized 1) the practice of "political favoritism" that has increased each year under the present administration, and 2) economic opportunities for Negro citizens: "It is time for our Democratic Party to make a complete break with bigots and racists."

On December 16 Dr. Henderson, before a civic club, dwelt on the pattern of power in the state government because of the long tenure of the present

administration and said change of the administration would be made only if "more and more people become concerned and involved."

E. In Organizations.

1. On October 25 Brooks Hays, former Congressman, spoke at the anniversary dinner of the United Nations Association in the Lafayette Hotel.

2. On November 16 the Arkansas Council of Churches at its annual assembly in Little Rock released ringing declarations dealing with human rights and civil rights, including a section on flogging of prisoners at the state penitentary.

3. More than 500 persons, including many from federal and federally supported agencies, attended the annual equal opportunity dinner of the Urban League on November 19 in the Marion Hotel. Equal opportunity awards were presented to Timex Corporation and Teletype Corporation.

II. ACHR Activities Related to Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations marked its influence on school events. On October 14 the North Little Rock school board voted to purchase land adjacent to Jones High School, but voted against construction of a new school there. The North Little Rock Council is opposed to building up this recognized center of segregated schools and now has two outspoken members of the Board in agreement. The North Little Rock Times has joined in support of building a third high school outside the Jones area.

2. On suggestion from Mr. Keppel, U.S. Office of Education, the North Little Rock Board approved a speed-up integration and a policy of retaining Negro teachers displaced by integration.

3. The U.S. Office of Education made suggestions to the Morrilton School Districts in re its plan for desegregation: that they desegregate lower grades and agree to employ Negro teachers as vacancies occur. The Board rejected the suggestions and indicated it might bring suit to prove they were in compliance.

B. In Organizations.

1. ACHR and the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race mailed materials and suggestions to the 125 participants in the conference of churchmen on September 30, including copies of two major addresses and suggestions about organizing local Conferences on Religion and Race.

2. ACHR continued to serve as a station on the rounds of foreign visitors under the guidance of the Little Rock Hospitality Committee. Visitors included eight Japanese students, a journalist from Finland, USIA employee from Pakistan, a French VIP, editor from Argentina.

3. In cooperation with the Catholic Interracial Council and the Little Rock

Conference on Religion and Race, a Citizens Fair Housing Committee for Pulaski County is in process, holding an initial meeting November 11.

4. ACHR with the Conference on Religion and Race is planning a public meeting "In the Name of Law and Order" to review breakdown of justice in the South and possible remedies.

5. The visit on December 16-17 of Mr. Moreland G. Smith from SRC proved very helpful in focusing attention on urban planning. The decision makers met with him for lunch, the innovators at dinner. ACHR expects to help in his study of Little Rock's housing.

6. ACHR was gratified by the announcement on December 8 by the American Legion officials that Boys' and Girls' States would be integrated next summer. ACHR in May had issued an appeal to the Legion to end segregation in these programs.

This policy paper was reissued in November after Everett A. Tookes, Commander of Stanfield-Grady Post 401 (Negro), moved to have these programs integrated. Mr. Tookes had directed the programs before. He simply resigned as director and called for integration.

7. ACHR had effective representation at the annual round-up of the Southern Regional Council on November 14-15: James E. Youngdahl, Dr. W.H. Townsend, Father Walter Clancy, Ozell Sutton, and Nat Griswold. Bill Becker, President of the Arkansas Council of AFL-CIO was elected a new member of SRC at the session.

C. With Federal Agencies.

1. ACHR's efforts begun last quarter to get Little Rock University and the University of Arkansas to plan institutes for teachers and administrators under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act met head on with the predisposition of Dr. Marie Barry of the USOE in October with these developments:

a. On October 21 Dr. Barry came to ACHR's office to explain her position to the Directors. This was the day following the Director's return from Fayetteville where he had encouraging conferences with Vice President Young and Dean Kronenberg of the University and a few days after the most satisfactory conference with officials at LRU. Dr. Barry is committed to that part of Title IV which encourages superintendents to initiate programs for inservice training of teachers in local districts. Her preference was for institutions of higher learning only to help when requested to do so by the superintendents specifically. Philander Smith College and Little Rock University would plan institutes forteachers only as Superintendent Parsons requested their help.

b. The letter attached to this report reflects the reactions of the directors of ACHR to Dr. Barry's position.

c. Another representative of USOE called the Director thanking him for the letter to Dr. Barry. This person said the internal tussle was fierce between staff members oriented to human and civil rights and those from the education profession.

d. This representative visited ACHR's office in November, undertook to get a conference of college representatives, and has written a letter encouraging college officials to plan institutes next summer.

2. ACHR continued its liaison function with other federal agencies, furnishing on request, usually by phone, facts about OEO programs and about school desegregation.

3. Formal application for Operation Catch-up was sent to the Regional office of OEO on November 5. Programs have been worked out with local councils at Conway, Fort Smith, and North Little Rock, with prospects for supplemental applications for Jonesboro and Morrilton.

C. Within Its Organization.

1. In Little Rock a committee of parents and teachers from all the high schools held two sessionsto initiate a high school council on human relations.

2. Dr. W. H. Townsend and the Director had a session with twenty citizens of Monticello on November 10. The group is concentrating energy on getting an effective Community Action Committee in the program of OEO.

3. On October 19 some thrity-five citizens of Fort Smith, including the mayor reorganized its Council on Human Relations. The Reverend Jerry Canada, Associate Minister of the First Methodist Church, is president.

4. In Fayetteville on October 20 the annual meeting focused on poverty in Washington County. Edwin Greenebaum of the Law School arranged the program. Committees formed at the session have activated a broadly representative county Committee on Community Action.

5. The Jonesboro Council has been active on behalf of the more than fifty Negro students in desegregated schools, building morale and tutoring.

6. The college students have active chapters at the University of Arkansas and Little Rock University. Ann Valliant, vice-president at the University, was responsible for planning the recent regional student "Conference for a Meaningful Democracy." The Little Rock University group is cooperating in sponsoring a lecture series dealing with current issues and thought.

7. The Associate Director with his many hats in Little Rock is involved in many important functions: as a member of the Board of the County OE Office, as a leading alumni of Philander Smith College, as an active participant in COCA, as a member of the committee to establish an Interracial Committee for Little Rock, as a delegate to the Community Health and Welfare Council.

ARK - Quaterly Report

26 February 1966

"ACHR IN THE MIDDLE"

Staff Report for 1965

Introduction.

In one of the earlier annual reports we described the function of ACHR as a bridge. In another we said it was that of the moveable central span of a cantilever bridge linking liberal social forces (Negro and white). Well, ACHR continues to serve these functions. But changes under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and the Elementary Secondary Education Act of 1965 ("89-10" among technicians), give us a role much more dynamic than a bridge, or the moveable central span of a cantilever bridge. We are "in the middle" still, but we are one of the social forces. We are in the middle influencing the interaction of 1) federal and local agencies; 2) federal agencies and the communities; 3) local agencies and the communities. This report briefly describes illustrative cases in which we function thus, in the middle.

I. Interaction of Federal and Local Agencies.

ACHR has been involved in implementing federal policies at the state and local levels, acting between agencies in Washington and state or local agencies.

A. Policies to implement school desegregation.

1. One hundred and twenty five members of ACHR on 22 May participated in an all-day workshop at Little Rock where three consultants were from the U.S. Office of Education, and which dealt with legal requirements on desegregation and how to be effective at the school district level.

2. Similarly, a Conference of Churchmen on 30 September emphasized the Role of the Local Church in the Changing Community, especially the changing schools. One hundred and fifty churchmen from thirty towns participated. The U.S.O.E. and A.O.E. furnished consultants; as did Arkansas' professional teachers organizations. All participants were furnished printed basic documents and interpretations.

3. Early in the year on request the Director gave the U.S.O.E. the names of local leaders affiliated with ACHR, an evaluation of the attitudes of certain school superintendents and those of certain influential local citizens in specific towns. This information was used to get local school officials and institutions of higher learning to use the proffered assistance from U.S.O.E. in dealing with school problems attendant on desegregation.

4. A small news story by Ned Curran from Washington told of the tacit agreement of U.S.O.E. with five Arkansas attorneys to a gradual approach to desegregation. ACHR sent the story to a known person in U.S.O.E., then called the known legal consultant who identified two of the attorneys as Mr. Friday and Mr. Light and denied that compromise had been made.

5. Being in the middle here, also meant ACHR found itself in the middle between factions with the U.S.O.E. Specifically, one Arkansas representative of the U.S.O.E. places complete confidence in local school administrators to take affirmative action in preparing the schools and communities for effective integration; another representative disagrees and in frustration disclosed the internal battle as between the pro-professional educators and the pro-civilrighters within U.S.O.E. ACHR is on record officially that school officials, being "public servants" and human, will take what affirmative measures they are forced or stimulated to take by other agencies, groups, and individuals. They must be worked-on as well as worked-with.

B. Policies under the Civil Rights Act.

ACHR found itself working in the middle in the implementing of other requirements under the Civil Rights Act.

1. The schools for the deaf and the blind are operating desegregated this year for the first time. ACHR long has had interest in abolishing the lamented "Colored School for the Deaf and Blind". The Board of Directors of ACHR in March sent resolutions on this matter to officials of the school and received a non-committal answer. As representative of Negro parents of a deaf daughter ACHR sent a strong letter to the school officials in May. Before the lawyer on ACHR's Board took action on the girl's behalf the superintendent of the Arkansas School for the Blind phoned ACHR's Director giving details of the new policy and plans which had been sent to Washington for approval. Those plans are now in effect and work smoothly. (A representative of the regional office of U.S.O.E. inspected the integrated schools recently and asked the Director of ACHR to accompany him on the tour!)

2. Resolutions from the Board of Directors and letters have not been effective in bringing into one McRae Memorial Sanitorium and Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanitorium.

3. The Jefferson County Hospital, according to published report, considered refusing federal aid to avoid desegregation. The Director conferred with influential citizens of Pine Bluff, including a lawyer, who agreed the hospital officials misunderstood the alternatives open to them. The officials did agree to desegregate and to use federal funds.

4. The Associate Director of ACHR in pursuit of appeasement of his appetite at the state capitol cafeteria (Capitol Club) instead found himself on April Fool's Day, a witness in federal court with a sizeable gallery of supporters. No April Fool: Capitol Club has disappeared!

5. Formal complaints to federal authorities by individuals denied use of public accommodations have been processed by ACHR. To date these have been limited in number. To our knowledge they have led to investigations by the local F.B.I. and in one case to desegregation of a restaurant.

II. Interaction of Federal Agencies and Communities.

Again, ACHR has had a role in the middle between federal agencies and communities, sometimes represented by officials and sometime by individuals.

A. Policies to Desegregate the Schools.

1. The Associate Director, in his capacity as consultant to the Civil Rights Commission, was resource leader in the regional workshops of Arkansas Teachers Association for Negro teachers at Little Rock, West Memphis, and Pine Bluff.

2. Early in the year "Guidelines for School Desegregation" was presented to school administrators in SE Arkansas. These were printed with official interpretations in the Pine Bluff Commercial. ACHR had these reprinted and distributed to its officers and members. (This was prior to any printed guidelines from Washington.)

3. ACHR transmitted detailed grievances of Negro parents of Pulaski County against school officials for mistreatment of Negro students in desegregated schools. The Secretary of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights presented this information in person to the County Superintendent. All this was known when the Superintendent went to Washington to get instructions on desegregation plans! (Pulaski County now leads all other districts in the number of Negro students in desegregated schools, more than 900. Recently officials of the county schools have announced plans for rigid attendance zones to replace freedom of choice plans.)

B. Policies under the Civil Rights Act.

1. ACHR cooperated with the Fort Smith Council on Human Relations in having Percy Williams of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as speaker and consultant. He had a luncheon in Little Rock with representatives of a number of organizations.

2. Members of the Board of ACHR, residents in Little Rock, especially Chairman Walter Clancy and Vice Chairman William Kelly, with the active encouragement of other organizations worked through April and May to open the municipal swimming pools at Little Rock which had closed in June, 1964, to avoid integration. Both pools were opened in June. Actions taken included:

a. Conference with ex-mayor Byron Morse;
b. Telephone survey of season ticket holders;
c. Presentation to ministers' luncheon, appeal to Bishop

Brown of the Episcopal Church and to the Executive Committee of the Little Rock Ministerial Association and to the Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race;

d. Meeting with Recreation Committee and President of the city's Chamber of Commerce, and with the City Manager and Board of Directors;

e. A letter of "reason" to each city official released to the press;

f. Alerting the downtown "negotiating committee" as to the issues and possible evil consequences of not opening;

g. Mailing of appeal to a wide group of persons with cards to be sent to the city manager.

As a sequel to opening at Little Rock, Pine Bluff opened its pool integrated, too.

3. ACHR was applicant for Headstart Projects in three cities which would not have had such otherwise. Local human relations groups in each city were sponsors and implementers, in Conway, Fort Smith, and Hot Springs. These programs concluded with enthusiasm in August. Besides the more than 260 children and their parents, the projects involved wide segments of the various communities bringing together most diverse economic elements. Dr. Jennie Lou Milton, former head of the Department of Elementary Education at the University of Arkansas, employed for two weeks as consultant to the centers made this final evaluation: "It was an excellent program in all three communities."

III. Interaction between Local Agencies and Communities.

In operating between federal and local agencies ACHR found itself in the middle between local agencies and local communities.

A. Implementing School Desegregation.

1. ACHR was requested and assisted one group of Negro parents in the formulation of their petition to the School Board for integration of the high school.

2. Staff members assisted in one county in organizing a group of Negro parents to seek redress of grievances from the school officials.

3. The Director was invited for a full day to lecture and consult in a state college NDEA Institute on the topic: What History Has Done to Southerners in Racial Attitudes. Forty public school teachers and four professors took part in the Institute. Materials furnished were eagerly taken by the participants.

4. The North Little Rock Council on Human Relations had the satisfaction of seeing its influence on school events. The millage increase was voted by the small margin represented by votes in the predominantly Negro precincts. Mr. John W. Smith, as committee chairman of the Council, supported the increase.

On October 14 while the School Board voted to purchase land adjacent to Jones High it voted against construction of a new school there. The Council has vigorously opposed building up this recognized center of segregated schools and now has support of two outspoken members of the Board and also that of the local weekly.

5. Like other councils on human relations in the Southern region ACHR by official releases has publicly made known its dissatisfaction with progress in school desegregation. All but five districts have submitted to Washington plans of desegregation. Yet, ACHR has pointed out that only 5% of less of the 111,000 Negro children in Arkansas are in desegregated schools. Union County has .5 of one per cent; Ashley has .7 per cent; Bradley has .8 per cent; Chicot, .6 per cent; St. Francis .015%. Pine Bluff has just over 50 Negro students in desegregated schools and Monticello 32. ACHR has publicized the facts brought out in the court hearing on Gould as an example of what still exists: Field High is unaccredited by any agency, state or regional; its PTA was ordered not to meet at the school; Negro teachers salary scale averages $500 less than white teachers; there is no library in the Negro school; it has no vocational agriculture program; it has no lunch program for Negroes; it proposes to build a new building at Field High.

6. ACHR has strongly urged U.S.O.E. to discontinue freedom of choice plans for ending segregation.

B. Activities of Community Organizations.

1. The Associate Director has influential role in Pulaski County as a member of the executive committees of the County Office of Economic Opportunity, of the United Fund, of the Special Committee on Public Education (SCOPE), of the Council on Community Affairs (COCA).

The Director continues to influence intergroup and community problems as a member of the Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race, which addresses itself to the issues of segregated housing, segregated schools, segregated justice, segregated jobs, segregated facilities, segregated churches. He prepared the Position Paper on Housing which the group brought before the Metroplan Commission and the community

2. Boys' State and Girls' State will be desegregated this year according to announcement of a committee of the American Legion on December 8. The Board of ACHR directed the staff in April to petition the Legion to take such action. Mr. Tookes, Commander of the Stanfield-Grady Post (Negro), who had directed these programs for Negro young people, in October called for inclusion of Negro youth in the State's program. ACHR re-issued in November its request for the change. Mr. Mosely of McGehee made the announced change in policy on December 8.

3. ACHR has given aid and advice to communities in four counties in the process of organizing Community Action Programs under O.E.O. In all of them information as to requirements and the acceptable

process was much needed.

4. In all the activities of organizations and individuals in communities ACHR is called upon for information from its files and literature. Lawyers, news men, local civic groups, researchers all have used this service.

5. Voter registration under new state law took place in Arkansas this year for the first time. County clerks were not ready until June. ACHR through its staff and members joined the general emphasis on registration of all citizens. Observers at registration desks noted an unusual interest among Negro citizens. Some counties had exceeded past records by September. The difficulties encountered by Negroes in some Southern states added impetus to interest of Arkansas' Negro citizens. Thirty Negroes stood for positions on local school boards in September. None won against white opposition.

We have come to believe more strongly that all opportunities for Negro citizens must be gained by the force of the ballot. Registration of voters is encouraging. It is not enough. Those qualified must vote intelligently for the common good.

C. Activities of Local Councils in Communities.

Inescapably above we have referred to the part of local human relations groups in all our betweeness. A few additional illustrations come to mind.

1. In Little Rock a number of organizations concerned about segregated housing are in the process of naming a Citizens Fair Housing Committee. They met first in November and plan a workshop with a national consultant.

2. Some thirty five representative citizens of Fort Smith, including the mayor, on October 19 reorganized the Fort Smith Council on Human Relations. The Reverend Jerry Canada of First Methodist Church is the new President.

3. The Fayetteville Community Relations Association made its annual meeting October 20 an occasion for initiating a County Community Action Program under O.E.O. It worked under the leadership of Edwin Greenebaum, the new president of the association.

4. Local student chapters of ACHR are operating at Little Rock University and the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. Programs have been so relevant that they have made news. A state conference of students is in the works.

5. Jonesboro Council members have been active on behalf of the fifty Negro students in desegregated schools, building morale of parents and students, tutoring those most in need.

So ACHR in 1965 operated "in the middle" in two senses. Its staff, officers, and members were in the middle of moving events. It also was "in the middle" in the sense that it "got it" from both sides sometimes. We received both blessings and blame from one side or the other depending on the case. It is not being too optimistic to say we have been more blessed than blamed in 1965.

Ark. - Quarterly Reports

CONFIDENTIAL

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
January - March, 1966

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools.

1. A student strike on February 13-17 at Turner (Negro) Elementary School near Marvell in Eastern Arkansas over sanitary conditions at the school resulted in an investigation by the Arkansas Department of Health. Investigators found "unsanitary conditions that must be corrected." The Department of Health directed its engineers to assist in correcting the situation.

2. School Superintendent E. F. Dunn of Pulaski County Special District reported that attendance of Negro students was up 6% during the first semester. He credited the antipoverty program with the improvement.

3. On February 8 the Pulaski County (Rural) School Board voted to make a study of zoning all schools for the purpose of establishing rigidly enforced attendance zones for all schools next September to comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

4. On February 25 the Fort Smith School Board voted to close the city's only Negro high school at the end of this year. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled on January 31 that Negro high school students must be permitted to choose the formerly all white school at the start of the second semester. Seventy six did so and left only 125 in Lincoln High. Forty eight of these will graduate.

5. The Arkansas Teachers Association (ATA), professional organization of Negro teachers, disclosed on February 14 the conditions under which it would merge with the Arkansas Education Association (white). It insists on a transition period during which ATA would be assured representation on all boards, commissions, and committees and the administrative staff of both ATA and AEA would be retained. AEA officials would have all officers in the merged organization filled on the basis of "merit" without special consideration for either group. The deadline for the merger, July 1, 1966 probably will be changed.

6. The rural districts of the Arkansas Education Association out maneuvered the urban districts and virtually killed the proposed initiated act to force consolidation of small districts. The act as proposed by officials of AEA would require consolidation of districts with 400 students or less. A professor of Peabody College, Dr. W.D. McClurkin, a life member of AEA, appeared with a mimeographed amendment changing the minimum number of students from 400 to 2,000. This change was voted. Officials of AEA regard the issue as dead.

7. On March 17 E. Russell Baxter, Director of Arkansas Rehabilitation Service proposed to the Education Committee of the state legislature that

the training schools for delinquents be integrated and consolidated under one Board instead of four, arguing that federal aid available would provide for the rehabilitation program needed. A state senator opposed integration and would forego federal funds. Representative Paul Van Dalsem of Perry County supported integration: "... integration is no longer a factor." Even without federal funds integration is required, he argued. The proposal was referred to committee for study.

8. On March 15 Leon Adams, Jr., music teacher at Horace Mann (Negro) High in Little Rock, was named supervisor of music in the public schools, a new position in the Arkansas Department of Education. As reported, "Adams, by invitation will go into schools to help with development of music programs."

9. On February 9 the Arkansas Gazette reported that 6,807 Negro children are in schools with white this semester, 6.5% of the total enrollment of Negroes in public schools. This report was based on the Gazette's survey in December and the known changes in enrollment.

B. In Communities.

1. Under the by-line of Ernie Dumas the Arkansas Gazette on February 26 carried a detailed story on activities of the John Birch Society in Arkansas. He emphasizes the stepped-up attack on the civil rights movement through local groups called TACT (Truth about Civil Rights Turmoil). Occasion for the article was the visit to the state of one Max Westerfield of Dallas, regional public relations manager of the J.B.S. In meeting with Westerfield was Franklin M. Childs of North Little Rock, "coordinator" for the Society in Arkansas. Full coverage of the meetings and the interviews were carried also by the Pine Bluff Commercial.

Both papers carried editorials on the J.B.S. exposing its current attack on civil rights.

2. Reverend Sam Allen, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Council of Churches, sold his house in the "Heights", an exclusive white residential neighborhood, to a Mr. Anderson, a Negro carpenter, in February to be occupied by April 1.

Pressure was put on Mr. Allen and the employer of Mr. Anderson mainly by the realtors and financiers. Counterforces gave support to both and no incidents have occurred.

3. Ferment in Little Rock on the problems of patterns of segregation in housing is focusing minds on the main dangers. This is reflected in an editorial in the Arkansas Gazette on March 17, "The Challenge of Watts" which concludes, "It is the defacto segregation that gives the extra measure of combustibility."

C. In the Courts.

1. Ed Vail, 40, Hamburg mechanic was found guilty of second degree murder on February 15 and was sentenced to twenty one years for the death

of Lee Edward Culbreath, 14, Negro, who was shot to death on December 5, 1965 in front of a Portland cafe. White city authorities testified the boy had never made trouble and that the shooting was unprovoked. He was shot from a parked truck as he rode his bicycle.

2. On February 7, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a suit to desegregate schools of Junction City District No. 75, one of five Arkansas districts that did not submit a desegregation plan in 1965. There are about 600 white students and 450 Negro students in the district.

3. On January 18 Judge Gordon E. Young said in Federal District Court in Little Rock that Forrest City must desegregate its two swimming pools.

4. On March 31 Judge Hensley in Federal District Court held hearing on the petition of plaintiffs to enjoin the Altheimer School Board from building two new school buildings. The petitions through Attorney John Walker claim the two buildings six blocks apart at location of one white and one Negro school are "designed to perpetuate and maintain a school system operated on a racially segregated basis."

D. In politics.

1. Charles Bussey, a Negro deputy sheriff of Pulaski County, on Friday, February 4 filed as candidate for representative subject to the Democratic primary in July. Reportedly it is the first time in modern history that a Negro citizen has sought a seat in the Arkansas legislature.

2. Governor Orval Eugene Faubus announced on March 21 that "for strong personal reasons and because of some administrative difficulties" he "had overcome the urge" to seek a seventh term. He said he intended to retire to his home in Huntsville to write and consider what he would do next.

3. In January Sheriff E. P. Hickey of Phillips County in eastern Arkansas announced the appointment of W. E. Raleigh, Jr. Negro, as deputy sheriff. Hickey said he expected to enroll Raleigh in the Arkansas Police Academy for special training. He reportedly is the first Negro employed as an official of the county since Reconstruction.

E. In organizations.

1. Charles Morgan, Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, southern director of the American Civil Liberties Union, on February 15, presented the case as to how Negroes in the South are totally excluded from the administration of justice. He was joined in the discussion by four Little Rock lawyers: John W. Walker, Sid McMath (former governor of Arkansas), Edward Lester, and Gaston Williamson. The public meeting was sponsored by the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race at the Parish House of Trinity Cathedral.

2. About seventy persons joined in a memorial service, January 9, at Pulaski Height Christian Church for Samuel Younge, Jr., who was shot and killed on January 4 at Tuskegee. The service was sponsored by the Little Rock University Human Relations Council and was conducted by Dr. Tom Logue,

state director of the Baptist Student Union; Harold Wells, director of the Wesley Foundation at Little Rock University; Father Henry Parker of St. Philips Episcopal Church; and Rev. Frank Hurst, associate minister of Highland Methodist Church.

3. Mrs. Cecil L. Kelly told the board of the PTA Council of Metropolitan High in Little Rock that the John Birch Soceity may be out to take over the PTA. She has furnished literature about the JBS to officers of various organizations of the PTA in Little Rock.

4. On January 25 an interracial choir directed by James Healy, a student of St. John's Seminary, made its initial appearance on the occasion of the lecture of John Howard Griffin, The lecture and the choir were sponsored by the Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council. Griffin spoke to an overflow audience in a downtown auditorium.

5. A Little Rock version of the OIC (Opportunities Industrial Center) of Philadelphia was launched on January 31 with the visit of Rev. Leon Sullivan, founder of the Philadelphia project. Father Henry Parker of St. Philips Episcopal Church is president of the center in Little Rock, which has as its motto, "We Help Ourselves". It aims to motivate and train unemployed and underemployed Negro citizens. OIC is processing now its initial group of one hundred applicants.

F. In Federal Programs.

1. The federal government is gearing its educational programs for political gains, according to Forrest Rozzell, Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association. "They refuse to recognize that the evil consequences of a lifetime of discrimination cannot be overcome by the simple act of desegregating schools," he said in the keynote address before an institute on Education and Desegregation. The institute on February 25 was sponsored by the U.S. Office of Education and Henderson State Teachers College for school administrators.

Rozzell further charged that "Negro intellectuals" and "many well intentioned civil rights leaders" of "forming the same prejudice against whites that Negroes have long suffered." He illustrated what he meant by citing the report of the Labor Department on the Negro family. He concluded, "the first need is to break the vicious cycle that links the Negro matriarchal society with delinquency, crime, and poverty."

ACHR's information indicates Mr. Rozzell's position in this speech and in others is alienating the Negro professionals, teachers and others. (From our past close relations with Mr. Rozzell, we feel his speeches are politically slanted to keep solid support from school administrators. He certainly gives comfort to the enemies of good faith desegregation of schools. This further delineates the inner struggle from Washington down to local schools between professional schoolmen and dedicated civil rights advocates.)

2. On March 9 Governor Faubus announced from Washington two grants to the Arkansas OEO. One for $160,291 would finance the state office as a spparate agency from Arkansas Planning Commission. The second grant for $155,897 would pay for a training program for all the directors and prospective

directors of the Community Action Programs. Mr. Faubus announced the appointment of Dr. Earl Evans to be in charge of training. Dr. Evans formerly was professor at A M & N College and at one time a contender for the presidency of that college. He returned to the state as an official of Arkansas OEO when Governor Faubus established it.

3. On February 28 Governor Faubus headed a delegation to Washington to secure a contract with AID for a technical training school at A M & N College for use of several hundred students from developing countries. AID, which has approved the contract, said many of the students would be from African countries. A M & N is the state college for Negroes with an enrollment of 2,800.

4. Nineteen of Arkansas' seventy five counties have not applied for federal funds available through OEO. Thirty two counties have operating Community Action committees; twenty four have applied for grants. Arkansas OEO held a meeting of county representatives on March 12 to explain programs available and how to qualify for funds.

5. T. E. Patterson and attorney John W. Walker sent to the U.S. Commission of Education the results of a survey of twenty school districts showing discrepancies in salaries of Negro and white teachers. They requested Mr. Howe "to consider withholding all federal funds" from these districts.

6. After investigation the regional office of OEO required Phillips County to add members from the poor to its board of the CAP.

7. Mrs. Annie Bankhead, Negro civic leader of College Station (a do-it-yourself settlement outside Little Rock) has made her first trip to Washington as a member of the President's Advisory Board on the war on poverty. Congressman Mills and others made much of her visit. She organized the Progressive League at College Station and has been in the center of the improvements there including a Headstart Project, securing a fire engine, and building a community center.

II. ACHR's Activities Related to Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. On instruction from the Board of Directors the staff sent to Mr. Howe, U.S. Commissioner of Education, on January 12 a policy statement in regard to guidelines for school desegregation. (Copy enclosed.)

2. The March newsletter of ACHR detailed the situation as it exists following the new guidelines for school desegregation with emphasis on steps Negro parents and leaders should take.

3. Both the Directors attended the meeting of Arkansas school administrators on March 23 to hear the representatives of the U.S.O.E. explain the Guidelines for School Desegregation. John Hope, II, administrator for Region IV, and two assistants made the presentation.

4. The Directors joined with representatives of civil rights organizations and Negro professional organizations in the evening in a session with Mr. Hope and his staff, March 23.

5. In January 6 the Director of ACHR was called to accompany Mr. Best, Regional Office of U.S.O.E. on inspection tour of the Arkansas Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

B. In Communities.

1. The public meeting on Southern Justice (see above) sponsored by the Conference on Religion and Race February 15, was planned and organized at the suggestion and with the assistance of the Director of ACHR. The Council reprinted for the audience the record of deaths in the South and the maladministration of justice from the November issue of New South.

2. The staff of ACHR assisted in mobilizing constructive forces in support of Rev. Sam Allen and Mr. Anderson in the house exchange in the "Heights" of Little Rock (see above). This included furnishing materials to an active group of church women; a briefing session of 19 ministers of all faiths who issued statements of support and preached some sermons; alerting the down town interracial committee under Bishop Brown which conferred with some of those financially concerned. Members of the Catholic Interracial Council and the Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race were active in the whole enterprise.

3. In a letter dated March 21 Mr. Kravitz of the Department of Policy and Projects of OEO reported final action of ACHR's proposed project Catch-up: it could not be funded from Washington as a demonstration, but it ought to be pursued as a project under the several CAP in the state. This of course left ACHR an impossible situation. So, we have recommended to the several local groups that they apply under CAP.

Before the final word, the Director of ACHR had taken steps for implementing the project at the local level. On January 11 he and the local officials of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations went over the plans with the local superintendent of schools and received tacit agreement for cooperation. On January 13 he met with Negro parents in Morrilton to assess the situation there. On January 20 he conferred with Mrs. Mary McLeod of Winthrop Rockefeller's staff about cooperating groups of white persons in Morrilton.

C. Its own Organization. In this first quarter much activity has gone into the program of the organization itself -- annual meeting, membership renewals, budget, projected programs, relocation of office.

1. On February 2 the office was moved to 1310 Wright Avenue in the Arkansas Teachers Association Building with more adequate space and telephone service.

2. The Associate Director has carried heavy responsibility for the organization and execution of two major projects: Drive for members and "Operation Friendship" on February 13. In furthering these he spent time

at Fayetteville, at Hot Springs, at Conway, as well as a great deal of time in Little Rock.

Operation Friendship was a home visitation project sponsored by local committees. In Little Rock fifty homes of Negro citizens were hosts to six to eight white guests for tea and talk. This pattern was followed at Jonesboro and Hot Springs.

As a part of this promotion effort, work with college students has issued in a state conference for April 16 with Mr. James Farmer as speaker for a public meeting to close the conference.

3. The ferment on housing in Little Rock and Fayetteville makes appropriate plans for workshops on this theme for May 11 and 12 with Mrs. Eunice Grier of Washington as consultant.

4. At the suggestion of the Associate Director ACHR has planned Adolphine Terry Day, June 14, to honor Mrs. D. D. Terry who Mr. Sutton describes as the Eleanor Roosevelt of Arkansas. Harry Ashmore will deliver the address for the dinner at which many elements of the state will be drawn together and strengthened for changes that are ahead. A committee of sixteen Little RockRock citizens are in charge of details.

5. The annual meeting, February 26, had excellent grassroots participation as well as effective leaders: Ed Stanfield and Vernon Jordan of SRC. The annual resolutions on current issues were unusually specific. (Copy enclosed.)

6. On February 1, the Steering Committee of the Little Rock Conference on Religion and Race held a surprise (completely) luncheon to honor the Director of ACHR for his ten years of service. Accolades were extravagant but sincere, from many. Other staff members and the Director's wife were included.

CONFIDENTIAL

Ark - QUARTERLY REPORT

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Narrative Report
April - June, 1966

I. Significant Events

A. In the Schools.

1. The big stir in public schools was caused by reaction, resistance, and accommodation to the Guidelines on school desegregation issued by the Office of Education in March.

a. Two conferences were held to educate schoolmen and citizens on the provisions and meaning of the Guidelines -- one on March 23 was arranged by Arkansas Commissioner of Education for school administrators; the other on May 7 at Philander Smith College was sponsored by the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the Commission on Civil Rights. At each meeting representatives of the Office of Education's Equal Opportunities Program were chief consultants. In the second, civil rights groups furnished members of panels for discussion.

The Arkansas Gazette's report on the mood of public school officials indicated "the group's dissatisfaction with the agencies' new rules and its timing." Arkansas' Commissioner Ford openly expressed his disagreement with the Guidelines while advising districts they must "go along".

b. Despite the mood of resistance Mr. Ford declared April 28 that only five or six districts in the state would refuse to sign the new agreement. All the larger districts were agreeing to go along: Pine Bluff with all grades and with integration of teachers in every school; Pulaski County with the freedom of choice plan again and with announced merging of the two teachers' associations; North Little Rock with integration of faculty; two holdout schools (Dermott) and Collins (Drew County) bowed when threatened with withholding of federal funds.

2. Significant increases in Little Rock and North Little Rock schools in the number of Negro students electing formerly white schools: "more than a thousand" was announced by Little Rock Deputy Superintendent; 470 were to be assigned in North Little Rock.

3. On protest from U.S. Office of Education the sites for summer school for junior and senior high students were changed. Originally Hall and Horace Mann were named for the senior students. The clear identity of one as white and the other colored caused the objection and change. Similar changes were made for junior high students.

4. The Little Rock School Board months after announcing its plan employed Dr. H. Hardy Perritt as an advisory specialist on human relations. The position will be financed by a grant of $32,314 from the Office of Education. He is white, a native of Mississippi, graduate of LSU and Florida University, and a relative of one of the present Deputy Superintendents.

5. The extended report of the survey sponsored by George Peabody College for North Little Rock released June 13 makes some sweeping recommendations including merging with Little Rock and the county districts and the abandonment of Jones Senior High School (Negro).

6. The Washington representative of Upward Bound on June 21 criticized the program at Philander Smith College, Little Rock, because it is all Negro. The faculty which teaches the 131 Negro students is integrated.

7. Mrs. Ruby McCoy of Little Rock is being pushed as a candidate for Vice President of the Classroom Teachers Association of NEA, meeting in Miami June 26-July 1. (Item: She was elected June 29). The sponsoring group is the Department of Classroom Teachers of Arkansas Teachers Association (Negro).

8. The University of Arkansas had Senator J. William Fulbright as commencement speaker. He repeated at home his thesis of "higher patriotism than the familiar rituals of national adulation".

9. A strong effort by Negro leaders to have a Negro named to the state Board of Education failed. Governor Faubus spoke out for the justice of such an appointment. One vacancy had to be filled by a resident of a congressional district in which no Negro was available. So Louis V. Ritter of Marked Tree was named. This left one vacancy for a member at large in place of Mr. Robie Rhodes whose term expired in March. The members of the Board in its meeting, June 13, unanimously elected Mr. Rhodes as its chairman in place of Mr. Bird, deceased. This cleared the way for Faubus to reappoint Rhodes, a banker.

B. In Organizations.

1. The quasi-public Citizens Committee on Human Affairs in Little Rock with Bishop R.R. Brown as chairman issued opinions during the quarter in support of the new Guidelines for school desegregation and of fair housing for minorities.

2. The Steering Committee of the Conference on Religion and Race in Pulaski County pursued further its activities on interracial housing and can be credited with establishment of a builders corporation (Opportunities, Inc.) to build interracial housing.

3. The church workers with student are sponsoring a seminar with 23 college students in Little Rock confronting urban organization and problems. The counselors are Miss Arla Elston, worker with Disciples at the University of Arkansas and Harold Wells, Director of Wesley Foundation in Little Rock.

4. The Arkansas project of SNCC publicly took issue with the new national leaders of the organization. The statement released by Rev. Ben Grinage on May 30 rated a front page picture and story in the Arkansas Gazette, and a subsequent applauding editorial. The statement was a joint production of the staff of SNCC including former director Bill Hansen and other white workers.

5. The North Little Rock Commission Chairman, John F. Blodgett, rebuked Mr. C.H. Herrod publicly because he refused to allow Negroes to play at his minature golf course in the city's park.

D. In the Courts.

1. The issue of whether the construction program of a school district can be guided by the federal courts to help achieve desegregation has been put squarely before the courts in two cases; one involving the Gould district, the other Altheimer. Attorney John Walker for the students at Gould filed notice of appeal to the Eighth Circuit on May 26. One June 3 federal district judge, J. Smith Henley, dismissed the Altheimer suit. Both cases involve constructing new buildings on sites of former Negro schools.

2. The Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals on May 19 heard the Morrilton case of teachers seeking reinstatement, charging they were fired because of race when the Negro school was closed. The American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO) asked the court for permission to file a brief on behalf of the teachers in the case.

3. The Arkansas Tuberculosis Sanitorium at Booneville was integrated on May 10 for the first time in its 55 year history with the admission of Mrs. Janie Chappel, 84, of Paris. Mrs. Chappel's daughter, Mrs. Felix Burton brought suit in federal district court. On May 3 Federal Judge Gordon E. Young ordered the sanitorium to admit Mrs. Chappel. The suit was followed by published report that Mrs. Chappel wished to stay at McRae (the Negro sanitorium) and quickly by the business interest of Booneville that the town welcomed Negroes. The Governor has suggested he might call a special session of the legislature to merge the two institutions. The hassel at the moment is over where the one sanitorium will be located. The Gazette editorially declared "Arkansas cannot afford separate but equal" in its institutions.

4. On May 5 Mrs. Rona Mae George of Gould filed a suit on behalf of her son and all other boys confined in the State Training School for Boys at Wrightsville asking that the training schools for boys be desegregated. The case is now before the court of Judge Oren Harris.

E. In Politics.

1. With Orval E. Faubus out of the governor's race seven other candidates are warming up for a hot summer. At the moment the josting is over which candidate is Faubus' man. Chandler (now withdrawn in favor of Alford), Alford, and Johnson all have blasted Holt as the heir apparent. Hays has not at the moment joined in this game. Opinions of Negro leaders definitely tend to support Mr. Hays.

2. Editorial speculation as to whether Senator Fulbright has been hurt politically by his criticism of the Viernam policy lean strongly toward the view that he has not. Of major newspapers only the Pine Bluff

Commercial has consistently differed editorially with the senator.

F. In Federal Agencies.

1. An election in Phillips County on April 16 to reconstitute the Board of the county's antipoverty program drew a very small response from the poor who were to select their own representatives, after objections of the federal office as to the previous representatives. Only 300 persons voted in eleven precincts. One explanation given for reluctance of Negro participation is the memory of the race riot at Elaine in 1919. Elaine is in the county and only had 49 voters.

2. On April 22 headed by Commissioner Arch Ford thirty school officials from seven East Arkansas counties abetted by the entire Arkansas congressional delegation appeared in person at the U.S. Office of Education to protest the new Guidelines. Both Fulbright and McClellan made statements supporting the schoolmen.

3. On May 2 both Arkansas senators joined 16 others in an appeal to President Johnson to "nullify" the Guidelines rather than have sanctions applied to non-complying districts. Drafted by Senator Russell the petition was released May 15. On May 18, Forrest Rozzell, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Education Association publicly backed these petitions and charged that "federal education officials have apparently become so mesmerized by ethnocentric political activities that they are unconcerned about the basic realities of the situation. Local civil and human rights groups in Little Rock issued statements supporting the Guidelines.

4. The reply of U.S. Commissioner Howe to Senator Fulbright on his criticisms and protests was reprinted in full in the Arkansas Gazette. A strong editorial in the Pine Bluff Commercial disagreed particularly with Mr. Rozzell's position in the debate.

II. ACHR's Activities Related to Events.

A. In the Schools.

1. The recommendations of the Peabody survey of North Little Rock schools gave strong support to the efforts of ACHR and the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations: notably abandonment of Jones Senior High (Negro) and the building a new high school at other sites. The North Little Rock Council on April 6 took action and planned strategy to oppose expansion of Jones at its present site.

2. ACHR's staff and members of the Board served as resource leaders on May 7 at the state information conference on school desegregation sponsored by the Civil Rights Commission at Philander Smith College.

Under leadership of the Associate Director a conference of community leaders from across the state was held at the end of the Civil Rights Conference. This was a cooperative session with the Council on Community Affairs, SNCC, NAACP, and the Legal Defense Fund. The one emphasis for community leaders was this: what you can do.

B. In Organizations.

1. As an active member of the Steering Committee of Little Rock's Conference on Religion and Race, the Director played an active part in this group's efforts for open housing which resulted in establishment of the Builder's Corporation and a Fair Housing Committee.

2. As chairman of the above committee's Nomination Committee, the Director assisted in naming new officers for the organization and three members at large for the Pulaski County Economic Opportunity Agency.

3. The regional convention of Links, a women's service organization, in Little Rock on April 30 gave ACHR a special citation for its work.

C. In Communities.

1. Seven colleges were represented in the first Arkansas Conference of Students on Human Relations at Philander Smith College on April 16. Problems and possible student projects were dealt with during the day by the students and resource leaders: Al Ulmer of SRC, John Walker of the Legal Defense Fund, Joanna Edwards of Legal Defense Fund and American Friends Service Committee.

2. As the climax to the student conference ACHR sponsored a public address by Mr. James Farmer at the auditorium of Philander Smith. The news media met with Mr. Farmer in the afternoon and gave full reports of his interpretation of the present situation.

3. Under the immediate leadership of the new Fair Housing Committee of ACHR Mrs. Eunice Grier spent May 11 - 12 in Arkansas on the problems of urban housing as related to minorities. At present she is Acting Director of the Division of Research of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. At Fayetteville on May 11 and in Little Rock May 12 she met with individuals and groups most concerned with minority housing during the day and gave a public address in the evening.

These sessions were more significant since the Arkansas Gazette had a series by Jerol Garrison on the problem of segregated housing and ghettos. On April 25 the Gazette had an editorial firmly stating the dangers of trends in Little Rock's segregated pattern in housing. This was reprinted by ACHR and distributed to members.

4. Adolphine Terry Day was observed in Little Rock on June 14 sponsored by ACHR at Hotel Marion's Ballroom with a capacity crowd of 500. A committee of 17 citizens and members of ACHR headed by Mr. Grainger Williams made it such an occasion that editorially the Arkansas Gazette said it demonstrated Little Rock was again a united community, a condition some believed was not possible.

Harry Ashmore, of the Center for the Study of Democracy, in his address, did a masterful job of combining the elements of reminiscing with a forward look: "I did not want to give any ground to the opposition," with the diverse elements present the opposition was well represented. (See attached)

5. ACHR secured Morris Milgram, Modern Community Developers, of Philadelphia to meet with the new builders corporation to discuss private development of interracial housing. He spent June 15-16 in Little Rock.

D. In Federal Agencies.

1. To counter the pressures from politicians and schoolmen on the U.S. Office of Education the Director joined with all the other directors of human relations councils in Southern states in a statement of support and encouragement to vigorous enforcement. The Director formulated the statement mailed May 17 and released to the press May 19.

2. The Associate Director spent a number of days in May and June assisting representatives of HEW in their crash check on hospitals in Arkansas in anticipation of Medicare operations. To date all hospitals but 30 have met the non-discrimination requirement, a total of 79.

E. In Its Organization.

1. Personnel changes in ACHR have been in process. The Director was given a new assignment by the Board to begin July 1: researching, organizing the accumulated data in the files and writing on the subject, "Second Reconstruction in Little Rock."

This plan called for the Associate Director to become Director and a new person to become Associate Director.

Before the new Associate Director could be found (the best prospect, Rev. Harold Jackson, withdrew after he had been formally elected.) The present Associate Director is in process of heeding the siren call of a federal agency.

So the Director has been asked to continue during July and August while new replacements are found. Some good applications have been received.

2. A great loss was felt by ACHR in the sudden and untimely death of Rev. A.M. Roberts, Jr., Treasurer and long time member of the Board, on April 20.

3. The Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations has been strengthened structurally under its new chairman, Rev. Don Sheffield.

Ark. - QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTERLY REPORT
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
July - September, 1966

JULY

On June 27, 1966 the Housing Committee of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations registered the following complaints to the Regional Director of the Public Housing Administration in Fort Worth, Texas:

1) that the North Little Rock Public Housing Authority in its administration of the three public housing projects in North Little Rock is practising a systematic and open policy of discrimination. Negro applicants are assigned, without consideration as to their preference, to the Hemlock Court development; and white applicants are assigned, without consideration as to their preference, to Windemeer and Silver City Courts. Vancancies in what is considered an all-Negro project are never offered to a white person, and vice versa.

2) that persons displaced by Urban Renewal developments are not given preference when they qualify for public housing.

In reply to the letter the Regional Director wrote that a representative would visit North Little Rock on July 25 and 26 to investigate the complaints filed.

The Arkansas Gazette reported on September 14 that the investigator recommended that a fuller investigation be made.

AUGUST

On August 9 and 10 Elijah Coleman attended a leadership laboratory in Atlanta at the office of the Southern Regional Council.

On August 16 he attended a leadership meeting of the Arkansas Education Association at Henderson College, Arkadelphia. He made contact with the mayor and other city leaders for the purpose of setting up a council on human relations there. In the evening Coleman met with the Pulaski County Fair Housing Committee.

On August 17 and 18 Coleman visited Camden and El Dorado for the purpose of setting up local councils.

On August 22 he had a conference with Mr. Hugh Patterson of the Arkansas Gazette concerning the running of free ads from the Advertising Council dealing with human relations councils. Mr. Patterson agreed to run the ads.

On August 26 Coleman attended a meeting of the Fort Smith Council with Chairman Fr. Walter Clancy.

On August 28 Coleman was the Men's Day speaker at the Monticello AME Church

On August 29 he attended a meeting of the Little Rock School Board.

During the month of August ACHR hosted visitors from two delegations of African students and one visitor from Yugoslavia.

SEPTEMBER

On September 1 Coleman had a conference with Mr. Clemmons, manager of General Motors Acceptance Corp., concerning the employment of Negroes in their Little Rock office. He received a promise to hire Negroes.

On September 1 he attended a meeting of El Dorado citizens with Fr. Clancy for the purpose of setting up a local council. Some progress was made. Plans will include follow up meetings.

According to the Pine Bluff Commerical, chief of police Norman Young of Pine Bluff in a speech on Wednesday, September 7, at the Kiwanis Club in Blytheville, Arkansas made the following remarks:

"Charges of police brutality are largely Communist-inspired. In fact, 99% of police brutality charges are completely unfounded."

"As for those whites in the demonstrations, their skin may be white, but inside they're as black as niggers. ... These Nigras on the marches are like the fly that comes out of the toilet and sets in your ice cream. It don't do the fly any good and it sure ruins the ice cream."

"The feeling between the white man and the black man in this country has become one of hate."

In protest of Young's statements, Elijah Coleman issued a statement calling on the Civil Service Commission "or whomever is responsible" to replace Young with a police chief "who is more of a professional law man in contrast to one who professes to be an expert on Communism and on what the Negro population is entitledto." The statement continued,"It appears that the ideas expressed by Chief Young show that he is acting true to form as to what is to be expected of a Southern police chief who has maintained his position only because he has convinced the powers that he is the best available man to keep the Negro in his place...

"We are cognizant of the fact that there are many Negroes who do not subscribe to the black power philosophy, and at the same time are aware that there are many white poeple who do not believe that 'white makes right.' We also believe that these forces will eventually come to the realization that a man who takes the position as expressed by Chief Young is no longer useful to a society dedicated to the belief in the dignity of all men."

On September 6 the adult Board of Directors of the North Little Rock Youth Center voted to take steps to avoid integrating the Center after integration of the junior schools and the North Little Rock High School made a number of Negroes eligible for membership. The Board chairman indicated that the action was brought on by the admission of three Negro boys who were the guests of a white youth. The action would mean changing the Center's constitution by inserting a white or Caucasian clause in the eligibility requirements. The Center is supported by several civic clubs and by a $5,000 annual contribution by the city.

In a letter of September 12 addressed to the chairman of the adult Board of the Center William Williams, Chairman of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations and Elijah Coleman, strongly protested the proposed change in the Center's constitution. "We feel that a change in the Center's constitution of inserting a 'white' clause would be fostering the very thing that all citizens of this city should be working to eliminate -- namely, granting persons of a certain race special privileges." The letter stated that the Council was encouraged that Mayor Laman said that if the membership of the Center were restricted the city could no longer legally give contributions. Noting that some of the student Board members had objected to the restrictions, the letter continued, "It seems to us that children often set an example of willingness to get along with others which we, as adults, might well follow."

Mayor Laman of North Little Rock announced Friday, September 16 that the city would stop contributing to the Center which is a private organization.

After visiting all Negro Carver Elementary School, Elijah Coleman issued a statement on September 15 deploring the undesirable conditions of the temporary buildings and cafeteria. He also noted busing of Carver students along with a Negro teacher to another elementary school. (At an August 18 meeting the Little Rock School Board said that no elementary students were being transported by bus. At this same meeting the administration assured members of the Board that undesirable conditions at Carver had been corrected.)

Coleman added that the District "still fails to meet its clear obligation to disestablish the dual structure of separate schools for Negro pupils and white pupils." He offered the services of the Council to the District to meet this obligation, and to remedy the lack of rapport between the School Board and the lay public. "Why," Coleman asked, "should the School Board hire professional educators to study the school system and make recommendations for the District's future before local persons are fully advised as to specifics of the present problems?"

Superintendent Floyd Parsons personally delivered his reply to Coleman's criticisms. Parsons noted that Coleman was a new resident of Little Rock and "evidently felt compelled to attack something or somebody in order to let our citizens know he was here." In reference to Carver School cafeteria Parsons said that corrections were made to restore the "A" rating which it had lost. "The necessary corrective measures were made, the rating of the cafeteria restored, and we have received no notification that this cafeteria fails to meet the required standards."

Parsons' statement cited figures illustrating progress the school district had made toward desegregation since 1961. When Coleman suggested a Negro deputy superintendent might be appointed, Parsons said this would necessitate displacement of well qualified people already on the staff and that advancements should be made in those other areas where displacement would not be necessary. (There is currently one vacancy in a deputy superintendent position.)

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In a letter of September 12 addressed to the chairman of the adult Board of the Center William Williams, Chairman of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations and Elijah Coleman, strongly protested the proposed change in the Center's constitution. "We feel that a change in the Center's constitution of inserting a 'white' clause would be fostering the very thing that all citizens of this city should be working to eliminate -- namely, granting persons of a certain race special privileges." The letter stated that the Council was encouraged that Mayor Laman said that if the membership of the Center were restricted the city could no longer legally give contributions. Noting that some of the student Board members had objected to the restrictions, the letter continued, "It seems to us that children often set an example of willingness to get along with others which we, as adults, might well follow."

Mayor Laman of North Little Rock announced Friday, September 16 that the city would stop contributing to the Center which is a private organization.

After visiting all Negro Carver Elementary School, Elijah Coleman issued a statement on September 15 deploring the undesirable conditions of the temporary buildings and cafeteria. He also noted busing of Carver students along with a Negro teacher to another elementary school. (At an August 18 meeting the Little Rock School Board said that no elementary students were being transported by bus. At this same meeting the administration assured members of the Board that undesirable conditions at Carver had been corrected.)

Coleman added that the District "still fails to meet its clear obligation to disestablish the dual structure of separate schools for Negro pupils and white pupils." He offered the services of the Council to the District to meet this obligation, and to remedy the lack of rapport between the School Board and the lay public. "Why," Coleman asked, "should the School Board hire professional educators to study the school system and make recommendations for the District's future before local persons are fully advised as to specifics of the present problems?"

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On September 18 Mrs. Frank Gordon, Secretary of the ACHR Board of Directors and member of the Little Rock School Board, issued a statement expressing the hope that "we school officials can be open enough to sit down, discuss and act

upon these problems." To imply "that citizens making complaints to us do not have the authority to do so belies our stated policy that we welcome interest on the part of any citizen."

Mrs. Gordon said that one of the problems cited by Coleman -- a situation at Carver-Pfeifer Schools -- had been brought to the attention of school authorities through "regular methods of appeal" but that they had been "to no avail before Mr. Coleman took his case to the press." In the matter of school desegregation, Mrs. Gordon said it seemed essential to her "that we co-operate with, in particular, the bi-racial committee which has been set up by a broadly representative group of Little Rock people as well as organizations like the Arkansas Council on Human Relations," and said the Board already had agreed, by a resolution adopted in April, to do so.

At the Little Rock School Board meeting on September 23, Parsons recommended several improvements at Carver-Pfeifer Schools that were sought by the schools' PTA which had sent letters to the Board members. After a visit to Carver School he noted that the cafeteria and kitchen were "somewhat inadequate". He recommended purchase of two portable classrooms; arranging for "relief" in the administrative load of Herbert H. Denton, principal of both schools, (the PTA requested employment of a full-time principal at both schools); appointment of a manager for each cafeteria; rearrangement of the Carver kitchen to provide more space.

On September 11, 160 persons in the Little Rock area attended a public reception welcoming Elijah Coleman to his new position. Guests included Mayor Harold Henson of Little Rock and Dr. Hardy Perritt, human relations specialist for the Little Rock School District.

On September 14 Coleman attended a meeting of HOME (Housing Opportunities Made Equal). HOME adopted a constitution and elected officers.

OneSeptember 20-22 Coleman attended a staff meeting at the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta.

On Sunday September 25 Coleman presented a talk at Union AME Church in Little Rock.

On September 26 Paul C. Williams came to work as research assistant. Paul, a recent graduate from Hendrix College, is a native of Fort Smith, Arkansas. This summer Paul participated in a college program, Students in Urban Affairs.

On September 27 Coleman and Williams attended a meeting with the Conway Council on Human Relations in Conway.

On September 28 a proposal was submitted to the Paperback Book Distribution Project of SRC for eight schools and communities: Pankey Elementary School, Little Rock; Jones High School, North Little Rock; Walker High School, Magnolia; Gould Citizens for Progress, Gould; Hughes Voters League, Hughes; Westside Voters League, West Helena; St. Francis County Achievement Committee, Forrest City; Marvell Action Committee, Turner.

We are presently working on research projects for the state prison farms, boys' and girls' industrial schools, and the state welfare department.

Other Events

A. In the Schools.

1. Dequeen closed its Negro elementary school, thus, completed integration in its schools with 63 Negroe and 1,073 white students.

2. In North Little Rock School District 16 teachers volunteered to desegregate faculties in 4 elementary and one high school.

3. Little Rock School District is integrating the staffs of all schools. The last week in July a letter to all teachers asked them to call if they were interested in teaching in an integrated faculty. Superintendent Parsons indicated the response was slow.

4. Dr. H. Hardy Perritt began work in mid August as the human relations director of the Little Rock District to expedite desegregation and to solve problems.

5. Mr. T.E. Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas (Negro) Teachers Association, was elected to the Little Rock School Board on September 27. He defeated three white candidates.

6. August 17 sixty five students of the Marvell School District sued the Board for implementing the Guidelines of HEW which the Board had refused to follow. (Last spring a student strike at this school forced action to restore sanitary conditions.)

On August 30 the first day of school the Negro children were kept at home, parents demanding that they be given freedom of choice blanks. Because of the tensenees of the situation and threats to parents Howard Himmelbaum, NCC worker, asked John Doar of the Department of Justice for protection.

On September 20 Federal Judge Oren Harris approved an "interim freedom of choice plan" to cover grades 1 to 6 and 11-12, with instructions for the board to report back October 20. A later hearing will be held as to changes at midyear.

. In the Courts.

1. In August three dismissed Negro teachers and the Arkansas Teachers Association filed suit to require Rison to desegregate its faculty.

2. On September 16 Federal Judge Oren Harris directed New Edinburg School District to give high school students now bused to Fordyce (13 miles) an opportunity to choose New Edinburg High (white).

3. On September 15 the federal Court of Appeals at St. Louis ordered that whenever a vacancy occurs in the Morrilton school system the Negro teachers dismissed during the district's desegregation should get first choice if they are qualified.

The Appeals Court decision concerned a group of 7 Negro teachers and a Negro principal who were dismissed when the all-Negro Sullivan School was closed in 1965 after students transferred to previously all-white schools under Morrilton's freedom of choice plan. The ruling also provided that the teachers can file suit against the Board for damages if such damages could be proven to be the result of the dismissals.

C. In Federal Agencies.

1. A Little Rock version of Philadelphia's Opportunity Industrialization Center (OIC) was initiated last spring under the initiative of Rev. Henry Parker of St. Philip's Episcopal Church (Negro). On September 18 Fr. Parker announced Little Rock was one of eight cities to be funded by OEO for its work of vocational preparation and training of adults. The amount announced was $544,000. Beginning the work of securing personnel for the project OIC waits for promised funds. Apparently local politically motivated individuals are influencing state politicians to slow down final funding of the project.

2. One September 14 fourteen Arkansas school districts were on the "fund deferred" list in the U.S. Office of Education: Bright Star (Miller County), Crawfordsville (Crittenden County), Hazen, Humnoke (Lonoke County), Stamps, Fordyce, Marvell, Emerson (Columbia County), New Edinburg (Cleveland County) Wilmot (Ashley), Conway County District one, Lawson, Strong, Junction City, all in Union County.

3. On September 10 Pulaski County Economic Opportunity Agency held elections in the pockets of poverty to select persons to serve on the Board of that agency. Forty six persons were elected by 3,561 voters on a rainy day. More than 16,000 had been qualified as voters by the agency's project for voter registration.

4. On July 20 the news was released of the action earlier of the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recommending that federal funds be withheld from seven school districts: Forrest City, Marion, Marianna, Barton, Hulbert-West Memphis, Marvell, Helena.

Ark - QUARTERLY REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
October - December 1966

OCTOBER

October 6 and 7. Visited with the Arkansas School Administrators Association; gave a report on Council activities and received promise of that organization's support.

October 10. Met with Dr. Hardy Perritt, Little Rock School District's human relations specialist, to discuss problems at Southwest Junior High School. Visited with parents of Negro students presently enrolled at Southwest to investigate complaints of mistreatment on the part of other students and faculty members. The investigation revealed that some misinformation had been given by the students to their parents, and the parents agreed that their children would remain in the school and that they would check more closely in the future concerning such reports.

October 12. Paul Williams visited St. Francis County with the Farm Home Administration to observe the progress made there by FHA.

October 12. Attended a meeting of the Federal Agency Employment Conference. The conference considered employment of Negroes in federal jobs. It was brought out that far too few Negroes apply for these jobs, and that many of those who do apply fail the required test. The Council is presently investigating ways to be of service in this area.

October 13, 14, 15. Attended Human Relations Seminar at Arrow Head Lodge in Oklahoma as an invited guest. The Seminar dealt with the desegregation of faculty and students in the public schools of Oklahoma and parts of Texas. All elementary school principals from Oklahoma and East Texas had been invited. The Seminar was sponsored by the Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, University of Oklahoma through a grant from the HEW under Title IV. Contact was made with Dr. Hulit of the Office of Education; he has been invited to meet with a small group of educators at the ACHR office on November 14.

October 17. Conference with Vernon Jordan, Director of VEP for SRC; he explained about conditions under which we might expect a continuation of the ACHR Voter Education Project.

Attended a meeting with El Dorado citizens for the purpose of organizing a local council. Things are looking much better there.

October 18. Attended a Student Christian Conference at Arkansas College in Batesville to talk with students about the much discussed subject, "Black Power."

October 23. Attended a meeting with Arkadelphia citizens for the purpose of forming a local council. Both El Dorado and Arkadelphia should have local councils going early in 1967.

October 24. ACHR conducted a meeting for the discussion of penal reform in Arkansas. Mr. John Boone, consultant from SRC, attended this meeting.

October 27. Coleman and Paul Williams attended the monthly meeting of the North Little Rock Council.

October 28. Luncheon meeting with Fr. Clancy, Paul Williams, Coleman, and Rev. Don Sheffield, chiarman of the Pine Bluff Council, in Little Rock to discuss programs for Pine Bluff.

NOVEMBER

November 1. Met with the faculty of A.M.& N College in Pine Bluff to discuss the Council's work in the state.

November 2,3,4. Visited at the annual meeting of the Arkansas Teacher Association Convention for the purpose of explaining the Council's work and suggesting to small groups and individuals ways in which the Council could serve members of the ATA during the period of transition when it merges with the Arkansas Education Association.

November 8 (Election Day) Visited some 10 polling places in southeastern Arkansas to observe voting procedures. It is our opinion that in spite of the large turnout at the polls, most voters encountered little difficulty in voting.

November 9. Served on a panel at the Roosevelt Elementary School, North Little Rock for National Education Week.

November 16, 17, 18. Met at Atlanta for SRC annual meeting.

November 28. Meeting of the Citizen's Committee on Corrections and Rehabilitation at which a report was given by Paul Williams on changes in the prison system that have been proposed by the State Penitentiary Board. It was also reported that contact had been made with Mr. Austin MacCormack of the Osborne Association in New York. Mr. MacCormack had stated that he wished to make a study of the state's prison system. However, he would have to have an invitation from the governor. It was felt that letters from the Arkansas Council of Churches and ACHR to the governor-elect would help.

November 29. ACHR in cooperation with the Fellowship of the Concerned of SRC sponsored a workshop on Dual Justice in the Courts. The meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian Church in Little Rock. Approximately thirty persons attended.

November 30. Attended the annual meeting of the Fayetteville Community Relations Association. Discussed with officers of that council certain discriminatory practices in campus housing at the University of Arkansas. Plans were also discussed to set up a Silas Hunt Scholarship fund for the law school there. (Mr. Hunt was the first Negro to attend a southern university. He entered the Law School in 1948. The year 1968 will mark the twentieth anniversary of his admission.)

DECEMBER

December 1. Served as a discussant participant on the Arkansas OEO program of introduction and orientation.

December 6. Met with a group of Arkadelphia citizens for the purpose of explaining the state council structure. This group elected temporary officers for a local council and is to meet on January 10, 1967 for the election of permanent officers.

December 7. Served on panel at Philander Smith College student assembly, Little Rock.

December 8. Toured Ashley County at the invitation of the Farm Home Administration to observe progress made in that county through the FHA programs of self-help.

December 9. Met with an organization called the Little Rock Round Table for the purpose of discussing new aspects to the ACHR Voter Education Project.

December 16. The ACHR learned that Austin MacCormack had been in contact with governor-elect Rockefeller.

It is of concern to us that the Arkansas Council is not widely known outside the metropolitan area of Little Rock. We have, therefore, spent much of our time in the last three months visiting local gooups in an effort to explain our function and purpose.

We have also made an effort to do some programming for our established affiliates, that is, we have suggested certain projects that a local might work on. For example, the Pine Bluff Council in well on its way toward putting together a county-wide voter education project.

We are continuing to work with local groups in Camden, El Dorado, and Arkadelphia in an effort to get local councils going.

Our clipping service takes note of the following significant events occuring in Arkansas since our last quarterly report:

- As of November 8 Arkansas has a Republican governor for the first time in almost 100 years. Those in the political know say that the heavy Negro vote on this date made the difference.

- It is our opinion that the Arkansas Council in cooperation with and encouragement from Mr. Boone of the SRC staff played a part in getting public attention focussed for penal reform in Arkansas. The governor-elect has gone on record favoring penal reforms.

- 13 October. The Marvell school boycott by Negroes ended after seven weeks. An interim desegregation plan was approved.

- 13 November. The Little Rock School District held its first in a series of Sunday race relations seminars. ACHR is a cooperating agency.

- 23 November. The State Penitentiary Board proposed to the Arkansas Legislative Council that a vocational training program for prisoners be initiated. On December 5 the ALC recommended that the state legislature appropriate funds for the new vocational training program.

23 November. Five members of the 1967 legislature visited the state girls' training school and found mistreatment of the girls. Clifton Shepherd, superintendent of the training school, stated that the legislators' complaints were exaggerated, but that improvements could be made.

-In November it was announced that James Wise, teacher at Pfeifer Elementary School in Little Rock, was selected as principal for that school. The dual load of one principal at both Carver and Pfeifer schools was one of the complaints issued by ACHR to the Little Rock School District in September.

- 11 December. Guthrie Goodwin, head of the Tucker Prison Farm, was forced to resign. On December 15 Pink Booher of Altheimer, a longtime law official in Jefferson County, was appointed head of Tucker.

- 19 December. The Arkansas Gazette reported that the Executive Committee of the Atkansas State AFL-CIO adopted a resolution at its annual meeting supporting a "human relations act" aimed at eliminating racial discrimination in the state. This same committee urged governor-elect Rockefeller to include a human relations act in his legislative program. The Arkansas Council hopes to encourage such action at its annual meeting on January 14.

- Little Rock has an Opportunities Industrial Center which was made possible by a $544,794 federal grant. This new program will seek to provide vocational and technical training for those people who are in the poverty income class.

- Philander Smith College of Little Rock received a $65,370 grant from the U.S. Office of Education to conduct an institute to help Little Rock teachers deal with problems stemming from school desegregation. Nat Griswold and Ozell Sutton, former director and associate director of ACHR are serving as group leaders. Elijah Coleman, acting director of ACHR, is also serving as a group leader.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1 March 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN PHILLIPS COUNTY

Report 8 (February 16 - 17, 1967)

Case #1

This is the case of Geneva Perry, age 42, of 110 S. Washington, West Helena, Arkansas. She has four children living at home: Patricia, age 18, twelvth grade; James, age 15, 10th grade; Marvin, age 14, 9th grade; and Calvin, age 12, 7th grade.

Miss Perry is a domestic worker and receives $18 per week in wages. She has no other source of income. The grandmother of the two younger boys, Marvin and Calvin Brown, helps out by buying clothes for the two boys. Miss Perry has been to the prosecuting attorney to locate the father, but she was told, two years ago, that as long as the father is out of the state there is nothing that the attorney could do.

Her regular monthly bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 12 - $ 15.
Electricity	6 - 8
Clothing	10 - 15
Rent	20 - 25
School supplies	4
Food	45 - 55

She owes $48 on a furniture bill. It is obvious that she cannot meet every bill each month. She also has to pay $.35 each school day for Patricia's lunch because she is over 18.

Five years ago Miss Perry was receiving $76 a month welfare assistance for the children. She was taken off because the children were away for a week. The welfare worker paid a visit during this time and found that they were not at home.

During September - October, 1966 Miss Perry filled out an application for welfare assistance with the aid of Mrs. Ryder, a welfare investigator. She was told that someone would come out to see her. She has not seen anyone yet, nor has she received any correspondence from the county department of welfare.

Miss Perry and the four children live in a three room house which she describes as being in poor condition. They do not have an indoor bathroom.

Case #2

This is the case of Viola Staple, age 25, who lives at 423 W. Baldwin,

West Helena, Arkansas. She is seeking assistance for her son Jimmie Lee Staple, age 9. He is in the third grade. Miss Staple does not know the whereabouts of the boy's father.

Miss Staple has no source of income. She and her son live with her grandmother, who takes care of her bills because Miss Staple is unable to.

She applied for welfare on September 19, 1966. In October, 1966 the welfare department wrote to her informing her that she should come to the county welfare office. She was told that it would be difficult for her to get assistance because the boy was over six years of age and that she could not receive any welfare assistance because she could not locate the boy's father.

Case #3

This is the case of Mrs. Roberta Golida Grant, age 40, of 205 N. Asher, West Helena. She broke her leg in January, 1966. She was sent by the Rehabilitation Service of the State Department of Education to Memphis, on August 2, 1966 for an examination. They told her that they could find nothing wrong with her leg. She walks around with a crutch. Mrs. Grant is a widow and lives alone. She claims that she is unable to work because she does not get around very well due to her bad leg. All of her bills are met from contributions from friends and from her church, Church of God, in New Addition, West Helena.

Mrs. Grant (known to the community by her maiden name, Miss Roberta Golida) has been to the Phillips County department of public welfare three times during 1966. Each time they have verbally refused her, never giving her an application to fill out.

Case #4

This is the case of Ethel Mae Brown, age 17, of 114 McLain Alley, West Helena. She has two children, Patricia Ann Black, age 2, and William Turner, III, age 4 months. She earns $10 per week as a domestic. Her regular bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 7
Rent	4.50
Furniture	5
Food	whatever is left over
Insurance	.60 per week

It is obvious that she is unable to keep up with her bills and still feed her children. She lives alone with the two children. The house is in terrible condition. There are holes in the floors, there is no running water; there is no indoor bathroom, and no electricity. She uses oil lamps for light.

Her parents live at 114 Coranza St., West Helena. She had to move because they could not afford to take care of her and her children.

She told me that she has been going to the welfare office several times a week seeking aid, but they never filled out an application for her. The last time she went, on December 19, 1966, they told her that they could not write her up, but that she could prosecute the fathers. Evidently this was the first time that they mentioned this to her. From what she has told me, it does not seem as though the welfare department has tried to help her by putting her in contact with the vocational training program.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
20 February 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
28 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Report 7 (February 10 - 12, 1967)

Forrest City, Arkansas.

Case #1

On Sunday, February 12, 1967 I spoke with Mrs. Norma Ferrell of Route 1, Box 263A, Forrest City concerning her welfare problems. I had previously spoken with Mrs. Ferrell on December 10, 1966. She applied for APTD on September 14, 1964 and was denied aid on September 25, 1964. She applied again in the spring of 1966 for APTD. She filled out an application and was notified in writing that she was denied welfare assistance. She could not recall what reasons were given for refusing her.

Her claim is that she is totally disabled. Dr. Crowley operated on her for a gynecological tumor. Both Dr. Crowley and her regular doctor, Dr. Hollis, have written that she is disabled (she stated.)

Mrs. Ferrell is 52 years old. She lives alone in a house owned by her daughter. She did not present very much information when I spoke with her on December 10, 1966. I advised her to reapply for welfare assistance and to let me know what happened.

When I saw her on February 12, 1967 she informed me that she returned to the county welfare office on January 6, 1967 and had received a welfare application. She took the application to her doctor, Dr. Hollis, who filled it out for her and sent it in to the Department of Public Welfare in St. Francis County for her. On February 10, 1967 she received a handwritten note from Mrs. Brown of the welfare department asking Mrs. Ferrell to see her on February 13, 1967. I had to return to Little Rock on February 12, so I was unable to learn the results of her interview. I informed her that I would be in touch with her when I returned to Forrest City.

When I was interviewing people in Forrest City on January 6, 1967 one lady brought in a letter from Mrs. Emma Sauls, who felt that she needed help, but was unable to meet with me on that day. Later that month I received a letter from Mrs. Sauls asking if I could help her. On February 12, 1967 I located Mrs. Sauls. The results of the interview follows.

Case #2

This is the case of Mrs. Emma Sauls of Route 2, Box 8-A, Forrest City, Arkansas. Mrs. Sauls believes that she is 60 years old. She does not have a birth certificate. Her husband deserted her in 1951. She

has not heard from her daughter, her only living relative, in two years. The last time she heard about her daughter she was in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mrs. Sauls has no source of income and receives no benefits. She has been unable to work because of her arthritic condition. She is unable to take care of any bills or responsibilities. She lives, rent free, in one room of a two room shack owned by Amos Taylor. He lives in the other room of the house. There are two different entrances.

Mrs. Sauls has no facilities for running water and no indoor bathroom. She has no money for wood to feed into her wood heater. The general condition of the house may be stated simply: abominable, dirty, crowded, messy, cold, unsanitary, inhuman.

Mrs. Sauls lives off what people give her or what they throw out. Mrs. Johnson, a local white woman who owns a store, gives her garbage - supposedly for her chickens (she has no chickens) - and Mrs. Sauls eats the garbage herself. (I saw the bags of garbage on her bed.)

In September of 1966 Mrs. Sauls was in the hospital because of her arthritis. While in the hospital she received some aid from the welfare department, but has received none since. She has arthritic pains in her shins, her right hip, and her right side.

Dr. Collins of Forrest City, her doctor, prescribed pills for her pains. He will not treat her anymore because she has no money. The last time she went to see him he gave her pills, but would not examine her. He sent her to the county welfare department.

She has gone to the St. Francis County Department of Public Welfare three times since September, 1966. The last time was in October, 1966. She is afraid to return to the welfare office because Mrs. Jones (she thinks it is Mrs. Jones) the county director, humiliates her in front of her friends and neighbors. She has been told, in the presence of other people, that "she wouldn't get anything and if she kept bothering her (welfare worker) she would be sent to the state hospital."

Dr. Collins has told Mrs. Sauls that he asked the county welfare department to put Mrs. Sauls on its rolls. The welfare department told her that the doctor said she should not be on welfare. Mrs. Sauls has been notified in writing that she has been denied welfare assistance on the grounds that she is not disabled.

Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Sauls' landlord, went to the welfare department for her one day because she was sick and in bed. Mrs. Jones told him that she ought to send her to the state hospital where her daughter was. (Evidently, her daughter was in the state hospital for a period of time.)

Mrs. Sauls told me about a woman in Forrest City who blacks out periodically. She will not go to the welfare department for help so that

she can pay the doctor for treatment, because she feels that Mrs. Jones of the welfare office will not help her. I will try to locate this woman. I will also attempt to find out if this attitude is widespread.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
February 14, 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
27 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Report 6 (February 10 - 12, 1967)

Palestine, Arkansas.

Palestine is a rural farm community, located eight miles west of Forrest City. It is typical of the farm areas in Eastern Arkansas. A large percentage of the population is Negro, and all the power is in the hands of the white community.

Very few of the Negroes own land in the Palestine area. Most of the people are unskilled day laborers or sharecroppers, whose homes are owned by white farmers. These conditions have the effect of limiting the development of Negro leadership.

These people have a difficult time receiving services from the county officials. In one case the sheriff refused to come out to investigate an automobile accident. Their difficulties with Palestine officialdom is much worse. After attending a community meeting to discuss the use of federal funds (89-10) in the school system, I am convinced that the school district is in blatant and flagrant violation of the federal school desegregation guidelines.

Many of the people in the community are receiving welfare assistance; a large number of those who are not,should be receiving aid.

Case #1

This is the case of Jack Walker, age 69, his wife, Sithe, age 67, and their four grandchildren. Their grandchildren are Geneva, age 17, tenth grade; Murline, age 14, 8th grade; William, age 11, 6th grade; Solomon, age 7, 1st grade. Mr. Walker is a sharecropper. He earned $52 for the year as his share of the cotton crop. He also receives $56 a month from social security and $42 a month from the welfare department (old age assistance). Mrs. Walker receives $43 a month from the welfare department. Their regular monthly bills are as follows:

Electricity	$ 5. - 10.
Medical	?
Furniture	?
Rent	None
School supplies	20.
Food	65. - 80

The mother of the children is deceased and the whereabouts of the father is unknown. Another granddaughter, Addie Freeman, lives with them. She is unemployed. The reason that there is insufficient financial

information above is that I could only speak to Miss Freeman; I was unable to speak with Mr. or Mrs. Walker.

The last time they applied for AFDC sometime in 1965, they were refused on the grounds that the grandparents could support them out of their checks.

Case #2

This is the case of William Barton, age 52, of Route 2, Box 79, Forrest City. His regular monthly bills are as follows:

Wood & coal	$ 40.
Electricity	8.
Rent	25.
Food	30.

Mr. Barton had his right foot amputated in November, 1962 at the Memphis Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He received an artificial leg in 1963. He lives with his wife and three grandchildren. The three grandchildren receive $65 a month from the county welfare department under AFDC.

Mr. Barton applied for APTD (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled) in November, 1965. On November 23, 1965 he was denied assistance on the grounds that he was not permanently and totally disabled.

In June, 1966 he got a job as a flag man on Highway Interstate 40. He worked until September, 1966. He lost his job because it was found out that he had an artificial limb. He worked long enough to qualify for unemployment compensation. In December, 1966 he began receiving unemployment compensation of $26 per week.

Mr. Barton is in the same situation as many people. He has a handicap that makes it almost impossible to hold available jobs, yet the medical examiners will not rule him permanently and totally disabled. There is no category that can service his needs outside of general relief and that is only short term emergency aid.

Case #3

This is the case of Lillie Mae Daniels, age 22, of Route 1, Box 154, Palestine. Miss Daniels has two children, Alfred age 2, and Henrietta, age 17 months. She earns from $2.50 to $3 a week by the occasional ironing jobs she can secure.

She lives with her grandfather, grandmother, and aunt. Her grandfather receives old age assistance (OAA), her grandmother receives some kind of welfare check, and her aunt receives a social security and a welfare check. They take care of Miss Daniels and financial responsibilities.

The six of them live in a two room house owned by her grandparents.

It is in very poor condition. They have no electricity, and there is no inside running water. They use coal oil lamps and they have a water pump which they use for their water supply. They do not have indoor bathroom facilities.

Since the grandparents and aunt take care of the bills, she is not sure how much the monthly bills are. The father of the children is a 65 year old man. He contributes clothes and food and occasionally he gives her money.

Miss Daniels has never gone to the welfare office to fill out an application, but in May, 1966 she talked with the welfare worker who came out to see her grandfather. The only thing that the welfare worker told her was that she would have to move out of the house, because there were too many people living there if she wanted to receive welfare.

I advised her to apply for welfare at the county office in Forrest City. (I have just received a note from her telling me that she did fill out an application form.)

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
14 February 1967

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
27 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN PALESTINE (ST. FRANCIS COUNTY) ARKANSAS

Report 5 (February 7, 1967)

The interviews that I was to conduct at Palestine, Arkansas on January 24, 1967, were postponed until Tuesday, February 7, 1967. The following report deals only with the Substitute Father rule.

In a state like Arkansas, which has a small percentage of skilled labor and a very large percentage of untrained, unskilled, and increasingly unemployed and unemployable farm labor, it would seem obvious that the state should do all it can to help maintain the stability of the families of these unskilled workers while at the same time to develop training programs in order to enable these men to be employable in occupations which might allow them to earn the incomes commensurate with their needs. Such is not the case in Arkansas.

A family cannot qualify for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) if there is an able bodied man "regularly in the home." (See enclosed copy from the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare Manual.) This is commonly known as the "Substitute Father" rule. If the father is able bodied and in the home, the family cannot qualify for assistance unless he can show that the mother is absent from the home or is mentally or physically incapacitated, and that these factors would affect his capacity to support his family. It is my belief that this rule is unconstitutional and should be tested in the courts.

The following cases are exhibits of how obnoxious this rule is.

Case #1

This is the case of Mrs. Thelma Webb, a forty two year old woman who lives at Route 1, Box 156, Palestine, Arkansas. Mrs. Webb has nine children at home: Shirley, age 17, 12th grade; Lula, age 15, 10th grade; John Henry, age 13, 7th grade; Cathrine, age 11, 7th grade; Anita, age 10, 5th grade; Jeffery, age 9, 4th grade; Joseph, age 7, 1st grade; Valerie, age 5; Patrick, age 3.

Mr. Webb is an unskilled, agricultural worker. He was unable to find work in St. Francis County. Rather than see his family starve, he accepted a job in Vero Beach, Florida, on a fruit harvest. He left on December 5, 1966 and is due to return on May, 1967. As of February 7, 1967, he has sent $40 to his family. That was sent in late December, 1966. In more than two months he has been able to send his wife and nine children only $40.

Mrs. Webb works two days a week as a domestic. Her entire income

for the week is $10. Her regular monthly bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 4.
Wood	24.
Electricity	5. - 5.50
Clothing	10.
Rent	10.
School supplies	2.
Food	58.*

(*Mrs. Webb receives food stamps. For $58 she gets $126 worth of food stamps. This entitles her to $126 worth of food at authorized food stores.

The Webb family lives in a four room house which has no running water and no inside bathroom. She described two of the rooms as being in good condition and two in poor condition. The rooms are cold and drafty. They have been told by their landlord that they will have to move because he needs the house. It will be difficult for them to survive this winter without some help from people in their community, because it is obvious that her income cannot possibly cover her expenditures.

Mrs. Webb cannot qualify for assistance because Mr. Webb is still considered a part of the family, and he will not be away for a period long enough to qualify under section 2813 of the DPW Manual (Deprivation due to continued absense.)

Case #2

This is the case of John Dillard, Jr., age 33, of Route 1, Box 254, Palestine, Arkansas. He lives with his wife and five children in a three room house in a rural area of St. Francis County. The typical occupations of the Negro men in this community are farm day labor or sharecropping. Due to the changing agricultural scene, increased mechanization plus less income for a cotton crop, these men are in a precarious economic position.

John Dillard is part of this general picture. His children are Gloria Jean, age 7, 2nd grade; John Calvin, age 4; Ivy Lee, age 3; Rebecca, age 2; and Oliver Alexander, age 1.

His sources of income are the odd jobs that he picks up occasionally. His weekly income during the winter months ranges from $1 to $10 per week. He has no other income. He does have a car. His regular monthly bills are as follows:

Wood	$ 10.
Electricity	2.80 - 4.50
Clothing	12. - 15.
Rent	5.*
School supplies	4.
Food	32. - 35.+

(*His rent is so inexpensive because his aunt owns the house.
+He only spends $32 - 35 for food because this is all he can afford.)

His family received AFDC from January, 1966 to July, 1966, because Mr. Dillard injured himself on December 23, 1965 and was ruled disabled until his gun shot wound (self-inflicted in the stomach) healed. In July, 1966 he was examined in Memphis, Tennessee and ruled medically fit. (He still complains of stomach pains when he has to do heavy lifting.)

He went to work at Jack Vaughan's cotton gin in St. Francis county in July. He remained there until he was laid off in November, 1966 because of lack of work. He has not had a steady job since then.

He and his family live in a three room house which he describes as being in very poor condition. It has no running water, and the walls and roof of the house are in poor condition.

His son, Oliver Alexander, was in Forrest City Hospital from December 31, 1966 until January 9, 1967 with a case of pneumonia (he thinks it was pneumonia.) He has applied to the welfare department in the county for help with the bill, but has not yet heard whether they will help.

He had a son, Morris Edward, who was seven weeks old. He died in Forrest City Hospital on January 1, 1967 from pneumonia. (Happy New Year!) Mr. Dillard goes to the employment office in Forrest City at least once a week. They keep telling him that they have no work for him. Because he is Negro and because of his educational background, his employment opportunities are seriously limited. He has completed the fifth grade.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
February 9, 1967

(Refer to my field report dated January 26, 1967 for further information on the substitute father rule.)

2813 Deprivation Due to Continued Absence

Continued absence of a parent from the home in which a dependent child resides constitutes legal reason for public support, when it is established that the parent is out of the home for a period of time and for a reason which precludes dependence upon that parent for support and care. Absence resulting from estrangement of the parents, divorce, separation, imprisonment, or hospitalization will often result in deprivation of parental support or care. Duration of absence must be for such a period as to cause interruption or termination of parental functions before a child of the absent parent may be considered eligible for assistance. Applicants requesting assistance for AFDC because of absence of a parent will provide information regarding the location of the parent or close relatives who may be able to provide information regarding the location of the absent parent.

When a step-parent resides in the home, or when a parent maintains a stable non-legal union, "continued absence of a parent from the home" can no longer be considered as reason for deprivation. A stable non-legal union is presumed, even though a father is not living continuously in the home, where the mother affords the privileges of a husband to a man and there is a continuing relationship. Evidence of such a relationship may be:

1. Frequent visits by the man to the home of the mother.
2. Frequent appearances of the man and mother together in public.
3. Repeated pregnancy by the same man.
4. Joint charge or bank accounts or privilege of mother to charge to man's account, joint purchases.
5. Substantial gifts to the family by the man.
6. Address of the family given as man's residence to employer, on driver's license, or with license authorities.
7. Purchases on installment made by man if he has delivery made to the mother's address or any arrangement made with the man's creditor to have his bills for any unpaid balance on his purchases sent to him at mother's address.
8. Delivery of man's mail to mother's address.
9. Declaration of children and/or mother as the dependents of the man on W-4.

One of the above facts may not be sufficient evidence of the existence of a stable non-legal union. All possible evidence will be obtained by the county department and the decision that a union exists or does not exist will be made.

Ark - QUARTERLY REPORTS

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Report
to
Southern Regional Council
January - March 1967

The first half of January was spent in preparation for the Council's annual meeting on Saturday, January 14. Approximately 150 persons attended the evening dinner session to hear Stephen Shulman, Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, speak about the role of the Commission in negotiating, mediating, and researching alleged complaints in the area of employment.

During the remainder of January the Council, in cooperation with a number of interested groups from labor, civil rights, and education participated in drafting a bill to be presented to the Arkansas legislature. (See enclosed copy.) The bill to establish an Arkansas Human Resources Commission passed the House by a vote of 85 - 0, but died in the Senate because of inaction.

The Arkansas Council kept a close watch over developments in the state penitentiary system. Speaking of the state prison in his inaugural address, Governor Rockefeller stated: "No burden rests more heavily on the conscience of Arkansas, hour by hour, than a prison system regarded by professional penologists as being generally the worst in the United States." The public conscience was aroused by an article by Eugene Hale, Jr., a former aid to Governor Faubus, describing the barbaric conditions and practices at the prison farm, and by a State Police report (Criminial Investigation Division) which had been in Faubus' hands since November. The legislature passed a resolution calling for immediate legislative investigation of the state prison system. The appointment of a professional penologist, Thomas O. Murton, as head of the Tucker State Prison Farm has given some measure of hope for the reform of the entire system. Murton has hired Harold A. Porter, of Sydney, Australia as warden at the prison. Porter had worked for Murton in Alaska. "He's the best man I know from a custody standpoint," Murton said, "and there is absolutely no question about his integrity or skill or his ability to handle people."

Education. During January and February the staff of the Council spent a great deal of time investigating a complaint of alleged discrimination of Title I, Public Law 89-10 funds in Palestine,Arkansas. The Council has received assurances from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Arkansas State Department of Education that an investigation would be forthcoming. On March 30 the office received a telephone call from the Office of Equal Educational Opportunities assuring us that bussing of Negro 9th through 12th graders from Palestine to Forrest City would be stopped in the 1967-68 school year. Lawrence Krowder said that he spoke with both the Palestine and Forrest City officials and strongly stated the position of the Office of Education. Mr. Krowder said that the portion of the complaint dealing with 89-10 funds was under investigation. Again, the Council offered its services to cooperate with appropriate federal agencies. ACHR will maintain a very close watch this fall to see if the Palestine Negro students in grades 9 - 12 are truly integrated into the white Palestine high school. We are still awaiting word concerning the cafeteria situation, and the remainder of the complaint.

Employment. Our office has been advised by smme of the federal agencies that the problem of seeking out qualified minorities for employment is a very real one. After a conference with Mr. Bowen of the Corps of Engineers on January 16, our office started a spot survey of federal and private agencies and companies to determine some of the problem areas and how ACHR might be of help. Results of the survey have not yet been gathered. Our office has had a request from the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, Local 946, AFL-CIO, at the International Paper Co. of Pine Bluff, to aid them in filing a discrimination complaint (based or race) with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. This complaint is presently being worked on by the office.

Welfare. We are at present concluding a summary report on a welfare survey in three eastern Arkansas counties by Howard Himmelbaum. This report, at this point, seems to verify the following:

1) that minority applicants do not receive fair and adequate treatment;

2) that welfare social workers do not explain clearly to applicants their rights and responsibilities under the welfare program;

3) that in some areas the welfare program seems to be used as a method of social control;

4) that some welfare workers spend much of their time proving the ineligibilities of potential recipients;

5) that there are, as far as we can determine, only 36 minority persons employed in the state welfare department throughout Arkansas, and that only 5 such persons could be classified as welfare counselors.

From the information we now have the Council should move in two directions: employment of qualified minority persons in positions of responsibility in the welfare department, and establishment of welfare education groups.

Housing. Our office has been assisting the Jefferson County Council on Human Relations (Pine Bluff) in its efforts to encourage better housing for the poor in that city. The state director, along with members of the Jefferson County Council held two conferences with the mayor of Pine Bluff assuring him of our interest and support in this matter.

Organizing Activities. The staff has been extremely busy in March with its annual membership campaign, and has not been able to devote its fullest attention to organizing local affiliates. As of this report El Dorado is the only city that has a formally organized council, (see enclosed copy of notice of meeting.) It appears that this newest affiliate has begun to move with great enthusiasm. Camden and Magnolia are still in the talking stage.

Other activities. Voter Education Project (see enclosed progress report.)

During the month of February the director was invited to attend two conferences with the presidents of Simmons and National Bank of Pine Bluff by the chairman of the Employment Committee of the Jefferson County Council. Both banks have agreed to take the matter of employment of Negroes to their boards and give the Council a report on their plans.

A third conference was held in Pine Bluff with the mayor of the city concerning the employment of Negro policemen and firemen. At present Pine Bluff has only one Negro policeman and no Negro firemen.

The director served on a panelist at the Employment Security Division workshop held at the Marion Hotel on February 16.

Howard Himmelbaum and Carole Taylor attended a conference in Atlanta dealing with the federation of exisitng cooperatives and credit unions throughout the South. Both have brought back many important suggestions and made valuable contacts so that the Council may be able to work in the rural, low income communities of Arkansas. We are in the process of studying the information made available from the state Farm Home Administration and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Significant Events. Little Rock Schools (see enclosed articles.)

Pressure by the Fayetteville Community Relations Association (ACHR affiliate) and Morton Gitelman, ACHR Board member and law professor at the University of Arkansas, has brought about a change in the University's housing policy. The Fayetteville Association brought charges that the University of Arkansas had not desegregated rooms in the dormitories that had been reported integrated, to the Memphis staff of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The Association requested that the University stop any discrimination against Negroes in the assignment of rooms and recommended that only personality conflicts or similar reasons be the basis for changing room assignments. The University has agreed to these requests, and the Fayetteville, chapter will be watchful to see that the policies are implemented.

Negroes were recently appointed to important positions in Arkansas. William Harry Fowler was named in February as new Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of personnel by the Little Rock School Board; he was formerly principal of Rightsell Elementary School in Little Rock. John W. Smith of North Little Rock (ACHR Board member) and Malvin Moore of Pine Bluff were appointed to the Arkansas Selective Service Board as part of an expansion of local boards. They become the first Negroes to serve on Boards.

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

MARCH 1967 FINANCE REPORT

Balance brought forward 28 February 1967			$ 1,028.02
INCOME			
Rockefeller Brothers Fund			$ 5,000.00
Local imcome			
Memberships	$ 244.00		
Contributions (13)	419.00		663.00
		TOTAL	$ 6,691.02
EXPENDITURES			
ACHR Salaries	$ 1,523.80		
Welfare Salary	174.28		
ACHR FICA	79.86		
Welfare FICA	13.20		
Retirement	55.11		
Insurance	49.25		
Rent	125.00		
Telephone	79.22		
Travel	231.89		
Office supplies	86.55		
Office equipment (payment)	10.05		
Printing	111.05		
Postage	55.35		
Program	2.00		
Literature	69.50		
Repayment of February loan from savings	2,004.10		$ 4,670.21
		BALANCE	$ 2,020.81

Bank statement not received.

REPORT OF PROGRESS ON STATE WIDE ORGANIZATION AND VOTER EDUCATION

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

March 31, 1967

On Tuesday the 28th of March 1967, a State Wide Meeting was held in the Conference Room of the Arkansas Teachers Association.

This meeting was for the purpose of creating a Statewide Organization that would involve persons from every county whose population included a significant number of negroes, covering most of Southern and Eastern Arkansas.

At a prior meeting of some of the negro leadership from across the state, that was held immediately following the General Election of 1966, the need for this type of organization was discussed and agreed upon. Dr. W.H. Townsend was selected by the group to coordinate necessary activities to prepare for a future meeting. Dr. Townsend worked very diligently and carefully toward this end. Utilizing the advice and help of others in the immediate area including the Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Teachers Assn., some members of the Little Rock Council on Community Affairs as well as the Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and the Director of the Voter Education Project, he then called the meeting for the 28th of March 1967.

Approximately 100 notices were mailed in advance of this meeting to persons residing in 36 counties. Out of this number 31 persons attended representing 13 counties. This does indicate a fairly good initial response. But it also indicates that we must re-evaluate some of the individuals contacted as well as possibly adjust the time of the meetings to enable those who are working and have great distances to travel to attend. We feel that now that we have started to move as an organization, our problems will decrease.

The meeting itself was well conducted and some significant things were accomplished. The body did ratify a constitution and adopted the formal name "The Arkansas Council on County and Community Affairs" (A.C.C.C.A.). We might point out that one of the main purposes and goals of this organization is to create in every county a Council of Organizations that would work together in thier individual counties, and across the State to deal with problems and to promote the bettering of conditions, particularly as they effect Negroes in Arkansas.

V.E.P. has been working since the 1st of the year in most of these areas with individuals and groups to help accomplish some of these objectives. During this period we have been evaluating the needs in regards to our role in the state.

We might point out that programing for the county and state organizations is where we need to concentrate as well as giving continued assistance to basic organizational tactics. In consulting with some of the leadership during this period and as was expressed at the meeting of the 28th, it is concluded that our emphasis should begin Leadership Training workshops and providing the Technical Assistance necessary for keeping the organizations active and interested.

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LEADERSHIP TRAINING

We need, under the auspices of the A.C.C.C.A. to begin workshops in several areas. i.e.

1. How to Organize your Community or County.

2. How to do Research on your Community.

3. Arkansas Government.

4. Laws concerning Voter Participation and Registration.

5. Duties and Responsibilities of Election Officials.

6. Qualifications of Candidates for Elected Offices.

7. Your Elected Officials. Thier Powers and Responsibilities.

8. How to File Civil Rights Complaints. etc. etc.

Depending upon the determination of the leadership of the A.C.C.C.A., W.E.P. will assist in these workshops at both county and state levels. We will also utilize the services of all agencies, organizations and individuals available within and outside the state.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAM

We are suggesting that each local and county organization in thier structure provide for committes in the following areas:

1. Membership

2. Political Action

3. Education

4. Employment

5. Housing

6. Poverty and Welfare

7. Finance

Initially we are suggesting that every county council determine the needs and programs that have priority in thier particular area. We are further suggesting that every county council conduct an extensive survey of thier areas to determine the following; A. The names and addresses of every negro of voting age in thier area and thier eligibility to vote. B. The adequacy of Housing, Streets, Sewage, Lighting, Recreational facilities, etc. etc. in thier area. Each committe could very easily accumulate vital information regarding thier area of concern.

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These are some of the recommendations that are to be made and that are being made to the State Organization and how the Voter Education Project Staff might relate to that organization.

We feel that it is extremely important that V.E.P. sustain its existence at least for the remainder of the year or at least until such time as the Arkansas Council on County and Community Affairs is financialy able to acquire full time staff. We at this time are making ourselves available to the A.C.C.C.A. to serve as staff for as long as we are able. And we are strongly recommending that there be a complete merger as soon as it is deemed feasible by the A.C.C.C.A.

Faithfully Submitted,

Rev. Ben Grimage
Director, Arkansas VEP

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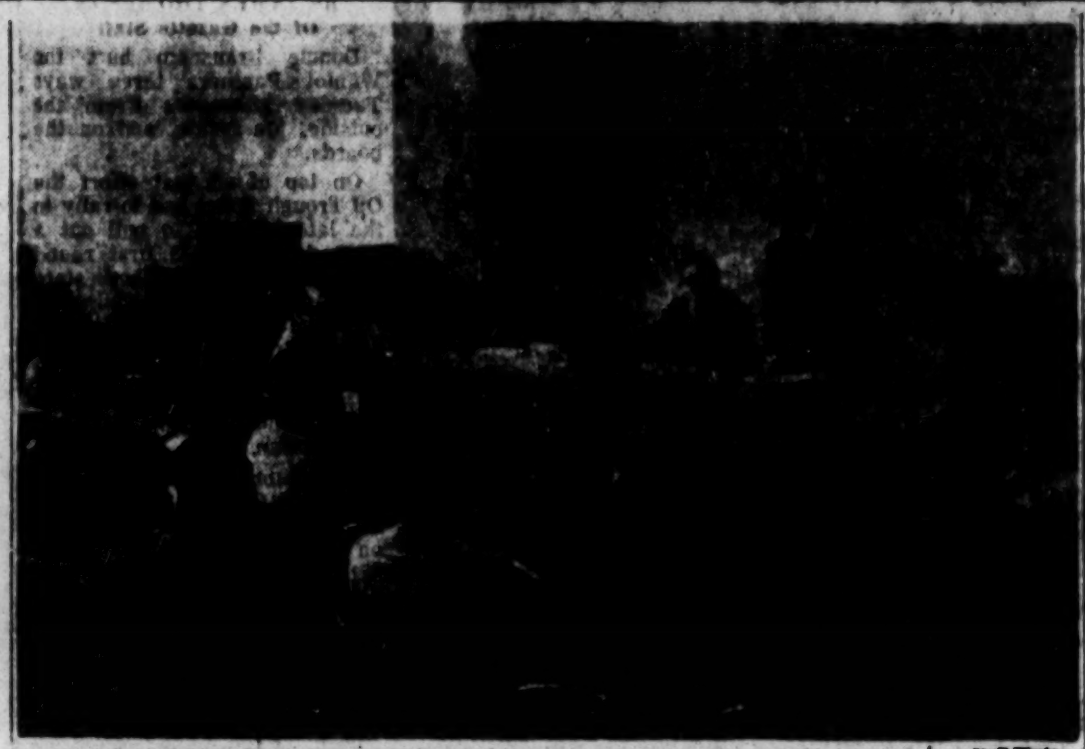
Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1967.



—Staff Photo

Bringing School Program Under Scrutiny

At the table (from left), Coates, Mrs. Gordon, Bishop Brown and Rabbi Palnik.

Little Rock School Dispute Flares Anew Over Feeding Students With U.S. Funds

The Little Rock School Board's own guns-or-butter philosophical dispute flared anew Tuesday afternoon at a hearing conducted by the Little Rock Committee on Human Affairs at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral.

The "guns" in this case is education; the "butter" free school lunches for children, either or both paid for under Title I of Public Law 89-10, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Superintendent Floyd W. Parsons told the group, which included indigent mothers of up to 11 children each, that the School Board was attempting to spend reasonable amounts of Title I money for both purposes.

The majority sentiment, although not formally expressed was clearly in favor of feeding on the ground that hungry children cannot be very receptive to education.

William (Sonny) Walker, director of the Economic Opportunity Agency of Pulaski County, first called on some of the mothers to state their plight. Their common problem was not having enough money to take care of their children, even though not all were qualified to receive free school lunches, clothing, eye glasses and the like.

Parsons reminded the meeting as he arose to answer six questions propounded by Rev. Walter B. Clancy, who represented the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, that the school administration had to adopt those programs that it judged better served the needs of the community. These, he said, "may not be serving your individual needs."

tionally deprived that are being provided out of the general funds for other students? "If I understand the question," Parsons replied, "the answer is no." (But it was noted by a member of the audience that 89-10 funds had been used to supply maps, globes and similar replacement equipment, apparently contrary to the law's requirement that its programs must be in addition to services already provided by the district.)

Who allocates 89-10 funds to individual schools, and do principals have authority to accept or reject all or parts of the programs?

The allocations, Parsons replied, have largely been made on the basis of identifiable needs, not on the basis of numbers of 89-10 eligible youngsters. Principals, he said, would have authority — with good reason—to decline funds.

As to Father Clancy's final question — the possibility of losing federal funds if the educational gap is not measurably closed — Parsons said this was possible but remote.

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Question of School Personal Services

The question of education versus personal services, he said, has been much discussed. "This is the whole crux of the matter," Parsons said.

He said there had been long and serious discussions about hungry children not being able to learn, and he doubted that they could. He said it was all a matter of money. Even if the poverty levels were increased from $2,000 to $3,000, it wouldn't do any good unless more federal funds were made available, he said.

Father Cleary's first question dealt with responsibility for drawing up 89-10 programs. Parsons said these were formulated at the school administrating level with the involvement of many other people including a 16 to 18-member advisory committee, about half of them teachers and officials, which reviews the 89-10 budget. The budget later must be reviewed by a Community Action Program committee.

Thereafter, the administration may revise it to meet unforeseen needs by within 10 per cent of the total amount.

Will '68 Proposal Be Adjusted?

Would there be changes or adjustments in next year's proposals? Parsons said the District had purchased a considerable amount of equipment and materials for schools in low-income areas and that these expenditures would not have to be repeated. "We hope some funds can be shifted from equipment to other areas of needs," Parsons said.

Had there been any tangible proof that 89-10 funds had helped "close the gap" for educationally deprived children? Parsons said he had not found "absolute tangible proof" and that it would take three or more years to make such a measurement.

What amount was being devoted to encouraging actual attendance at school? Parsons said the district employed three "social workers" with 89-10 funds and three with local funds whose job was to investigate truancy and other social matters and that most of the six worked in the "poverty area" schools.

Were 89-10 funds being used to provide services to the educa-

Mrs. Sara Murphy Receives Applause

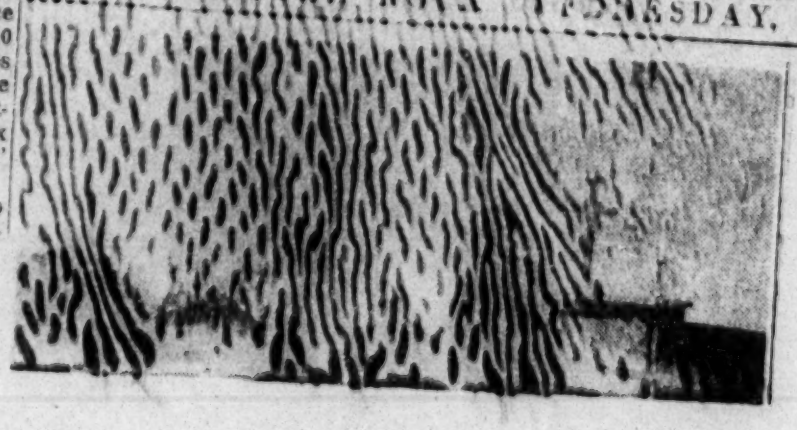
Rabbi Elijah E. Palnick, chairman of the CAP's advisory committee for 89-10, moderated the discussion and Rt. Rev. Robert R. Brown, Episcopal bishop of Arkansas and chairman of the Citizens Committee, presided. Two School Board members, Mrs. Jean Gordon and James E. Coates Jr., attended for most of the session but had left by the time Mrs. Sara Murphy, immediate past president of the Special Committee on Public Education (SCOPE), presented the summary.

She said the session had served its purpose — to educate the people who had come to hear it, about 50 in all.

"All of us will have to admit," Mrs. Murphy said, "that they're taking children and putting one group in one line, another group in another line, and feeding one group rice and gravy and the other group meat and vegetables and milk. This is a pretty horrible way to do it." The audience applauded the remark.

When a curtailed federal grant forced the School Board to reduce the number of children being fed under 89-10, it summarily stopped the lunch program for them until SCOPE and other groups protested. The Board then agreed to feed the indigent children with surplus commodities — a menu differing from the regular lunch sold to children who can afford it. This, apparently, still is being done, and it was for that Mrs. Murphy labored it. She also stated having recently visited Booker Junior High School and observed children without money for food standing at the cafeteria where they could smell the food inside.

Arkansas Gazet
TUESDAY, 1967.



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Ark - QUARTERLY REPORT

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Quarterly Report
to
Southern Regional Council
April - June 1967

Organizing Activities.

For the past three months the ACHR has spent much of its time in an effort to organize local affiliates. Visits have been made to the following communities: Hot Springs, Arkadelphia, Magnolia, Wynne, Forrest City, and Camden.

As of this date, we have been successful in organizing three new local affiliates -- Wynne, Forrest City, and Camden. These new groups have already set objectives toward which to work. Forrest City and Wynne will start with local school officials seeking increased school integration. Camden will start its work with improving the community action program.

Local Affiliate Activities.

The Fayetteville Community Relations Association held a "summer program" meeting for the purpose of outlining summer activities. The state director was invited to speak to the group. The Fayetteville group has completely renovated Lincoln Elementary school which is being used as a youth center.

The Pine Bluff Council has been working with city officials in order to create a favorable attitude toward the public and low-rent housing issue which will be voted on July 11th.

The North Little Rock Council held the first of a series of panel discussions on "Poverty and Community Affairs" on June 29th. This program featuring county CAP officials is sponsored by the North Little Rock Council's Health and Welfare Committee.

Employment.

At the request of Negro employees at the International Paper Co., Pine Bluff, the Council has helped the complaining party file charges of racial discrimination with the EEOC. The Council also assisted a Negro file charges against Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. for alleged discrimination in hiring. The young man applied for the position of lineman, successfully passing all the examinations, but was refused the job. Southwestern Bell has no Negro linemen in the state.

The director also had a conference with the president of a large printing firm in Fort Smith. With a work force of over 200 this firm employs only five Negroes, none of whom have been able to advance during their stay there. The president agreed to look into the matter of hiring and promoting Negroes.

Education.

At the request of certain persons in the Hazen community (Lonoke County) our office secured signatures on a complaint against the Hazen School Board for its alleged noncompliance with HEW guidelines.

Arkansas Voter Education Project.

In its initial attempt at creating a statewide, nonpartisan organization, the Arkansas VEP met with 30 leaders of statewide groups on May 21 in Little Rock. The conferees supported the plan to establish the AVEP on a permanent statewide basis.

To further this goal Arkansas VEP and the steering committee are planning a statewide conference for Saturday, July 8, in Camden. The keynote speaker will be Wiley Branton. Workshops will be held in the three areas of Voter Registration, Citizenship Education, and Leadership Training. The AVEP steering committee is composed of George Howard, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Maxine Collins, secretary; C. H. Jones, Rev. C. K. Yarber, and F. L. Curry.

Welfare Project.

With the aid of a grant from the Southern Regional Council, ACHR is curtently developing a simplified welfare manual for use by local affiliates and welfare recipients. Howard Himmelbaum is going through the material in the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare Manual gleaning the pertinent information which can then be put into a simplified format.

Significant News Items. (see attached clippings)

1. Three members of the Helena police force and a former special officer were acquitted in federal District Court Wednesday (June 15, 1967) on charges that they had violated the Civil Rights of a Phillips County Negro who said he had been falsely arrested and pistol-whipped on Christmas Eve, 1965. The all-male jury included four Negroes. In a petition filed in federal District Court in May 1966, the plaintif challenged the racial composition of the jury panels for the Helena Division, contending that the panels should contain the same proportion of Negroes as the adult population of the area. Judge Oren Harris dismissed the motion and order a jury panel drawn. The new panel is 37% Negro.

2. In the recently released report to the Little Rock Public School District by the University of Oregon, the University recommended an educational park system plus a modified freedom of choice plan to facilitate school integration in view of the housing trends in Little Rock. The report has stirred up a great deal of controversy. (A full coverage of the report will be issued on July 10, and a copy will be forwarded to SRC at that time.)

APRIL - JUNE 1967
Statistical Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL TO DATE
RECEIPTS				
Rockefeller Brs. Fund				$ 5,000.00
SRC Quarterly	$ 3,400.			6,800.00
SRC Welfare project grant			$ 1,200.00	2,085.00
Memberships	304.	$ 782.50	482.00	2,162.00
Contributions	637.	308.50	364.50	1,919.00
Business contributions		2,020.00	75.00	2,095.00
Misc. receipts (Jazz Concert)		194.80		194.80
	$ 4,341.	$3,305.80	$ 2,121.50	$ 20,255.80

Total membership count as 30 June 1967: 1,053 + 10 organizations

Little Rock	516
Pine Bluff	142
Fayetteville	123
Conway	72
Fort Smith	16
North Little Rock	15
Others	138
Out of state	22

45 Are Named to Resources Conucil

Governor Rockefeller announced Saturday the appointment of 45 persons to his Governor's Council on Human Resources, which will study the state's economic and human resources.

One of the major concerns of the Council, which includes 19 Negroes, will be the proposed technical and industrial training centers in which Mr. Rockefeller has expressed interest.

The Council includes Democrats as well as Republicans, clergymen, leaders in the business community, representatives of civic action groups and news media.

According to William T. Kelly of Little Rock, the Pulaski County Republican chairman, who had a hand in naming the Council members, one member was appointed by mistake.

Jim Powell, a Little Rock used car dealer, received a letter inviting him to serve on the Council and accepted. Kelly said that it later was discovered that the letter should have been sent to James O. Powell, editor of the Gazette's editorial page. As a result, both Powells will serve on the Council.

A chairman of the Council will be selected at the group's first meeting, which has not yet been scheduled. The first meeting's agenda also will include an examination of the areas in the state's economy that the members believe deserve study.

Members of the Council are Kelly, the Powells, Dr. Garman P. Freeman, a leader in the Council on Community Affairs and in the Democrats for Arkansas; Dr. Dale Cowling, pastor of Second Baptist Church; state Representative Paul Meers, a Democrat; Rev. Walter B. Clancy, a professor at St. John's Seminary and a leader in the Little Rock Council on Religion and Race; Rabbi E. E. Palnick of Temple B'nai Israel; Dan Woods, manager of the U.S. Time plant in Little Rock; J. Bill Becker, president of the Arkansas State AFL-CIO; Fred K. Darragh, a businessman; Elijah Coleman, director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations; Edwin E. Dunaway, a lawyer; Mrs. Carol Taylor, secretary of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations; Porter Briggs, executive director of Arkansas Careers Unlimited; and Mrs. C. A. McCullum, president of the Arkansas Association of Negro Women, all of Little Rock.

Mrs. M. R. Flowers, wife of a physician; E. W. Freeman III, publisher of the Pine Bluff Commercial; Walter Littlejohn, president of the Arkansas Teachers Association; Rev. P. H. Russell, pastor of Allen Temple AME Church; E. M. Moore, a businessman; and Mrs. Kathy Lawlah, all of Pine Bluff.

Sam Hodges, of Benton, publisher of the Benton Courier and the Malvern Meteor-Journal; E. D. Trice, superintendent of the Texarkana School District; Miss Ann Payton, a West Memphis nurse whose appointment to the Board of the Girls Training School was rejected by the state Senate earlier this year; Mrs. Lodene Deffenbaugh, president of the Fayetteville Council on Human Relations; Werner Daniels, a Fort Smith businessman; Rev. George West of Fort Smith; and Mrs. Dorothy Yates, a Conway lawyer and the wife of a Hendrix College faculty member.

Mrs. T. H. Keith of Blytheville; Mrs. Andrew Kurris of Hot Springs; Mrs. Ray Ellen of El Dorado, a Union County Republican leader; Mrs. Flossie Hawthorne of El Dorado; A. O. Fitzhugh of Wynne; Mrs. Gladys Mays of Newport president of the state Parent-Teachers Association; Jack Powers of Rogers, an official of the Daisy Manufacturing Company; Mrs. Leona Troxell of Rosebud, president of the Federation of Republican Women and a St. Francis County Republican leader; Mrs. C. E. Kemp, wife of a Jonesboro physician; Louis Graves, editor of the Nashville News; Mrs. Callie Fitzhugh of Lexa; Mrs. Neoma Gettis of Brinkley; Fred Oakley of Fordyce; Dr. Reece Phillips, of Forrest City, St. Francis County Republican chairman; Frack Gray of McGehee, and Mrs. Nancy Potter of North Little Rock.

Red China, Tanzania Purchase Joint Ship

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AP) —President Julius Nyerere attended a flag-raising this week end to mark the acquisition of the first vessel of the Chinese-Tanzania Shipp Line, a firm capitalized with $4.2 million from Communist China.

M.M. Cohn

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At Least 16 State School Districts to Carry Desegregation Plans Forward

By JOHN R. STARR
Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK — At least 16 Arkansas school districts will carry their desegregation plans forward this fall by closing all-Negro facilities.

Some districts are fully integrating Grades 1-12 for the first time. Others are ending segregated schooling in only a few grades. Still others are adding grades to single systems started last year or in the 1965-66 term.

Lepanto, Ketser, the Desha Central District in Desha County, Smackover (the Parkers) Chapel District in Union County, Tyronza, Smackover (the Parkers) Chapel District in Union County and the Village District in Columbia County will eliminate or complete elimination of the dual school system.

Nashville, Marked Tree, Luxora and Conway will have single systems in Grades 9-12 when classes start this fall. Humnoke (Lonoke County) and Harmony Grove (Ouachita County) will be fully integrated in Grades 7-12, and Burdette will have eliminated segregated classes in Grades 4-12.

The Hope School District will close its Powers Negro Elementary School, located about eight miles west of Hope, and reassign its students to other schools in the district.

The Arkansas City District will send both its white and Negro students in Grades 9-12 to Desha Central High School under a tuition arrangement while continuing to operate a dual system in Grades 1-8.

These districts will join the Morrilton, Washington, Hampton, Hempstead County, Cross County Number 7, Batesville, Plum Bayou (Jefferson County), Clarksville, Benton and Fort Smith school districts which have closed all-Negro facilities in the last two years.

The closings confirmed this fall, by district:

Village —. The Damascus School, Grades 1-12, will be closed, subject to approval by the federal Office of Education, leaving the district with fully integrated classes.

Arkansas City — Mrs. Madge Youree, superintendent, said that Grades 9-12 in the all-Negro J. B. Payne School will be closed and Negro students sent on a tuition basis to Desha Central, along with the district's white high school students who have been going to school at McGehee on a tuition basis.

Hope — Superintendent James Jones said the Powers school will be closed with about 40 pupils to be distributed among other elementary schools in the district.

Desha Central — Superintendent Robert Crain said that Grades 7-12 in the Wolf Project Negro School at Tillar will not reopen this fall and that all Wolf Project students will be enrolled at Desha Central at Rohwer by January if the school, which was heavily damaged by fire in March, is rebuilt by then.

Nashville — Superintendent H. E. Moody said the Childress High School, Grades 9-12, will be closed but the district will continue to operate Grades 1-8 at the all- Negro Southside School.

Lepanto — Superintendent W. E. Langrell said that the all-Negro Spear Lake Elementary School, five miles south of Lepanto, will be closed and the 37 children who attended Grades 2-4 there last year will be transferred to Lepanto Elementary, leaving the district with a single system. Lepanto started its move to the single system by closing its all-Negro high school two years ago. The district has about 1,000 students, 10 per cent Negro, Langrell said.

Marked Tree — Superintendent W. G. Key said Grade 9 in the all- Negro Carver High School will be closed, and students transferred to Marked Tree High as Negro students in Grades 10-12 were last year. Marked Tree will continue its dual system in Grades 1-8. Key said that the district has a freedom of choice desegregation plan and so many Negroes requested transfer to integrated schools that it was no longer economically feasible to operate an all-Negro high school.

Smackover — Superintendent H. C. Dial said the Smackover Training School, Grades 1-12, will be closed, leaving the district with a single system in all grades. Dial said about 70 per cent of the district's about 240 Negro students had elected to attend integrated schools under freedom of choice, making closing of the Negro school a matter of economics. Smackover has a total enrollment of about 1,100.

Tyronza — The 28 Negro students in Grade 9 of the Tyronza Consolidated School will be moved to Tyronza High School, leaving the district with a single system in Grades 9-12, with enrollment divided about 60 per cent white, 40 per cent Negro. The district will continue its dual system in Grades 1-8 for the time being, Superintendent Newton Norris said.

Humnoke — Superintendent Billy Paul Boyle said the district plans to close Grades 7-9 in the all-Negro Carver School this fall after closing Grades 9-12 last year. Boyle said Grades 1-6 will be retained at Carver because there are new facilities there. The district has 422 students with population about equally divided between white and Negro.

Burdette — Superintendent L. H. Autry said the district will go under a single system this year except in Grades 1-3 and he expects the system to be fully unified next year. The district does not operate a high school and sends all students in Grades 10-12, white and Negro, to Blytheville on a tuition basis. About 35 per cent of the district's 350 students are Negroes.

Keiser—Superintendent H. E. Barton said conversion to a single system will be completed in September with closing of Grade 2 in the Southside Elementary School and transfer of 23 students to Keiser schools. Grade 2 in the Negro school was not eliminated last year because there was no room for these students, he said. About 24 per cent of Keiser's 850 students are Negroes. The district integrated Grades 9-12 in 1965-66 and all other grades except Grade 2 last year.

Luxora: Superintendent C. D. King said Grades 9-10 at the Southside School will be closed this year, leaving the district under a single system in Grades 9-12 and a dual system in Grades 1-8. The district has 1,050 students, about 43 per cent Negro.

Harmony Grove — Superintendent W. P. Nash said Grades 7-12 at the all-Negro Union Grove School on Highway 7 will be closed and 100 students moved to Harmony Grove. The Union Grove School will continue to operate as an all-Negro facility in Grades 1-6. The Harmony Grove District has about 850 pupils with 35 per cent Negro.

Conway — Superintendent H. L. Stanfill said the all-Negro Pine Street High School will be closed and 73 students moved to Conway High School, leaving the district with a single system in Grades 9-12.

Parkers Chapel — Grades 1-6 in the district's all-Negro elementary school 12 miles south of El Dorado on Highway 15 will be closed, leaving the district with a single system in Grades 1-12, School Board President Ira Reynolds said. The district desegregated Grades 7-12 last year. The district has about 60 Negroes among 250 pupils.

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Human Relations Council Cautious on Public Housing

The Jefferson County Council on Human Relations, a private interracial group that attempts to promote better race relations, decided last night to take a cautious approach on the public housing issue.

E. M. Moore, chairman of the organization's Housing Committee, told last night's meeting at the National Bank of Commerce, that Mayor Franks had asked for the support of the council in his bid to bring federally financed, low-cost housing to Pine Bluff.

"There appears there will be a fight," Moore, a Negro, said, "and I pledged the council's support."

But Reverend Donald A. Sheffield, curate of Trinity Episcopal Church and cochairman of the council, advised a more cautious approach because of "the possible subtleties of politics that could be involved."

"I don't want the council to get sucked into something where we could end up being a party to segregation," he said.

U. S. Brown, a member of the council's executive committee, said he believed the program would develop a "planned (lefacto) segregation, but not announced segregation."

He said that "our schools have a planned segregation, but that is not the announced policy."

Brown, a Negro, said such a segregated situation could result from the selection of a site for a public housing development.

Elijah Coleman, a Negro and a representative of the state Council on Human Relations, commented that "before we get into the problem of the integration of houses, we need houses. We're not living in houses now."

Robert S. Blair, council treasurer, commented: "If we had to settle for segregated, decent housing, wouldn't that be better than segregated slums?"

Brown suggested that the council "push this thing and watch out. We can fight the segregation problem when it presents itself."

Sheffield, noting that he was "for low-rent housing," suggested that the council met with Franks, at the mayor's convenience, before deciding on the issue.

Moore said he would talk with Franks and try to set up a meetin date. The council decided to take no further action until then.

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Ark- QUARTERLY REPORT

4 October 1967

JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1967
Third Quarterly Report to SRC
Arkansas Council on Human Relations

JULY

Executive Director:

Met with, Len Blaylock, Commissioner of Welfare, regarding employment of Negroes in the state Department of Welfare.

H. H. Hankins, Director, Farmers Home Administration (Arkansas), regarding possible ways of publicizing the condition of the rural poor in Arkansas.

Spoke to, Oak Grove Civic League, Rosston, Arkansas
A.M.E. Youth Convention, Augusta, Arkansas
Presbyterian Youth group

Attendend meetings of,

Statewide meeting of the Arkansas Voter Education Project, Camden

Noth Little Rock Council on Human Relations
Wynne Council on Human Relations
Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations

AUGUST

Executive Director:

Spoke to, Arkansas OEO Training Program concerning "OEO and Human Relations"
Visitor from Japan, a newspaper editor
Students from Africa regarding civil rights

Attended meetings of,

Camden Council on Human Relations
Planning Committee of the Governor's Council on Human Resources to make plans for first meeting.

Toured Arkansas penal farms at Tucker and Cummins with Bill Farmer of the SRC staff.

SEPTEMBER

Executive Director:

Attended SRC Retreat

Met with, Group of persons interested in forming a local council in Hot Springs and Helena.
Milton Oates (Director, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Little Rock) and Henry Ford (EEOC) to discuss programs for employment.
Governor's Council on Human Resources

Administrative Assistant:

Met with, Governor's Council on Human Resources

Investigated, with Howard Himelbaum, the school situation in Palestine, Arkansas (St. Francis County)

Spoke with staff members of the state Department of Education concerning Palestine and 89-10 programs in general throughout the state. Offered to work closely with them, yet keeping pressure on the state to effect needed changes.

Rev. Ben Grimage, Director, Arkansas VEP:

Spoke to Conway Council on Human Relations concerning VEP

Howard Himmelbaum:

Spoke to Fort Smith Council on Human Relations and to the St. Franic County Achievement Club, Forrest City, regarding welfare information and program.

Ga - RA.P.

Date: November 16, 1967

To: Mr. John McCown, Executive Director, GCHR

From: Hubert D. Thomas, Field Director

Subject: My Recent Southwest Georgia Trip

CREDIT UNION MEETING

I left Atlanta Friday, November 3, 1967 to attend a meeting at Friendship Baptist Church in Metcalf, Georgia. The Unified Singing Convention was expecting my arrival anxiously, I would assume, because they were expecting me to say that the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions had granted them a Charter. Instead of this, I was to inform them that their application for a Federal Credit Union Charter had been denied.

This was, perhaps, the most difficult job that I have had in my two years of work. In most instances I had been successful. For more than six months I had been meeting with this group selling them on the idea of a Credit Union, pointing out how low-income people could help themselves solve some of their economic problems by pooling their money and saving regularly in their own financial institution, the Credit Union. Sixty three people had bought a five dollar ($5.00) share.

As I drove those 242 miles to Metcalf, I was trying desperately to frame my message to them. The conversations that I had had with Mr. Rutland and Mr. Delay, Credit Union officials, about what the organization would have to do to obtain a Charter and what the reaction would be, were questions that I had to decide. The confidence of rural people is very easily shaken.

To my delight, upon reading the communications from Mr. Delay first to the officers and then to the group, they took it in stride and wanted to know what changes in the Constitution and By-laws of the organization were necessary. I told them, a committee was appointed to meet with me on the night of November 11, to make and work out the necessary changes.

The committee, with Mr. Forrest Monroe as chairman, and I, met for more than two hours on the night of November 11 and came up with a new Constitution and By-laws for the Unified Singing Convention that we hope will meet the federal regulations. It now has to be submitted to the group for approval. When this is done, we will re-apply for a Charter. This is one rural group that has learned the art of working together.

GRADY COUNTY VOTER REGISTRATION

The voter registration project is moving along well in Grady County. To begin with the officers of the Cairo Men's Club found it difficult to work together because all wanted to be the Director. This has been overcome. I spent all day Saturday November 4, working with them showing them on the field, how to get the job done. Sunday November 5, Mr. Curtis Thomas of NAACP and I, went back over there for another field trip. Utilizing the two deputy registrars that were appointed, more than 100 persons were registered.

The project is slated to run for eight weeks. From the results obtained so far and with the knowledge obtained, we anticipate a

minimum of 1200 new voters in Grady County.

MITCHELL COUNTY

Mitchell County is, perhaps, the most reactionary county in Southwest Georgia in spite of the fact that the Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission is located there.

Camilla, the County Seat, has applied for a model cities grant. As a result of this, the Negro families who have the better homes are being uprooted. They live in constant fear of the sheriff and his deputies. Recently a Negro woman was taken from the car of two Negro men who were parked on the highway. The lady was taken to jail where she was beaten and denied bail until Attorney C.B. King was called in several days later.

The school children who ride the formerly all-white school busses and attend the formerly all-white schools are afforded very little, if any, protection from fights and other humiliations.

Monday night, November 13, I met with a group, at St. Mary's Baptist Church in the Flint community, that is organizing to come to grips with some of their problems. They decided to call the FBI and the Justice Department in for an investigation of their school problems. I tried to stress in my remarks, that strong community organization and voter registration were, perhaps, the best answers to their many problems.

EXTENSION SERVICE OPEN HOUSE

The office of the Extension Service was opened to the public in Thomas County on Tuesday, November 7. Farmers and non-farmers were

urged through a very extensive advertising campaign on the part of county agents to visit the office and observe the information that it afforded. We were successful in getting quite a few of the small farmers to take advantage of this opportunity.

For this exhibition the staff was completely integrated. Mr. McIver, the Associate County Agent, was serving as host and his secretary was performing her duties in the main office. This was a first.

I had a long talk with the County Agent, Mr. Haskins, about his plans to help the small farmer maintain his status and about the vegetable crops of the area. Truck crops rank # 1 in farm income in the county. The total income from vegetables in the county for 1966 was $6,730,000.00. This was of extreme interest to me because of a trip that Mr. Leonard Smith, Regional Director of the National Sharecroppers Fund, and I had made to Early and Randolph Counties November 6, exploring the possibilities of vegetable production in that area.

EARLY AND RANDOLPH COUNTIES

Monday, November 6, Mr. Leonard Smith of the National Sharecroppers Fund and I left Albany, Georgia and journeyed to Blakely observing the land, its crops, and for talks with the Chamber of Commerce, Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration and others, about the possibility of locating a proposed food processing plant in the area. Our contacts were very encouraging with one exception. Mr. Morton, FHA Supervisor, thought it an exercise in futility for several reasons: namely, a labor shortage, soil content, and a lack of streams for

economical irrigation. The statement by Mr. Morton, "These farmers are not dumb," interested me very much.

Truck crops in the area only accounted for $107,000 of the farm income in 1965 out of a total income of $15,156,256.00. Comparing this with Thomas and other Southwest Georgia Counties, I am of the opinion that a complete feasibility study needs to be made of the soil for horticultural crops and the economics of irrigation.

Because of the lateness of our arrival in Randolph County, we could not make any contacts. We did meet the pastor of the AME Church who made his church available for any meetings that we might wish to hold in the future.

WELFARE

I was asked to recruit some witnesses for a public hearing to be held in Birmingham, Alabama Friday, November 10. This hearing was sponsored by the Citizen's Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States. It was chaired by Doctor Leslie Dunbar of the Field Foundation and coordinated by Mrs. Sandra D. Raspberry of the Crusade Against Poverty.

Finding witnesses who were willing to make the trip was no easy job. Contacts were made in Dougherty, Decatur, Grady and Thomas Counties. Mrs. Jackson, Executive Director of Dougherty County Resources, was very helpful. After many interviews two ladies from each county agreed to go. The two from Decatur County backed out on us because of fear that the Welfare folk in the county might hear about it and

cut them off welfare. Their testimony was very much needed because their county does not permit any kind of a food program.

The six ladies that were taken were extremely good at the hearing. All of them had participated in our welfare suit last year; therefore, they were well acquainted with hearings. Dr. Dunbar and the others on the panel expressed their gratitude for their testimony. These rural ladies were certainly delighted to be on a college campus for the first time. The hearing was held in the Science Building at Miles College.

To sum up, this eleven day trip was filled with excitement. My next trip will take me into West Central Georgia. It begins Monday, November 20th.

Hubert D. Thomas

Hubert D. Thomas,
Field Director

Ark - QUARTERLY REPORT

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

8 January 1968

QUARTERLY REPORT
To
The Southern Regional Council
October - December, 1967

Services to Local Affiliates.

A. The first half of October was devoted to preparation for the Local Affiliate Workshop which was held on October 14, at Pine Bluff. (Enclosed are copies of the summary of the Workshop.) We felt that it was a worthwhile effort. The workshop pointed out the great need for future meetings of this type. In connection with our work with affiliates, the staff revised our "Handbook for Local Councils on Human Relations."

B. In an effort to verify our belief that there is a critical shortage of textbooks and supplies in Arkansas' predominantly Negro schools, the staff distributed a questionnaire to local councils and to Negro principals attending the Arkansas Association of School Administrators (Negro) convention. As of the end of the fourth quarter, we have not received replies. We plan to follow up with a second mailing.

C. Considerable assistance has been given to the Housing Committee of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations during this quarter. Assistance included technical information, relevant contacts in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, strategy advice, and continual encouragement and support. The NLR Council had made every effort to bring the needs of the Urban Renewal community to the attention of the NLR Urban Renewal Agency. Their efforts were partially rewarded when HUD notified North Little Rock that the Metroplan Area Planning Commission would no longer be considered a "citizens advisory group;" and when HUD blocked a normally routine change proposed by North Little Rock

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STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE TAYLOR, OFFICE SECRETARY

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

after the protest of a group of citizens led by W. D. Goldsby, Chairman of the NLR Council Housing Committee. (See enclosures.)

D. In December the Executive Director met with the Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations. Their chairman is leaving the state, and the ACHR staff had hoped that a new chairman might revitalize our potentially most active affiliate. The Director felt that a concentrated effort should be made to move this group toward programming. He plans to encourage those individuals who wish to work on specific projects to assume the leadership role.

Staff Activities.

A. Executive Director.

On October 5 the Director addressed a luncheon meeting of the Camden Kiwana Club. (The recently organized Ouachita County Council on Human Relations is located in Camden.) At the invitation of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. the Director attended the Church and Society Conference in Detroit, October 22-26. He was also the luncheon speaker at the Florida Council on Human Relations annual meeting on October 20. On December 6 the Director spoke at a meeting of the Foster High School PTA (Negro), Lewisville. He hopes that this active organization may develop into a nucleus for a Lafayette county affiliate. On December 14 he spoke to a philosophy class at Hendrix College, Conway, on the subject of race relations. In connection with his activities on the Higher Education Subcommittee, the Director attended a conference of the Governor's Citizens Advisory Committee on December 15. The Director and Howard Himmelbaum met with the mayor of the recently incorporated, all-Negro community of Menefee in order to exchange ideas for the improvement of that town. The community plans to encourage the immigration of dislocated families from eastern and southern Arkansas.

B. Administrative Assistant.

The Administrative Assistant worked on the revision of the local council handbook and with the North Little Rock Council in their dealings with the Urban Renewal Agency. She represented the ACHR at the state O.E.O. training institute and discussed the human relations aspect of working with the poverty program; she also gave information concerning the needed involvement of local CAP agencies in the planning of their school district's 89-10 program. She also continued her work in education with the Education Committee of the Governor's Council on Human Resources by assisting in studies of the drop-out problem in Arkansas and of several successfull projects dealing with this problem; and with the 89-10 Advisory Committee of the Little Rock School District. With added experience she

hopes to make a study of several substandard Arkansas school districts for the ACHR in order to focus the attention of its members on the problems of education.

C. Welfare Project. (See enclosure.)

Organizing Activities.

A. On October 11 the Director met with a white Episcopalian minister and a Negro funeral home director in Helena to discuss the possibility of forming a local council. The minister, who as an individual is vitally concerned, expressed his discouragement at the reaction of his congregation. The gulf between the two communities in this eastern Arkansas town is very wide.

B. On October 26 Dr. W.H. Townsend, ACHR Board member, and Howard Himmelbaum met with a small group of citizens in Hot Springs. The majority of those attending were ministers, several white Presbyterian and Methodist ministers and a Negro Methodist minister. Others included a number of people long affiliated, as individuals, with the ACHR. The prime problem in this community is the control of Hot Springs by the gambling element. The prevalent mood is one of discouragement in the face of a challenge to change or at least improve race relations within this context.

The Director sees the need for almost continual encouragement and "pushing" in these two communities and for a search for key persons who are willing to take a positive stand. Hot Springs is especially difficult since it seems to lack a sense of community; work here needs to be done in the Negro community.

Ark. - QUARTERLY REPORTS -

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
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QUARTERLY REPORT
TO
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

JANUARY - MARCH, 1968

SERVICES TO LOCAL AFFILIATES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. On March 18 the Executive Director, Board Chairman, and staff secretary attended the annual meeting banquet of the Conway Council on Human Relations. The one hundred and ten persons attending were evenly divided between Negro and white. They represented a cross section of age and occupational groupings. The Conway Council, our most stable and well organized affiliate, plans to work on open discussion forums; continued sponsorship of a local, integrated boy scout troup; and, additional emphasis on student and broader community involvement.

B. Howard Himmelbaum, representing the ACHR Welfare Project, met with a group of 80 lower income persons in Scott (rural Pulaski County) on March 21. The meeting was coordinated by Mrs. Joe Brewer, an ACHR member and resident of Scott. Mr. Himmelbaum discussed welfare rules and regulations. He also spoke about the welfare program to the affiliate meeting at the ACHR annual meeting and to the workers of the Little Rock membership campaign. Upon request he submitted 23 nominations to the state government for positions on county welfare boards.

C. In response to the tense situation in El Dorado (see enclosed clipping) the Executive Director met with several groups of citizens in that south Arkansas city. A successful boycott of several downtown businesses and picketing emphasizing job opportunities have been in operation for the last two weeks.

OFFICERS — RABBI ELIJAH E. PALNICK, CHAIRMAN • MRS. JOE RAMOS, 1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
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STAFF — ELIJAH COLEMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • MRS. CAROLE I. TAYLOR, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MRS. CAROL TUCKER, OFFICE SECRETARY
REV. BEN GRINAGE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ARKANSAS VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

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ORGANIZING ACTIVITIES

HOT SPRINGS. This city has been formally organized as an affiliate. Their main program emphasis will be voter education. They plan to work closely with the Arkansas Voter Education Project.

LITTLE ROCK. Because of overlapping membership in a large number of local organizations, Little Rock has never formed an affiliate. The staff feels that in order to service a statewide organization it is necessary to dissociate itself from over involvement with Little Rock affairs. Mr. Coleman met with the Little Rock Catholic Interracial Council as well as with the membership campaign workers in order to locate a core group of people for a chapter. Recently appointed ACHR board member, Reverend Fred Campbell, minister of the Unitarian Church, has been working to combine an appeal for local memberships with a drive to recruit persons for a local affiliate.

ARKADELPHIA. On March 24 the Director was guest Men's Day speaker at the First Baptist Church (Negro). He was invited by Reverend William Terry with whom he has been working for several months. Mr. Coleman feels that this renewed contact might assist in forming a local group.

HELENA. The difficulty in organizing an affiliate here is due to the lack of interest and cooperation on the part of certain Negro community leaders. The white minister, with whom we have been working, has made several contacts in his community. The Director plans to work with others in the Negro community in order to form a biracial affiliate.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

With the completion of the ACHR Annual Meeting in January 27, the staff has been concentrating on a statewide membership drive, with primary emphasis on Little Rock and on large contributions from the Little Rock business community.

The Director attended the following meetings:

February 6-7, Voter Education Project, Atlanta

February 22-25, SRC - A. Philip Randolph Meeting, Atlanta

March 9, Arkansas VEP, 1st Congressional Meeting, Forrest City

March 21-22, Association of Human Relations Council Directors, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Coleman also spoke at the Philander Smith College Career Day and at the Pulaski Heights Christian Church to the woman's circle.

(right), chairman of the state Board of Cor-

3/8/68

20 Are Killed In Bus Crash

Vehicle Hits Car, Burns in California

From Gazette Press Services

BAKER, Cal. — Twenty persons were killed and 12 others were injured Thursday, when a Greyhound bus collided head-on with an auto three miles east of here. The bus overturned, hit a center divider fence and burst into flames, the California Highway Patrol reported.

"The bus was totally involved in the fire," a patrolman said.

A spokesman at a hospital said three of the survivors were in serious condition.

Herb Hale, proprietor of a restaurant near the collision scene, said the bus and car collided "with a roar, and the bus burst into a great ball of flames."

"It's a mess," Hale said.

The express bus was en route to Las Vegas, Nev., from Los Angeles. There were five persons in the car.

Baker is in the Mojave Desert 40 miles from Nevada.

President Honors Vietnamese Rangers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A South Vietnamese ranger battalion Thursday received its second battle citation from President Johnson for heroism in the war.

The award, a first Oak Leaf Cluster on a previous unit citation in 1965, went to the 42d Ranger Battalion of the 21st Infantry Division.

Police Disperse Negro Teen-agers; El Dorado Tense

BY LEROY DONALD
Of the Gazette Staff

EL DORADO—About 60 stone and brick-throwing Negro teen-agers gathered in this racially tense city Thursday, but the crowd was dispersed by police using tear gas and chemical Mace.

Earlier in the day, Mayor J. L. Pesses, prompted by a rash of minor disturbances by white and Negro teen-agers, had declared a state of emergency and ordered a 9 p.m. curfew for today and Saturday.

Police Chief R. E. Pennington said a Negro youth was arrested Thursday and that he was thought to be "the ring leader."

Pennington said that the students gathered at a drive-in restaurant about a block from the all-Negro Washington High School after classes were dismissed and began throwing stones and bricks at passing cars. The students scattered when about 25 officers moved in.

The chief said the youths ignored the pleas of officers and two Negro ministers to leave. He said he gave them five minutes to disperse and that when they didn't, police moved in.

"I told them we didn't want to hurt them, that we were just there to see that nobody got hurt," Pennington said.

The demonstration lasted about 30 minutes. The chief said the youths also threw stones at police cars.

The incident stemmed from last Friday's acquittal of Allen Smith, 17, of El Dorado, one of two white youths charged with first-degree murder in the shotgun slaying of Larry Wainwright, 19, an El Dorado Negro.

An all-male, all-white jury deliberated about two hours after a five-day trial before finding Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Smith, innocent of the September 30, 1967, shooting. Wainwright was slain as he walked along a street in a predominately Negro community on the north side of El Dorado. Eric Armour, 17, of El Dorado, son of Mrs. Dixie Armour, also is charged in the slaying. He has not been tried.

Verdict Protested In March Sunday

About 350 Negroes marched peacefully Sunday, and prayed and sang in front of the Union County Courthouse to protest the verdict.

Chief Pennington also said that two white youths were arrested Wednesday for going to Washington High School and "doing some reckless driving."

The chief said the police and city officials were talking with the Negro community.

"We are doing a lot of talking and trying to get to them, trying to settle this peacefully," he said.

Officials said that the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had not sanctioned the demonstration and that no organization seemed to be involved although some of the teen-agers were chanting, "Black power, black power."

Officials said that Jake Dorton, president of the NAACP here, and school officials appeared before the Washington High student body Thursday and told the students to "go home and stay home."

The local chapter of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations also is working to ease the tense situation.

E. Dorado police are wearing white riot helmets carrying Mace on their belts and carrying long sticks. Pennington said no one, neither demonstrators nor police, had been hit.

"It's just little spasmodic incidents," Pennington said. "We want to work with them, we

(See TENSION on Page 2A.)

comings to him but that they would not be made public, at least now.

Murton, however, said that the Board had only mentioned some "nebulous" problems.

The Board announced its decision at a formal meeting that lasted about a minute after a closed meeting of almost two hours.

Newsmen were notified about 4 p.m. that the Board would meet at 6:30. Reliable administration sources had said that Murton probably would be fired.

Governor Rockefeller apparently was not satisfied with the situation following a Wednesday night meeting of the Board, after which Murton's future with the prison system had seemed to hinge on his ability to work under a new commissioner of correction.

Mr. Rockefeller apparently wanted the status of Murton's future settled immediately. He wrote a letter to the Board Monday in which he said that Murton's continuation with the prison system was not in the best interest of the state.

Conley Tells Role Of the Governor

The governor could not be reached for comment Thursday night, but Bill Conley, his press aide, said that Mr. Rockefeller had not communicated with Board members Thursday—either orally, by written message, or by messenger—asking them to fire Murton.

"The governor did write a letter supportive of Urban for the position, and it was delivered to the Board Thursday," Conley said.

Haley disclosed Thursday that he had talked to Mr. Rockefeller Wednesday night after that meeting and told the governor then that the Board planned to fire Murton. "He was not displeased," Haley said.

Haley said that the Board had decided Wednesday night to fire Murton but didn't make it final then because no arrangements had been made for a successor.

Murton said that the Board decided against making the dismissal effective Wednesday night because of a petition signed by more than a thousand inmates that was presented to the Board during its meeting and because the inmates were tense. He said the Board then had asked for his view of the inmates' mood.

Inmates 'Tense,' Murton Reports

Murton described the situation among inmates as "tense" as a result of his dismissal. While Haley and the other Board members were conducting a news conference, Murton handed them an order he had sent out earlier in the day transferring 23 trusties from Cummins to Tucker. They were inmates that Murton brought with him from Tucker to secure the Cummins unit when he became superintendent January 1.

Murton said he had written the order contingent on his removal as superintendent. He said, however, that as the Board met and after he was dismissed officially, a bus carrying the men back to Tucker was stopped at the gate at Cummins.

"These men laid their lives on the line to help me," Murton said. "Their lives are in danger.

(See MURTON on Page 1A.)

ıs Sales Rise Alarmingly; ls for 'Return to Sanity'

weeks ago the city's police and fire departments were placed on a full stand-by when a suburban police force received a letter saying that black power extremists had organized a disturbance that was to involve stealing cars and burning them on the major expressways.

The letter also said that homes were to be burned in several all-white suburbs as well as some stores in the downtown section. There were no incidents during the period of the alert.

"Victimized by rumors, the citizens of Detroit—both Negro and white—are arming themselves in unprecedented numbers," Cavanagh said. "And, in the suburbs surrounding Detroit, gun sales have also soared."

The Detroit police said Thursday that it had registered 2,511 hand guns in the first two months of the year, more than twice the number for the same two months last year. Gun permits issued in the seven months since the rioting totaled 7,422, compared to 6,022 in all of 1966. Rifles and shotguns do not have to be registered.

"The continuing spiral of gun purchases by people in this area is a most serious threat to the public safety and to the maintenance of peace in our community," the mayor said.

Cavanagh said "wildly irresponsible rumors" had been spread by commentators "whose credibility in normal circumstances would be immediately discounted.

"Without newspapers in this city, these rumors have been spread further by word of mouth until they have taken on the aspect of truth and a basis for action." Detroits two newspapers were struck 114 days ago by the Teamsters.

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Warsaw Pact Summit Ends

SOFIA, Bulgaria (UPI) — A secret two-day summit conference of the Warsaw Pact nations ended Thursday night without clues to whether it had smoothed over conflicts within the Communist alliance.

Officials said a communique summarizing the work of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Council would be issued today.

The communique is expected to shed little light on the positions taken by the Soviet Union and its six East European partners on the points known to be troubling their alliance.

All signs indicated that the Russians and their supporters had avoided a showdown with Romania, the Pact's increasingly independent member.

There appeared to have been agreement in advance that Romania would not duplicate the walkout it made from last week's conference of 66 Communist parties in Budapest, provided Romania's foes did not attempt to force it to retract dissident views.

Observers said the agreement was possible because the Russians and their allies want to maintain a façade of unity for the Pact — the Communist equivalent of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — while the Romanians prefer not to risk isolation from the rest of the Red bloc.

Brazil Labor Ties Must Be Approved

BRASILIA (AP) — Brazilian labor unions are forbidden in a decree signed Thursday by President Arthur da Costa e Silva to affiliate with international labor organizations without prior government approval.

Arkansas Gazette.

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Showers Expected Over State

Cloudiness varied over the state Thursday but temperatures were warm. The Weather Bureau said the clouds and southerly winds would bring showers to the state today and Saturday.

The southerly winds are also keeping the warmer temperatures in Arkansas and they are to continue at least through Saturday.

The Weather Bureau's radar indicated some scattered light showers in western Arkansas Thursday morning. Early morning lows Thursday ranged from 21 at Gilbert in Searcy County to the low 40s in the Southwest. Texarkana had an overnight low of 43. Midafternoon readings were mostly in the 50s and mid 60s.

The high at Little Rock Thursday was 61 and the low was 30, compared with 54 and 25 a year ago. The record high for March 7 is 85 in 1911 and the record low is 14 in 1943.

Bill Approved To Let Police Shoot More

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — The New York state legislature has approved a measure to expand the authority of police and householders to shoot at criminal suspects or intruders.

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller is expected to sign the bipartisan measure, which was passed overwhelmingly Tuesday despite some strong opposition.

The opposition came from Democrats representing Negro and Puerto Rican constituents. The legislators expressed concern that police would deal harshly with minority-group citizens.

Assemblyman Charles B. Rangel of Manhattan said enactment of the measure could contribute to racial tensions and violence in New York city.

Proponents argued that policemen needed to be assured they could enforce laws.

The bill would permit a policeman to shoot to kill if he believed a suspect had used or was going to use any kind of force. Similarly, the occupant of private or commercial premises could shoot to repel any criminal intruder.

Tension

(Continued from Page 1.)

don't want to work against them. We want everybody to stop throwing rocks and bottles and commiting vandalism."

Chief Pennington, who described the situation as "real tense," said he believed the curfew was warranted because since Monday police have been investigating numerous incidents of bottle and brick throwing.

Wednesday night, he said, molotov cocktails were thrown at two businesses, but no damage was reported.

Reserve Policemen Called Into Service

The chief said about 60 regular and reserve policemen had been called into service. He said they had the assistance of the Union County sheriff's office and State Police troopers.

Mayor Pesses said he ordered the curfew as a matter of "preventive medicine — that may stop any further trouble we might have."

He said the tense situation had existed in the city since the slaying.

"We were able to form a biracial committee right after it happened and up until now it was able to keep the tenseness to a minimum," the mayor said.

He said police were called to break up a group of 40 to 50 Negro teen-agers Wednesday night and that one person was arrested after using profanity and refusing to leave.

Thursday night, while policemen were unloading new cases of tear gas canisters at the police department located in the City Hall, Negro leaders appeared before a regular session of the City Council meeting at the other end of the building.

The Negroes led by Rev. Thaddeus Payne, pastor of the Evergreen Baptist Church, asked the Council and Mayor Pesses to pull out the police cars from the Negro area. Mr. Payne said they tend to excite "the children."

Mayor Pesses and Chief Pennington seemed to think a few of the cars could be recalled but not all of them.

The mayor said after the Council meeting that he and Mr. Payne "and anybody else" would meet this morning to thresh out the situation.

The minister said that several hundred Negroes met Thursday night in efforts to ease the tension.

Two more young Negro boys were arrested later in the night at Union Memorial Hospital, which is on the edge of a Negro section of town for allegedly smashing windows and slashing tires of several cars at the hospital.

Mr. Payne and Mayor Pesses both said there was talk of another march Sunday. Mr. Payne claims that this march would have the backing of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said another group of about four or five Negroes stopped a car about 4 p.m. Wednesday and attempted to pull the driver, a white man, out. Pesses said the man was able to get away.

Curfew a Shock, Mayor Declares

"We have shocked the community [by the curfew]" Mayor Pesses said. "It wasn't done on the spur of the moment. I thought about this for some time. I just thought it was time for some real serious action and I took it."

In a called press conference Thursday morning, the mayor announced the curfew. He said that all businesses would close at 9 p.m. today and Saturday and that no persons under 21 would be allowed on the street after 9 p.m. The curfew will end at 6 a.m. the next morning.

The penalty for violation of the curfew is a fine of not more than $500 or a jail sentence not to exceed a year, or both.

The City Council passed an ordinance last September giving the mayor authority to call a 48-hour curfew at his discretion. The ordinance was one suggested by the Arkansas Municipal League in the wake of racial rioting in cities across the nation last summer.

In declaring the emergency, the mayor cited stone and bottle throwing, harassment of school buses by both Negroes and whites, and the Molotov cocktails.

Chief Pennington said most of the trouble had come from Negro teen-agers.

He said that most Negroes in the city didn't sanction the actions of the younger Negroes.

"We're going to stand our ground," he said.

UN Building Offered For Vietnam Talks

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — A UN spokesman said Thursday that Secretary General U Thant had offered use of the United Nations building in Geneva for a peace conference on Vietnam.

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Ark. - QUARTERLY REPORT

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

8 January 1968

QUARTERLY REPORT
To
The Southern Regional Council
October - December, 1967

Services to Local Affiliates.

A. The first half of October was devoted to preparation for the Local Affiliate Workshop which was held on October 14, at Pine Bluff. (Enclosed are copies of the summary of the Workshop.) We felt that it was a worthwhile effort. The workshop pointed out the great need for future meetings of this type. In connection with our work with affiliates, the staff revised our "Handbook for Local Councils on Human Relations."

B. In an effort to verify our belief that there is a critical shortage of textbooks and supplies in Arkansas' predominantly Negro schools, the staff distributed a questionnaire to local councils and to Negro principals attending the Arkansas Association of School Administrators (Negro) convention. As of the end of the fourth quarter, we have not received replies. We plan to follow up with a second mailing.

C. Considerable assistance has been given to the Housing Committee of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations during this quarter. Assistance included technical information, relevant contacts in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, strategy advice, and continual encouragement and support. The NLR Council had made every effort to bring the needs of the Urban Renewal community to the attention of the NLR Urban Renewal Agency. Their efforts were partially rewarded when HUD notified North Little Rock that the Metroplan Area Planning Commission would no longer be considered a "citizens advisory group;" and when HUD blocked a normally routine change proposed by North Little Rock

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A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

after the protest of a group of citizens led by W. D. Goldsby, Chairman of the NLR Council Housing Committee. (See enclosures.)

D. In December the Executive Director met with the Pine Bluff Council on Human Relations. Their chairman is leaving the state, and the ACHR staff had hoped that a new chairman might revitalize our potentially most active affiliate. The Director felt that a concentrated effort should be made to move this group toward programming. He plans to encourage those individuals who wish to work on specific projects to assume the leadership role.

Staff Activities.

A. Executive Director.

On October 5 the Director addressed a luncheon meeting of the Camden Kiwana Club. (The recently organized Ouachita County Council on Human Relations is located in Camden.) At the invitation of the Presbyterian Church, U.S. the Director attended the Church and Society Conference in Detroit, October 22-26. He was also the luncheon speaker at the Florida Council on Human Relations annual meeting on October 20. On December 6 the Director spoke at a meeting of the Foster High School PTA (Negro), Lewisville. He hopes that this active organization may develop into a nucleus for a Lafayette county affiliate. On December 14 he spoke to a philosophy class at Hendrix College, Conway, on the subject of race relations. In connection with his activities on the Higher Education Subcommittee, the Director attended a conference of the Governor's Citizens Advisory Committee on December 15. The Director and Howard Himmelbaum met with the mayor of the recently incorporated, all-Negro community of Menefee in order to exchange ideas for the improvement of that town. The community plans to encourage the immigration of dislocated families from eastern and southern Arkansas.

B. Administrative Assistant.

The Administrative Assistant worked on the revision of the local council handbook and with the North Little Rock Council in their dealings with the Urban Renewal Agency. She represented the ACHR at the state O.E.O. training institute and discussed the human relations aspect of working with the poverty program; she also gave information concerning the needed involvement of local CAP agencies in the planning of their school district's 89-10 program. She also continued her work in education with the Education Committee of the Governor's Council on Human Resources by assisting in studies of the drop-out problem in Arkansas and of several successful projects dealing with this problem; and with the 89-10 Advisory Committee of the Little Rock School District. With added experience she

hopes to make a study of several substandard Arkansas school districts for the ACHR in order to focus the attention of its members on the problems of education.

C. Welfare Project. (See enclosure.)

Organizing Activities.

A. On October 11 the Director met with a white Episcopalian minister and a Negro funeral home director in Helena to discuss the possibility of forming a local council. The minister, who as an individual is vitally concerned, expressed his discouragement at the reaction of his congregation. The gulf between the two communities in this eastern Arkansas town is very wide.

B. On October 26 Dr. W.H. Townsend, ACHR Board member, and Howard Himmelbaum met with a small group of citizens in Hot Springs. The majority of those attending were ministers, several white Presbyterian and Methodist ministers and a Negro Methodist minister. Others included a number of people long affiliated, as individuals, with the ACHR. The prime problem in this community is the control of Hot Springs by the gambling element. The prevalent mood is one of discouragement in the face of a challenge to change or at least improve race relations within this context.

The Director sees the need for almost continual encouragement and "pushing" in these two communities and for a search for key persons who are willing to take a positive stand. Hot Springs is especially difficult since it seems to lack a sense of community; work here needs to be done in the Negro community.

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Terminal Equality

Elijah Coleman, executive director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, has reminded all of us that Arkansas operates its prison system not only by the concepts of penology more suited to the 19th century, but also in obeisance to the discredited doctrine of racial separation.

After a recent visit to Tucker Prison Farm, Mr. Coleman found that the only Negro prisoners assigned to Tucker are those on Death Row, where they sit equally with one white inmate. The rest of Tucker's operation, which is separate from Death Row, is lily white. Cummins Prison Farm, the state's larger penal institution, has both white and Negro prisoners.

What principally concerns Mr. Coleman is that the youthful or first-offender Negro prisoner receives the short end of the stick as a result of the curious distribution of inmates. Tucker Prison Farm is traditionally reserved for young or first offenders and Cummins is traditionally set aside for older or repeated offenders. It works that way, however, only for whites because all Negroes, regardless of age or previous record, are sent to Cummins (except those on the Death Row, who are afforded terminal equality).

Under the system, the young and first offenders among whites receive the environmental benefits of being separated from older and more hardened criminals, and of taking advantage of what limited rehabilitation program is available for men at Tucker. By assignment to Cummins, young and first-offenders who are Negroes are denied these benefits and advantages. Certainly what small effort Arkansas makes toward prisoner rehabilitation is barely visible at the moment, but at least it is something, may soon be more, and in any event is needed as badly and deserved every bit as much by a black man as a white man.

Penal reform is one of the great unfinished—indeed hardly started—tasks of state government, in both the executive and legislative branches. Whatever penal reform legislation may be enacted in the upcoming special session ought to be accompanied by measures to desegregate immediately all facilities of the prisons.

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Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1967.

Tucker All White, Coleman Charges; Murton Cites Law

The traditional description of the Arkansas prison system is that Tucker Prison Farm is for young or first offenders and Cummins Prison Farm for older or repeated offenders. But it developed Tuesday that this description is accurate only for white convicts.

Negro convicts, regardless of age or offense, go to Cummins Prison Farm, except for those assigned to death row. Death row, where convicts await execution, is at Tucker and it holds the only Negro prisoners at Tucker.

Elijah Coleman, executive director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, made the allegation in a statement Tuesday that the two prison farms were segregated. Prison officials confirmed it.

O. E. Bishop, superintendent at Cummins, said Coleman was correct and endorsed Coleman's suggestion that all first offenders regardless of race be sent to Tucker, but commented that Thomas O. Murton, superintendent at Tucker, wouldn't like it.

Murton Says Law Forbids Integration

Murton said he approved in principle the idea of desegregation of prisons but cited an Arkansas statute requiring segregated facilities.

Coleman timed his statement to come just before a meeting of the state Penitentiary Board today at Little Rock. It is the Board's regular meeting in its role as the state Parole Board, but this time it also is supposed to decide whether Murton will be promoted when Bishop's resignation takes effect. Governor Rockefeller wants Murton who is the only professional penologist the state prison system has ever had, but a majority of the Prison Board members are on record against him. Bishop has volunteered [illegible]

In a prepared statement, Coleman noted that the white first offenders at Tucker were given additional opportunities for rehabilitation.

Tucker's inmate population numbers about 300, predominantly youthful white first offenders. The Cummins population, which includes about 790 Negroes, is about 1,600.

Coleman Cites Controversy

In his statement, Coleman noted that the state penal system had been the subject of much controversy and calls for reform in recent months.

"Much that has been written has had to do with inmates' brutality to other inmates and the inhuman punishment by prison officials and who should be the head of the state prison system," Coleman said. "While these are very worthwhile concerns, I feel that there are other concerns that have not been brought to the attention of the public . . .

"While visiting Tucker a few weeks ago, the only Negroes I found being housed at Tucker are those on Death Row. I was told by a prison official that those were the only Negro prisoners there and also that they got along well with the other inmates, including the one white man on Death Row.

"During a similar visit to the Communs Prison Farm on the next day, I talked with young Negroes who didn't seem to be dry behind the ears, who to the best of my knowledge and to the best I could find out are being housed with and in some instances supervised by life termers, some, as I understand it, who are murderers.

"I was informed by a youthful inmate that there are no Negro counselors and probably one Negro warden. While some persons might not see the relevance of this situation as stated, I feel that Negro first offenders should be given the same kind of environment and an opportunity for rehabilitation [such as it is in the Arkansas penal system] as any other first offender. I am suggesting a system for first offenders, period, and one for hardened offenders."

Bishop Disputes Views or Treatment

Bishop disputed Coleman's view of how Negro prisoners are treated at Cummins. "Their supervision is no different than that for white," he said. "We have colored guards and colored riders who supervise the work."

But he endorsed Coleman's suggestion that all first offenders be housed at Tucker. "Papa Murton ain't going to like it," Bishop said, "but I certainly feel that Negro first offenders should be at Tucker."

Murton Tells Of Statute

Murton [illegible] an Arkansas statute that [illegible] that "separate apart[illegible] shall be maintained and provided for white and Negro prisoners."

"I am in agreement in theory that youthful Negro offenders should have the same opportunity in the prison as youthful white offenders," Murton said. ". . . But the law would prohibit my putting them the same barracks as whites. It would also bring resistance from white prisoners.

"I think integration of the prison has to come, but I think it can be gradually handled in the situations where it is legal. To load a busload of Negro youngsters at Cummins and take them to Tucker would precipitate an incident."

Murton said he preferred that the Arkansas statute be challenged in the courts before making a move to integrate the prison system. "I have to comply with statutes and maintain control of the prison," he said.

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ACHR WELFARE PROJECT

6 December 1967

1. By the first of January 1968 we are to receive a $5,000 grant for our welfare project, from the Field Foundation. This grant will allow the Council to expand its work in the area of welfare education. It will now be possible to move into more areas of the state to conduct welfare education workshops.

2. On October 24, 1967 I spoke at a voter education meeting in Cotton plant, Woodruff County, Arkansas. I have recently received a written invitation from the group to return to conduct a workshop on welfare rules and regulations. On November 14, 1967 I went to a meeting in West Memphis of the Crittenden County Roundtable Council. They have asked me to return to conduct workshops. I will return there after the first of the year. There are serious welfare problems in both of these counties.
On November 28, 1967 I was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Arkansas Council on County and Community Affairs. This group consists of leaders from most of the counties in eastern and southern Arkansas. We are writing to each of the people who attended the meeting in the hope that they will invite us into their counties to conduct seminars.

3. During the past two months we have been working on more than 20 welfare complaints. We have been able to successfully help several of them at this point. Some complaints are in the appeal stages. Several of the people have not yet answered

my letter so we do not know what their status is. Each letter was answered with specific suggestions plus a mimeographed sheet, explaining their rights with regard to applying for welfare and appealing any decision that they disagreed with.

4. We are now working on the possibility of challenging in court or administratively several of the regulations in the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare manual.

   A. Man in the House Rule - we are opposed to the fact that:

      1. It can be too broadly interpreted and is therefore vague and unconstitutional.

      2. It is used as a basis for removing Negro AFDC mothers from the welfare rolls whenever they become pregnant or have an illegitimate child and is therefore discriminating in practice.

   B. Residency Requirements - We do not believe that there should be any residency requirement because said requirement restricts freedom of movement.

There are probably several other regulations that we will want to challenge. We are now in the process of beginning communications with national groups which are interested in the area of Welfare problems as well as other problems which face the indigent. Such organizations are:

1. New York University School of Law - Project on Social Welfare Law.

2. Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law at the Columbia University School of Social Work.

3. NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

4. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

5. Welfare Manual - We have completed a first draft of the four major welfare programs in the state of Arkansas.

1. Aid to the Blind (AB)

2. Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD)

3. Aid to the Aged (AA)

4. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

We are working on the sections dealing with food stamps (which should be completed in several days) medical aid, nursing homes and crippled children.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK
COUNCIL ON HUMAN
RELATIONS.

604 Locust Street
North Little Rock, Arkansas 72114
November 30, 1967

Mr. Phillip N. Brownstein,
Assistant Secretary Commissioner
Department and Urban Development
Federal Housing Administration
Washington, D. C. 20411

Dear Mr. Brownstein:

From time to time the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations, an interracial group, through its housing committee have requested of the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Agency to conform its policies to those of the Federal Urban Renewal guidelines. This has been done by letter and by appearing to the board in groups. The minority citizens of North Little Rock have and are yet being pushed around by Urban Renewal, with no voice in the program. From time to time, we have stated to them that in order to have a workable program, it must provide:

1. Equal opportunity for all of its families regardless of race or color.

2. That the local community appoint a Citizen's Advisory Committee, representative of the community in membership, and a sub-committee of this committee, or a special committee on minority housing problems. The latter's membership must include representatives of the minority population of the community.

3. The preparation of a comprehensive community plan covering land use, thorough fares, community facilities, public improvements, zoning ordinances and sub-division regulations.

4. That the community conduct neighborhood analysis developing a community-wide picture of blight when it is how intense it is - and what needs to be done about it.

5. That plans be made for the relocation of families displaced by government action.m

Since Urban Renewal affects the whole community and particularly minority group members, the importance of wide participation in the planning and execution of the entire Urban Renewal Program. As well as specific projects can not be over-emphasized.

Pursuant to 1954, legislation, H.H.F.A. set up a general requirement that cities applying for loans and grants must provide as part of their workable program, "full-fledged community wide citizen participation and support". This was not generally understood in many cities.

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On February 8, 1960, housing and home finance agency administrator, Norman P. Mason, announced that a new requirement of the workable program for community improvement could be the appointment of a citizen's advisory committee, community wide and representative in scope. He provided further for the naming in each locality of a special committee or a sub-committee on which the principal minority groups in the community must be represented. Such committees were to have as their primary function - the responsibility of working for full opportunity in housing for all groups.

H.H.F.A. has indicated that it will strictly enforce the Citizens Advisory Committee and minority committee requirements.

This Sir, has not been the case here in North Little Rock, Arkansas, the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Board and City Hall have seen fit to plan the urban renewal program without the will of its citizens, for which it serves or affects. We have no minority representation on the City Planning Commission nor the Urban Renewal Board of Directors.

Recently Case No. Rezone Case No. 282, Property Reference Lot FF Block 5 Rose Hill Subdivision owned by the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Agency, came up for rezoning from that of residential to commercial zoning. The citizens of the Rose Hill Subdivision drew up a petition against the act of rezoning the area primarily for a liquor store to be constructed. The home-owners bought in this area with the understanding that the area would remain residential. This was made known at the public hearing of the Planning Commission. The request to rezone to commercial for the purpose of building a liquor store was approved by a vote of 4 - 2.

The citizens and home owners who are living and buying in the Rose Hill Sub-division, stated that rezoning the area for a liquor store "such a commercial enterprise in the close proximity of our valuable new residences and established homes will be a nuisance on account - holdups, use of allays for objectionable traffic, late store hours, ect. - will be a threat to the lives of our children, peace, safety, dignity of our community and devaluate our property".

On Monday, November 27th, the City Council listened to the plea of the citizens against the ordinance to rezone. Later, the mayor called for a division of the council - the ordinance was voted upon unanimously to be rezoned to that of commercial (C-2). One alderman stated that the proprietor of the liquor store has been in its present location for 20 years and one block south would not make that much difference"- although the proposed liquor store will move Two and One Half (2½) blocks into the residential area. The same alderman stated that he did not like voting for the rezoning, but that he did not want to see the owner lose his business.

North Little Rock Urban Renewal has told the proprietor that he will have to be relocated, so without consultation with the home owners and citizens, they rezoned Lot FF, Block 5 from that of R-3 to C-2.

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The above is only one of many cases similar, that we have had here in this city. We are asking for help in the area of representation of the minority groups in the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Program and an investigation of the above case or rezoning ordinance.

An immediate reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

W. D. Goldsby, Chairman
Housing Committee of the
North Little Rock Council
on Human Relations

WDG/dma
cc: Mr. William W. Collins, Jr., Regional Administrator
Department of Housing and Urban Development
819 Taylor Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas

Mr. A. B. Hatcher, Jr., Assistant Regional Director
Federal Housing Authority
819 Taylor Street, Fort Worth, Texas

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12/3/67

North Little Rock

Metroplan Not Adviser, City Is Told

The Metropolitan Area Planning Commission no longer is considered a "citizens advisory group" by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Department officials recently notified North Little Rock that it can no longer list Metroplan as its citizen advisory arm in applications for recertification of the city's workable program of community development.

Cities must receive annual certification of a "workable program" to be eligible for federal aid in urban renewal, public housing and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation programs.

The new policy, which is not totally unexpected, will affect Little Rock as well.

Each year, cities participating in federal programs must submit to HUD a workable program report which spells out what the city has done during the preceding year to prevent formation of slums. The report also must indicate what the municipality is planning to do in the future. Each year the report must be updated and approved.

Failure to be certified by HUD does not affect renewal or housing programs already under way, Olen Thomas, North Little Rock's Urban Renewal Director, said Friday, but it prevents federal approval of new projects.

For several years, both Little Rock and North Little Rock have been designating Metroplan as their citizen advisory group, which is supposed to suggest new projects and to keep the local governing body informed concerning residents' attitudes. The group also is supposed to help implement new programs by soliciting public support.

Until this year, reviewing officials at HUD's Fort Worth regional office and in Washington have not objected to Metroplan's being used as the advisory group.

Length of Use Surprises Officials

Local officials say, however, that they were surprised that they were allowed to use Metroplan this long.

Recently, the recertification of North Little Rock's workable program was approved although the city was warned that a true citizens advisory committee will have to be formed before the program can be approved in 1968.

George C. Clark, an Urban Renewal official who has handled the workable program application for the last two years, said the new policy was "nothing to get alarmed about."

Metroplan Growth Is Primary Reason

He said a HUD official had told him that Metroplan's expansion into Saline County was the primary reason for the new policy.

Metroplan has been helpful with urban renewal and housing in the past, Thomas said, and it will continue to be an important adviser in those programs. But now, he said, the cities will have to have a new committee, made up of local people including those from minority races, involved in community development.

Clark suggested that Mayor Laman may appoint the presidents of the city's civic clubs to the committee.

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12/29/67

Residents Object to Liquor Store, Take Complaint to HUD, Win Delay

By LES SEAGO
Of the Gazette Staff

The movement of a liquor store 290 feet south of its present location in the Military Heights Urban Renewal area has been blocked by a group of residents who complained to federal officials that their objections had fallen on deaf ears at the local level.

Because of the objections, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has withheld approval of what could have been a routine change in the North Little Rock Urban Renewal Agency's plan for Military Heights.

The dispute is over the Hub Liquor Store at Twenty-second Street and Railroad Avenue, which has been there for more than 20 years. It extends into the part of Railroad Avenue that is to be widened by the Agency as part of the Urban Renewal plan.

Olen Thomas, director of the Agency, said Thursday that in the last two years he has offered Paul Probst, the store's owner, several tracts of land for relocation of his store, but that Probst had rejected all of them for one reason or another. About two months ago, Thomas offered Probst a lot 290 feet south of the store and Probst accepted. The price was about 60 cents a square foot, Thomas said.

The property was then rezoned for multi-unit residential use and this brought the matter into the Planning Commission. When the rezoning of the lot was proposed, W. D. Goldsby, a Negro who is a counselor for the Pulaski County Economic Opportunity Agency, protested on behalf of a number of families in the neighborhood.

He presented a petition with the names of members of 23 families to the Commission. He declared that the residents objected to the movement of the store because it would be too close to their homes.

Goldsby, a former professor at Shorter College, is chairman of the housing subcommittee of the North Little Rock Council on Human Relations. He has been active in seeking more representation for Negroes on city boards and commissions.

The Planning Commission heard Goldsby's objections, but voted to rezone the property anyway. Shortly thereafter, the City Council approved an ordinance making the rezoning a matter of law.

The Military Heights area around the liquor store contains a number of new or drastically remodeled and rehabilitated homes along newly paved streets, several of which end in culs-de-sac just short of Railroad Avenue. The proposed new site of the liquor store is adjacent to a generator shop, which moved into a new building several months ago. The store, if allowed to move, would face Railroad Avenue and would be closer to some homes on the side streets, but farther away from many others that have been built around its present location.

Goldsby said Thursday that his group, which included a number of white families, turned to the state Alcoholic Beverage Control commission in an attempt to block the move and again were unsuccessful. The petition was then sent along with a letter to officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington and Fort Worth.

HUD officials delayed approval of the change in the renewal plan for Military Heights incorporating the moving of the liquor store. Without federal approval of the change the local agency cannot sell the property to Probst.

Urban Renewal officials say that such changes in renewal plans are made as a matter of routine as the need for land for different purposes changes. Usually, the federal agency also routinely approves the changes.

Thomas, who has had differences with Goldsby and other Negro leaders in the past, seemed somewhat irritated by their action late this week. Thomas is known to oppose the sale of liquor anywhere, but Thursday he declared that in Probst's case he was bound by federal regulations to provide a relocation site for the store because the local agency must purchase his present location.

Goldsby, who lives at 412 West Twenty-first Street, contended Thursday that the rejection of his group's objections to the move was proof that Negroes or other minority representatives were needed on boards and commissions.

—Staff Photo

Liquor Store Blocked from 290-foot Move

Neighbors have blocked the move of the Hub Liquor Store from Twenty-second Street and Rairoad Avenue to a new location 290 feet to the south (arrow).

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
Fr. 6-3541

17 Nov. 1967

Executive Director: Elijah Coleman

QUESTIONNAIRE REGARDING

TEXTBOOK AND SUPPLIES

This questionnaire is designed to discover if there is a pattern of inadequate books and supplies in public schools throughout Arkansas. The name of your school and district will be kept confidential unless you indicate approval of our quoting these names in our report. (Please use the back of the paper if more room for answering is needed.)

1. Name of your school.

2. Location and school district.

3. What grades are taught?

4. If yours is a secondary school, what subjects are taught? For example, 2 classes in typing; 4 classes in biology, etc.

5. The number of children enrolled and the average pupil-teacher ratio:

6. Does your school have an elementary or high school library? Could you estimate the approximate number of books in your library?

7. Is there a complete set of textbooks for each pupil in grades 1-8? If not, please describe the shortage. For example, grade 1, 35 pupils, 19 books.

8. Through efforts by the parents and school, do the children have adequate supplies, such as writing paper, pencils, crayons, etc. If not please describe the need.

9. Does your school have adequate teaching materials, such as film, projectors, science, equipment, business class equipment, phonographs, etc?

10. Has your school participated in the Title I, Public Law 89-10 program to supplement deficiencies or lacks in the area of text books and equipment?

11. Do all children in grades 9-12 have all the textbooks needed for class? If not, please give the approximate percentage of those who do not have enough books.

12. The ACHR may use the name of our school in its report: ( )YES ( )NO

October 23, 1967

TO: Participants of ACHR Local Affiliate Workshop

FROM: Staff of the ACHR.

RE: Report and Summary of Workshop.

The Local Affiliate Workshop began with a luncheon at 12 noon; the invocation was given by Rev. C. M. Kennedy, President of the Wynne Council on Human Relations.

Edwin Stanfield, Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council, gave a short talk to the group concerning the role of human relations councils. In his talk, Mr. Stanfield emphasised the double obligation of councils. First, the thrust toward justice. "There can be no compromise, no half-heartedness on the matter of justice. Civil rights are not negotiable. Economic justice is not debatable. We dare not temporize on these issues, for community in our times is not possible, except on a foundation of profound justice." The second role of the councils is to work toward communication with southern whites "And to the extent possible, divise techniques and programs" to reach white moderates. He stressed the importance of keeping in mind the goal of an integrated community. This can be worked toward, in part, by continuing to keep "doors open" and not shutting out those whose attitudes must change.

Father Walter Clancy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, opened the workshop session with a discussion on the relation between the state office of the ACHR and the local affiliate councils. Father Clancy stressed the importance of mutual cooperation between the state office and the local groups through programming and fund-raising.

Because of the probability of a cut in general funds to state councils from the Southern Regional Council, it will become increasingly vital to raise funds locally to support the operations of the state office. Facing the realities of fund raising, Father Clancy asked the affiliate representatives how they viewed the relationship between their local groups and the state office.

Several of the older affiliates, such as Conway and North Little Rock, stated that there existed a very good relation between the local group and the state office, and that they felt free to call on the ACHR for assistance, information, and materials.

However, it was felt among the more recently organized affiliates that fund-raising at this point might be detrimental to the establishment of an effective organization. Dr. Sands and Mrs. Goodloe, from Conway, related similar experiences when the Conway Council was first established. Dr. Sands said that as the local council becomes better defined and accomplishes certain goals within the community, fund-raising becomes an easier task and that memberships can then be solicited from a broader segment of the community.

One of the representatives raised the point that it is often difficult to encourage participation from the white community especially within an established organization such as a local council which is identified with the state . . Arkansas Council. Father Clancy acknowledged the problems faced by interracial efforts in many areas of Arkansas; yet he said that continued attempts to "keep doors open" should be made. However, he emphasized the need, regardless of the composition of the membership, to work on specific projects and programs.

PANEL DISCUSSION.

Elijah Coleman, Executive Director of the ACHR, presided over a panel discussion of four ACHR program areas which was followed by a question and answer period.

WELFARE.

Mrs. Carole Taylor spoke in the absence of Howard Himmelbaum, Director of the ACHR Welfare Project. She distributed material on welfare prepared by Mr. Himmelbaum. The information included the following items:

1. A list of the county welfare boards in counties where ACHR has local affiliates;
2. Some facts concerning the rules and regulations of the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare including a discussion on the importance of asking for a fair hearing by welfare recipients who feel that their rights have been denied.

She told the group that local affiliates can work in the area of welfare by conducting surveys within the community and county of the prevalent welfare needs; by accompanying recipients to welfare fair hearings; by documenting alleged discrimination, harrassment, or intimidation by the county welfare office and forwarding this information to the ACHR office and to the Commissioner of Welfare. She informed the affiliate representatives that Mr. Himmelbaum was presently writing a simplified welfare manual, containing the most important regulations taken from the present, bulky and difficult to read Department of Welfare Policy Manual. When completed, copies of the simplified manual will be distributed to the local councils so that they may hold educational seminars on welfare.

EDUCATION.

Ben Lever spoke to the representatives on the problems of education. He distributed a checklist for school desegregation and asked each affiliate to use this checklist as a means of determining the status of student and faculty integration within the local school district. He stressed the need for the local affiliate to expand its interest in the area of education into the county and to keep a close watch over small, unaccredited rural school districts. The state ACHR offices needs information concerning these districts in order to work with the state Department of Education in a mutual effort to close and consolidate them so that the children can benefit from the advantages of a larger district. Mr. Lever then spoke on the problems faced in insuring equitable and effective 89-10 programs, (Public Law 89-10, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965). He said that the staff of the state ACHR was presently working on a information sheet containing the rules and regulations for Title I of this act. This information will be passed on to local affiliates so that they might study their local district's project.

VOTER EDUCATION.

Reverend Ben Grinage, Director of the Arkansas Voter Education Project, spoke on the need for local affiliates to work in the area of registration, citizenship education, and leadership training. He said that he is anxious to work closely with the VEP chairman in each affiliate in order to plan programs in this area. He stated that efforts should be made to educate the public on the advantages of voting machines in each affiliate county. He told of plans of the Arkansas VEP to hold a workshop on school board elections, inviting successful and potential candidates, prior to the March, 1968 elections. Reverend Grinage suggested that work be done now through surveys and registration efforts in preparation for both the March, 1968 and general 1968 elections.

EMPLOYMENT.

Milton Oates, Executive Secretary of Opportunities Industrialization Center, spoke on the problems of employment. He cited the following facts of which all council members should be aware:

1. By 1975 one government study suggests that agriculture will no longer be the important source of employment in the Arkansas Ozarks region. If trends continue, in 1975 less than 1 in 20 of the farm labor force will be engaged in agricultural work. Unless change is made, Arkansas will become a slowly declining reservoir furnishing the vigorous young to the rest of the nation.

2. It appears that many young people of today and the next few years can expect to be at least partially unemployed during the first ten years they are in the labor force. This period could be even longer if they do not seek to become better qualified through more schooling or other training. Twenty-nine percent, or 7.5 million, of today's young people in the labor force are expected dropouts during the 1960's. They face occupational disfranchisement. Many will have to look forward to only mediocre jobs and spells of unemployment.

3. By 1970 no more unskilled workers will be needed than we had in 1960, and we will actually need 20% fewer people in farm work as an occupation, both operators and hired labor.

Mr. Oates urged the affiliates to familiarize themselves with the many existing programs set up to alleviate employment problems, such as the augmentation of the Human Resources Development Program in the Employment Security Division. In the area of education he cited the fact that in Arkansas over a million dollars was returned to the federal government last year in adult basic education and manpower training funds. These funds were returned because the MDTA programs were unable to get members of the disadvantaged population to participate. The kinds and numbers of these various programs must be made known throughout our state so that maximum use and participation can be effected.

IN SUMMARY.

Mr. Coleman stated that from the questions asked by affiliate representatives it was evident that the workshop could have gone on longer than the scheduled time. He urged local groups to write to the state office concerning community problems and suggested that affiliates let the office know of their activities for inclusion in the newspaper.

The primary function of the state office is to provide information and program suggestions so that each local group may be more effective within their own community. He hoped that the workshop would result in a closer working relation between the state ACHR and each affiliate.

From the Desk of . . .

ELIJAH COLEMAN

FOURTH QUARTERLY REPORT ENCLOSURES

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

LITTLE ROCK COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Vol. I No. 1 NEWSLETTER July 2, 1968

From: the President (temporary)

This letter has two purposes: 1) to announce the next meeting of the LRCHR with the election of officers; and 2) to give you a progress report on our action committees.

On July 9 the LRCHR will hold its fourth meeting at 7:30 at Dunbar Recreation Center, 16th and Chester. Our guest speaker will be Mr. Jerry Perrin, Special Consultant for Human Relations to the Little Rock School System. There will be a discussion period following his presentation. We will elect officers for the next year. The nominating committee has nominated the following slate:

Pres. Rev Fred F. Campbell
V. Pres. Rev. John L Phillips
Sec. Mrs Marian Williams
Treas. Mrs. Steve McDonald

I strongly urge you to come and feel free to bring anyone who would be interested.

PROGRESS REPORT

LRCHR is composed of six action committees. These committees are composed of you the members and accomplish as much as you are willing to accomplish. Every committee needs strengthening by concerned people expending effort. Each committee is moving at its own pace determined by the projects with which it is concerned and the time available to its volunteers.

Housing: This committee has adopted the thesis that inadequate housing has a higher priority than open housing at this time in LR, therefore its projects are aimed in this direction. The present committee members are becoming familiar with existing local laws, housing codes, Health and Sanitation Dept. policy and Federal Housing acts, and rehabilitation financing regulations. The goal is to up grade present sub standard housing and provide adequate respectable housing for all people. This will be accomplished by summarizing, simplifying and distributing this information; working to enforce the present codes and laws; and helping people find better housing when this is needed. Step one of gathering the information and making contact with local key people is well underway.

Community Co-ordination: This committee is concerned to improve human relations in LR by improving co-ordination between various existing groups in the city. To do this the Committee has compiled a list of over sixty groups and written them a letter asking them what their purposes are and what present projects they are engaged in. The letter has been folowed by a telephone survey. The information gained will beprinted and sent out to the groups. Then we plan to match needs with ability where appropriate. We are also exploring the need for a

community council of groups in the city to facilitate a concerted effort to work on human relations in LR.

The welfare Committee project is to distribute a simplified welfare manual and information concerning the rights people have within our present welfare system. The information has been compiled by Howard Himmelbaum and he is training the committee members to conduct seminars in the problems of welfare. June 23 was the first training session involving out side people. The seminars will also be used to dollect information about abuses of the law which may eventually lead to a challenge in court or thru negotiation or new laws.

The Education Committee is laying plans to organize and support HR groups in Little Rock High Schools and Jr. High Schools starting in t the fall.

The Employment Committee has held special meetings, however due to complex schedules I have not gotten the details of the projects planned and underway at press time.

Remember 9 July to hear Mr. Perrin, 7:30 pm. Dunbar Center.

Sincerely

Fred Campbell

Fred F. Campbell

PS. Our August meeting will be Aug. 13 at Dunbar, watch the news paper and listen to KALO for details.

Ark.-Q. REPORTS

QUARTERLY REPORT
TO
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
APRIL - JUNE, 1968

REPORT FROM LOCAL AFFILIATES

Since the last quarterly report of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations there have been two local affiliates added to the 10 local councils reported at that time. The ACHR now has a total of 12 local affiliates with Little Rock and Batesville being the latest additions. (See news clippings)

LITTLE ROCK

The Little Rock Council on Human Relations organized around the following working committees: (1) Housing; (2) Welfare; (3) Voter Education; (4) Education; (5) Community Co-ordination; and (6) Employment. These committees will coordinate their efforts with other biracial groups in the Little Rock area. (See Little Rock Council's newsletter)

BATESVILLE

The Batesville Council on Human Relations has taken as its first project that of getting Negroes placed in jobs in the various industries in Batesville. While there are but a few Negroes in this area almost none of them can be found in but the most menial jobs.

The Batesville Council is now in the process of conducting a manpower survey of that city and county to determine which individuals are available for employment and who would be available for upgrading in their present employment. (See news item on Batesville's Council)

OUACHITA COUNCIL

While we do not have many State memberships from the Ouachita Council, it is one of our most active affiliates. Because we fear we might omit some of this council's activities, we are enclosing a copy of their report to the Arkansas Council.

JONESBORO

The Jonesboro Council has increased its membership from 11 members to 101 members. It is the feeling of this office that this upsurge in membership has been due largely to the excellent programing of their various working committees. Through the program committees they have had the Panel of American Women, Welfare Workshop, and a Voter Education Workshop. Another activity that is of particular interest to the State office is the sponsorship of a "Babe Ruth" baseball team by the Jonesboro Council on Human Relations. (See note from Jonesboro concerning this team.)

HOT SPRINGS

The Hot Springs Council on Human Relations is presently concentrating on the areas of Voter Education and Employment. It appears that some progress has been made in the area of employment after biracial conferences with several industries in that city.

ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH ACHR

WELFARE

The ACHR Welfare Project consultant, Howard Himmelbaum, has been conducting welfare workshops for local affiliates and other groups throughout the State. There has been a total of four such workshops held in the following communities: El Dorado, Forrest City and Little Rock.

While these workshops have been designed toward informing the community as to the rights and responsibilities of the welfare recipients, it is designed to educate the more affluent community about the problems involved in the entire welfare system.

DIRECTORS ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The two tragedies that occurred in the nation this year, the deaths of Dr. King and Senator Kennedy, seem to have created a new awareness of people in the communities for better human relations. The director and staff have had a total of eighteen requests since our last report to speak with local groups throughout the State. These requests have come from church, civic, student and college groups who have heretofore heard little from the black community.

Several Presbyterian churches, which are presently involved in a series of studies of the crisis in the nation, have requested and received speakers from the staff and membership of ACHR.

Student groups at the University of Arkansas, Arkansas State College and Hendrix College in Conway, and Little Rock University have also received our speakers.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. Perlesta Hollingsworth, a law student from the University of Arkansas is presently preparing a research report on the faculty rate of desegregation in the Arkansas public schools. Mr. Hollingsworth was assigned to our organization by the Law Students Civil Rights Research Center in New York.

Mr. Hollingsworth investigated the employment discrimination of National Rejectors located in Hot Springs. As a result of this investigation this company has hired a substantial number of minority people in comparable positions that whites are holding.

2. The director of ACHR is organizing student human relations groups in the various colleges and schools in Arkansas. There are three such groups now in operation. These groups are located at Little Rock University, Hendrix and Arkansas State College at Conway. (See news item and letter on Hendrix group)

The Director of ACHR was one of four individuals from Arkansas appearing before the Secretary of Agriculture and the Advisory Committee on Civil Rights June 17 and 18 in Memphis. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss problems involving the administering of federal agriculture programs on the local level. (Copy of letter enclosed)

13, 1968.

—Staff Photo

Human Relations Council Officers

Rev. Fred F. Campbell (standing), pastor of the Unitarian Universalist Church at 1818 Reservoir Road, has been elected president of the Little Rock Chapter of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, of which he formerly was temporary president. Other officers (from left) are Rev. John L. Phillips, vice president; Mrs. Steve McDonald, secretary; and Mrs. Marion Williams, treasurer. The Chapter is an affiliate of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, of which Rabbi E. B. Polnick of Little Rock is chairman.

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ARKANSAS COLLEGE

BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS

72501

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION

PHONE
RIverside 3-5225

June 24, 1968

Mr. Elijah Coleman
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Mr. Coleman:

Thank you for your kind words in your letter of the 18th. I hope we can accomplish something in the future in the area of race relations in Batesville, although it looks to me like a slow, tedious process is in store for us. We do appreciate your meeting with us very much, and we look forward to dealing with you more in the future.

We had another good meeting this past Sunday, and will meet again in two more weeks--July 7. We will keep your office informed of our activities.

I am enclosing the list of our membership which you requested. Also I have included a copy of the fine article which appeared in the local paper the Tuesday following your visit with us. Guess our reporter is really on the ball!

Rev. Bill Holshouser has requested a copy of our members names and addresses also, so I am sending him one in this same mail.

Thank you again for your cooperation and help.

Sincerely,

C. Fitzhugh Spragins
7 Alta Vista Drive
Batesville, Arkansas 72501

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ArkGaz. 6/5/68

State's Rate of Faculty Desegregation Is Studied

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is conducting a statewide study to find out why faculty desegregation is not keeping pace with student desegregation in the public schools.

Hilah Coleman, executive director of the Council, said the Council would survey every school district in the state where there has been a measurable degree of student desegregation to see if the rate of faculty integration was similar.

Coleman said the survey probably would be completed by late July.

"We've had some general complaints about faculty integration in the state," Coleman said. "Most of the school boards tell us the difficulty is in getting white teachers who are willing to teach in predominantly Negro schools. What we're trying to find out is whether that's really the case, or if these school boards are just dragging their feet."

Coleman said the study also would look into local situations whereby Negro teachers have been displaced by desegregation.

In the May issue of the Council newsletter, Coleman commented in an article about the hesitancy of white teachers to take jobs in predominantly Negro schools and attributed the critical lack mainly to a lack of training on the part of the teachers rather than to racism.

In talking to prospective teachers, Coleman said in the article, he found that many white college students wished to teach in Negro schools but were doubtful of their own qualifications. "Their domestic education has not prepared them for what they will say, perhaps different from themselves, and have they been adequately prepared in college to meet the meaningful contact with their challenges of a new situation," the article said.

Coleman suggested in the article that colleges could help solve the problem by offering courses in minority history and by setting up situations that would permit open discussion and dialogue across racial and economic lines."

The article also said that local school boards should take more care in hiring white teachers for Negro schools and that school districts should make use of available federal funds to train teachers who will be working with Negro children.

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HENDRIX COLLEGE

CONWAY, ARKANSAS 72032

May 27, 1968

Mr. Elijah Coleman
4910 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Elijah,

Just a belated note to thank you for the very good job you did the other day in my class. I know it must have been a long drag for you by the time you had met with the three groups here in Conway but I think it did a lot of good. The Hendrix group has begun to organize its committees and we even started a little voter registration. I think they will be in good shape when fall resumes.

Enclosed is an article from our campus newspaper which I think you will find interesting. It was written by one of the students in my class who is to be the editor of the paper for next year.

In a few weeks the business office will be sending a small check toward your travel expenses. It is, of course, not even adequate for that much less expressing what you really did for us here, but it is what I can wrange out of the department and it may help some.

Thanks a lot for coming.

Sincerely

Bob

Robert W. Goodloe, Jr.

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Editorial
Ark. Gazette

Equality's Crusaders

A decade ago the Urban League and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations faced formidable obstacles in Little Rock and the state, for they were widely regarded as pretty far out, if not downright radical, organizations. The poor League was even dropped from the United Fund for a while in a misguided move to appease segregationists and protect other service organizations from rampant racism.

Today the League and the Council are still doing business at the same stand and in the same way, essentially, but are experiencing a public acceptance they never had before. Their views, or at least their methods and purposes, have been taken over by the white establishment for the most practical of reasons, such has been the pressure of the Negro revolution. Indeed the Urban League and the Council may have to start worrying about restiveness among old hands who have secretly enjoyed their individuality and now find themselves uncomfortable in the thrall of orthodoxy.

However public attitudes have changed, the Urban League and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations are still engaged in the same campaigns to give Negroes equality of opportunity. The Urban League, as a celebrated national organization directed by the esteemed Whitney Young, is better known than

ay, May 25, 1968.

the Council but each has its own techniques and specialties and advocates. Both are currently engaged in membership campaigns and, heaven knows, there is more than enough work for both organizations and, for that matter, a dozen more with similar ideals and purposes.

If the basic objectives of these equality crusaders is unchanging, their points of emphasis and their priorities develop from year to year. In a staff report made this year to the Arkansas Council, for example, the group's attention was directed to the calendar: The Council was reminded how late it is for talk of "dialogue" and "communications" between the races, after the fashion of the last decade.

It is in truth far past time for simple dialogue. Rather it is a time for action, especially in education and jobs and housing, and in this quest for equality the Urban League and the Arkansas Council on Human Relations deserve the help and the support of us all.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Director of Arkansas Human Relations Assists in Planning of Hendrix Group

After speaking to Dr. Goodloe's Introduction to Christianity class Tuesday, Elijah Coleman, Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, met with a group of Hendrix students interested in initiating a council on the campus.

In his talk, Coleman, a Negro, emphasized that in America concentration has been geared to things instead of people. "If there is a Negro revolt in this country, it will be because they are disgusted with the white value system," he said.

He declared that today's problems involve human beings, whether they be white or black. "No white man has ever paid with his life for the atrocities dealt to Negroes in this country," he alleged.

Police brutality and job discrimination are the most glaring indignities in the eyes of the modern Negro in the United States, according to Coleman. He illustrated his point with the example of almost total white employment in the Watts ghetto in Los Angeles and added that the "Burn, Baby, Burn" slogan resulted from Negro frustration there. "Many think if there's going to be any immediate change, it must be done by violence" the human equality leader stated.

He admitted his belief that Black Power advocates are becoming stronger than humane equality groups, and then turned to his views on education. "I call an integrated education a quality education," he said. "If people are going to deal with problems today, they must learn to live with other people."

Coleman indicated that there isn't anything more Congress can do now, for now a changing of attitudes is imperative. Here he insisted that the church and young people must shoulder this burden, and added, "If this country has any hope, it will be because of you young people."

In concluding, he asserted, "For a long time, Negroes and white people have been playing a game called 'Let's Fool Each Other.' It's time we get to really know each each other."

The goal of the Council is to improve human relations by working to secure equal opportunity for all people. A pilot Hendrix group, headed temporarily by Rick Sterne, will hold an organizational meeting Monday at 6:30 p.m. in the Hulen Ballroom.

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Human Relations Council Formed

The Batesville Council on Human Relations was organized by 16 persons meeting Sunday afternoon with Elijah Coleman, executive director of teh Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

The ACHR seeks improved human relations by working for all people and is presently working in five areas: education, voter education and registration, employment, welfare and housing.

The Batesville council is one of 12 affiliates, with others being located in Conway, El Dorado, Fayetteville, Forrest City, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, Little Rock, North Little Rock, Ouachita County, Pine Bluff and Wynne.

At the organizational meeting of the Batesville Council on Human Relations, Dr. Fitzhugh Spragins was elected chairman and Savoy Montgomery was elected co-chairman. Other officers elected were Mrs. Johnnie C. Murchison, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. James Gillaspy, corresponding-secretary; and Mrs. Dick Kinsar, reporter.

Ron Murchison was elected to represent the Batesville affiliate on the Board of Directors of the Arkansas Council of Human Relations.

Persons who are interested in interracial dialogue and in working for equal opportunity for all citizens are invited to attend the next meeting which will be held at 4 p. m. Sunday, June 23, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. James M. Gregory, 649 College St.

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Report prepared May 23rd

Ouachita Council on Human Relations

Camden, Arkansas 71701

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Committees: Membership, co-chaired by Mrs. G. E. Morris and J. A. Womack
Publicity and Public Relations, co-chaired by James F. Smith and Linard McCree
Education & Public Schools, co-chaired by Mrs. Cora McHenry and Gene Clemmens
Welfare & Poverty, co-chaired by Mrs. Felix Jacobs and Mrs. Donald Broach
Housing, co-chaired by Rodell Flowers and W. A. Geddie
Labor & Employment, co-chaired by Scott Roberson and Julian Streett
Voter Education, co-chaired by Mrs. Chatten Haynes and Rev. Wm. T. Keaton

MEMBERSHIP: A successful drive has been underway and is being continued which has produced a total of 123 individual memberships and 42 business and industrial firms. As a local group, seeking to establish ourselves and our goals in the community, we voted to keep dues at a lower figure than recommended by the State Council. Individual membership is $1.25 and business memberships range from $2.50 to $10.00. Membership cards have been issued, and Certificates to the business community, both bearing the quote from the Preamble: "We believe that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness should be made real in this community for all people".

Publicity and P.R.: Through the medium of the local newspaper and two local radio stations, this committee has tried to acquaint the community with the purposes of the Council. Extensive publicity was used before the general membership drive was begun and those who were the charter members did a great deal of word-of-mouth advertising and personal solicitation. As a public relations promotion, the Membership Committee mailed 360 letters to the business and industrial community in conjunction with the membership drive. We have also reported, through the newspaper, the activities of special committees which have been used in particular circumstances to investigate causes of racial unrest and to restore understanding and harmony.

Education & Public Schools: This group brought Wyley Elliott, Superintendent of Camden Schools, to speak to the Council concerning the new high school now under construction. They also initiated the idea of drawing young people into Council activities, which prompted the Board of Directors to name Franklin Kelley as chairman of a Liason With Youth Committee. Youth from the four high schools of the greater Camden area were invited to a special meeting of the Education Committee to make suggestions for summer projects. As a result, youth have attended the last two Council meetings and have expressed interest in the overall aims of the Council. They have sent representatives to the local School Board meetings and, because three of its members belong to the Camden League of Women Voters, they have had access to information from the League through its Development of Human Resources programs which concerned spending of Federal funds in the schools.

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REV. H. S. SOTTO
REV. THERRAL WILSON

Ouachita Council on Human Relations

Camden, Arkansas 71701

Welfare and Poverty: This group has met several times-once with representatives of the Welfare Dept. of Ouachita County, who were most cooperative and assured the Committee of their willingness to work with us. Since Mrs. Broach, Co-Chairman of the Committee, is school nurse for Camden school system, and former Ouachita County Health Unit nurse, she is familiar with welfare procedures and feels confident that eligible persons are receiving their benefits as provided by law. Her committee, however, is anxious to work through Negro ministers to assist in informing elderly, uninformed people who need help. Her group sponsored a Welfare and Poverty workshop on April 27th, as suggested by the State Council, which was to be conducted by Mr. Himmelbaum. Mr. Himmelbaum failed to appear but the workshop was well attended and further plans were made to bring into reality Day Care Centers, which had been recognized as a major need in the community and had been previously recommended by her Committee to the Council. Her group will continue to work with other interested groups in Camden in the establishment of Day Care Centers. In the early days of the Council, the Board of Directors issued a position paper on the work of the OEO in our community, urging that its programs be encouraged by all citizens in the interest of combating poverty. A representative from the Council serves on the CAP governing board, and the Assistant Director of CAP attends Council meetings and works with any committee which requests the assistance of their office.

Housing: This group has made a survey of low-income housing needs and reported that the present public housing program, while in the process of building new units, cannot take care of all applicants. Much private housing is inadequate and the city is in the process of marking them for destruction, but it is a difficult and slow process. Camden now enforces a standard housing code for new construction, but is reluctant to destroy occupied dwellings, even though inadequate, until there is a place for the tenant to move into. Until private money enters this field, not much can be done. An additional public housing program is in the planning stage and, hopefully, will be approved because Camden has a satisfactory record in this area. As general economic progress is made, it is hoped that more previously low-income families will be able to provide homes for themselves. A new sub-division is being opened south of Camden with very generous terms for those desiring to own homes.

Labor & Employment: This group has been active in promoting fair employment practises and has done a great deal of personal work in this direction. It assisted in the de-segregation of local medical clinic waiting rooms. It has prepared a letter to go out this week to the same business and industrial firms which received the letter from the Membership Committee, encouraging the hiring of Negroes in retail sales positions. Large numbers of Negroes are presently working in the industrial complex in East Camden, and no discriminatory practises are followed there. Actually, except for high school youth, Camden has a record low rate of unemployment at the present time.

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Ouachita Council on Human Relations

Camden, Arkansas 71701

Voter Education: This committee is engaged in securing representatives from every township in the county to aid in promoting voter registration and education. A workshop, conducted by the Camden League of Women Voters, at the invitation of this committee, was held recently in Bearden. Over 100 Negro PTA and community representatives attended and were instructed in the fundamentals of county governmental procedures and organization. Helpful material was distributed and Mr. Donald Proach, County Clerk, was present to register any unregistered voters. The committee is planning an active summer as election time nears.

Summary: While some of the work seems to proceed slowly, it is the general feeling of the Board that the community has responded favorably to the Council. The City Manager has appeared before us twice to enlist our aid in matters involving arrests, and to make full reports of incidents concerning which wild rumors had been circulated. We feel we can make a vital contribution to our community in this area, and we are hopeful of further progress in every area with which the Council is at work.

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M U T U A L B R O A D C A S T I N G S Y S T E M

KBTM BUILDING
JONESBORO, ARKANSAS

Thought you might like to see that we are getting fair notices of our meetings.

Also, see the other side listing of our "Babe Ruth" team. We are sponsoring them as JCHR team, a group formerly without a sponsor -- known as the "unnamed team". The team is made up of boys 13-15 years of age and 1/3 of the team is black.

Alan

Notice

Council To Meet

The Jonesboro Council on Human Relations will meet Thursday, July 11, 7:30 p. m. at the Jonesboro Public Library. Opie Chambers, deputy county court clerk, will speak on Voter Registration. The public is invited.

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Mr. Elijah Coleman
Executive Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Mr. Coleman:

On behalf of the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, I want to thank you for attending our recent meeting in Memphis, Tennessee.

In addition to giving us the opportunity to learn, firsthand, the problems which you and your clientele face, your contribution to the meeting gave us a much better picture of the way our programs are being administered at the local level. Thanks to your participation, the Committee generally felt the meeting was useful.

We would appreciate your bringing to our attention any matters of significance in your area involving this Department. Please feel free to contact us whenever you feel the occasion warrants.

Again, thanks for contributing to the success of our meeting.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Seabron
Chairman

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1 March 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN PHILLIPS COUNTY

Report 8 (February 16 - 17, 1967)

Case #1

This is the case of Geneva Perry, age 42, of 110 S. Washington, West Helena, Arkansas. She has four children living at home: Patricia, age 18, twelvth grade; James, age 15, 10th grade; Marvin, age 14, 9th grade; and Calvin, age 12, 7th grade.

Miss Perry is a domestic worker and receives $18 per week in wages. She has no other source of income. The grandmother of the two younger boys, Marvin and Calvin Brown, helps out by buying clothes for the two boys. Miss Perry has been to the prosecuting attorney to locate the father, but she was told, two years ago, that as long as the father is out of the state there is nothing that the attorney could do.

Her regular monthly bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 12 - $ 15.
Electricity	6 - 8
Clothing	10 - 15
Rent	20 - 25
School supplies	4
Food	45 - 55

She owes $48 on a furniture bill. It is obvious that she cannot meet every bill each month. She also has to pay $.35 each school day for Patricia's lunch because she is over 18.

Five years ago Miss Perry was receiving $76 a month welfare assistance for the children. She was taken off because the children were away for a week. The welfare worker paid a visit during this time and found that they were not at home.

During September - October, 1966 Miss Perry filled out an application for welfare assistance with the aid of Mrs. Ryder, a welfare investigator. She was told that someone would come out to see her. She has not seen anyone yet, nor has she received any correspondence from the county department of welfare.

Miss Perry and the four children live in a three room house which she describes as being in poor condition. They do not have an indoor bathroom.

Case #2

This is the case of Viola Staple, age 25, who lives at 423 W. Baldwin,

West Helena, Arkansas. She is seeking assistance for her son Jimmie Lee Staple, age 9. He is in the third grade. Miss Staple does not know the whereabouts of the boy's father.

Miss Staple has no source of income. She and her son live with her grandmother, who takes care of her bills because Miss Staple is unable to.

She applied for welfare on September 19, 1966. In October, 1966 the welfare department wrote to her informing her that she should come to the county welfare office. She was told that it would be difficult for her to get assistance because the boy was over six years of age and that she could not receive any welfare assistance because she could not locate the boy's father.

Case #3

This is the case of Mrs. Roberta Golida Grant, age 40, of 205 N. Asher, West Helena. She broke her leg in January, 1966. She was sent by the Rehabilitation Service of the State Department of Education to Memphis, on August 2, 1966 for an examination. They told her that they could find nothing wrong with her leg. She walks around with a crutch. Mrs. Grant is a widow and lives alone. She claims that she is unable to work because she does not get around very well due to her bad leg. All of her bills are met from contributions from friends and from her church, Church of God, in New Addition, West Helena.

Mrs. Grant (known to the community by her maiden name, Miss Roberta Golida) has been to the Phillips County department of public welfare three times during 1966. Each time they have verbally refused her, never giving her an application to fill out.

Case #4

This is the case of Ethel Mae Brown, age 17, of 114 McLain Alley, West Helena. She has two children, Patricia Ann Black, age 2, and William Turner, III, age 4 months. She earns $10 per week as a domestic. Her regular bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 7
Rent	4.50
Furniture	5
Food	whatever is left over
Insurance	.60 per week

It is obvious that she is unable to keep up with her bills and still feed her children. She lives alone with the two children. The house is in terrible condition. There are holes in the floors, there is no running water; there is no indoor bathroom, and no electricity. She uses oil lamps for light.

Her parents live at 114 Coranza St., West Helena. She had to move because they could not afford to take care of her and her children.

She told me that she has been going to the welfare office several times a week seeking aid, but they never filled out an application for her. The last time she went, on December 19, 1966, they told her that they could not write her up, but that she could presecute the fathers. Evidently this was the first time that they mentioned this to her. From what she has told me, it does not seem as though the welfare department has tried to help her by putting her in contact with the vocational training program.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
20 February 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
28 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Report 7 (February 10 - 12, 1967)

Forrest City, Arkansas.

Case #1

On Sunday, February 12, 1967 I spoke with Mrs. Norma Ferrell of Route 1, Box 263A, Forrest City concerning her welfare problems. I had previously spoken with Mrs. Ferrell on December 10, 1966. She applied for APTD on September 14, 1964 and was denied aid on September 25, 1964. She applied again in the spring of 1966 for APTD. She filled out an application and was notified in writing that she was denied welfare assistance. She could not recall what reasons were given for refusing her.

Her claim is that she is totally disabled. Dr. Crowley operated on her for a gynecological tumor. Both Dr. Crowley and her regular doctor, Dr. Hollis, have written that she is disabled (she stated.)

Mrs. Ferrell is 52 years old. She lives alone in a house owned by her daughter. She did not present very much information when I spoke with her on December 10, 1966. I advised her to reapply for welfare assistance and to let me know what happened.

When I saw her on February 12, 1967 she informed me that she returned to the county welfare office on January 6, 1967 and had received a welfare application. She took the application to her doctor, Dr. Hollis, who filled it out for her and sent it in to the Department of Public Welfare in St. Francis County for her. On February 10, 1967 she received a handwritten note from Mrs. Brown of the welfare department asking Mrs. Ferrell to see her on February 13, 1967. I had to return to Little Rock on February 12, so I was unable to learn the results of her interview. I informed her that I would be in touch with her when I returned to Forrest City.

When I was interviewing people in Forrest City on January 6, 1967 one lady brought in a letter from Mrs. Emma Sauls, who felt that she needed help, but was unable to meet with me on that day. Later that month I received a letter from Mrs. Sauls asking if I could help her. On February 12, 1967 I located Mrs. Sauls. The results of the interview follows.

Case #2

This is the case of Mrs. Emma Sauls of Route 2, Box 8-A, Forrest City, Arkansas. Mrs. Sauls believes that she is 60 years old. She does not have a birth certificate. Her husband deserted her in 1951. She

has not heard from her daughter, her only living relative, in two years. The last time she heard about her daughter she was in Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Mrs. Sauls has no source of income and receives no benefits. She has been unable to work because of her arthritic condition. She is unable to take care of any bills or responsibilities. She lives, rent free, in one room of a two room shack owned by Amos Taylor. He lives in the other room of the house. There are two different entrances.

Mrs. Sauls has no facilities for running water and no indoor bathroom. She has no money for wood to feed into her wood heater. The general condition of the house may be stated simply: abominable, dirty, crowded, messy, cold, unsanitary, inhuman.

Mrs. Sauls lives off what people give her or what they throw out. Mrs. Johnson, a local white woman who owns a store, gives her garbage - supposedly for her chickens (she has no chickens) - and Mrs. Sauls eats the garbage herself. (I saw the bags of garbage on her bed.)

In September of 1966 Mrs. Sauls was in the hospital because of her arthritis. While in the hospital she received some aid from the welfare department, but has received nore since. She has arthritic pains in her shins, her right hip, and her right side.

Dr. Collins of Forrest City, her doctor, prescribed pills for her pains. He will not treat her anymore because she has no money. The last time she went to see him he gave her pills, but would not examine her. He sent her to the county welfare department.

She has gone to the St. Francis County Department of Public Welfare three times since September, 1966. The last time was in October, 1966. She is afraid to return to the welfare office because Mrs. Jones (she thinks it is Mrs. Jones) the county director, humiliates her in front of her friends and neighbors. She has been told, in the presence of other people, that "she wouldn't get anything and if she kept bothering her (welfare worker) she would be sent to the state hospital."

Dr. Collins has told Mrs. Sauls that he asked the county welfare department to put Mrs. Sauls on its rolls. The welfare department told her that the doctor said she should not be on welfare. Mrs. Sauls has been notified in writing that she has been denied welfare assistance on the grounds that she is not disabled.

Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Sauls' landlord, went to the welfare department for her one day because she was sick and in bed. Mrs. Jones told him that she ought to send her to the state hospital where her daughter was. (Evidently, her daughter was in the state hospital for a period of time.)

Mrs. Sauls told me about a woman in Forrest City who blacks out periodically. She will not go to the welfare department for help so that

she can pay the doctor for treatment, because she feels that Mrs. Jones of the welfare office will not help her. I will try to locate this woman. I will also attempt to find out if this attitude is widespread.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
February 14, 1967

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
27 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY

Report 6 (February 10 - 12, 1967)

Palestine, Arkansas.

Palestine is a rural farm community, located eight miles west of Forrest City. It is typical of the farm areas in Eastern Arkansas. A large percentage of the population is Negro, and all the power is in the hands of the white community.

Very few of the Negroes own land in the Palestine area. Most of the people are unskilled day laborers or sharecroppers, whose homes are owned by white farmers. These conditions have the effect of limiting the development of Negro leadership.

These people have a difficult time receiving services from the county officials. In one case the sheriff refused to come out to investigate an automobile accident. Their difficulties with Palestine officialdom is much worse. After attending a community meeting to discuss the use of federal funds (89-10) in the school system, I am convinced that the school district is in blatant and flagrant violation of the federal school desegregation guidelines.

Many of the people in the community are receiving welfare assistance; a large number of those who are not,should be receiving aid.

Case #1

This is the case of Jack Walker, age 69, his wife, Sithe, age 67, and their four grandchildren. Their grandchildren are Geneva, age 17, tenth grade; Murline, age 14, 8th grade; William, age 11, 6th grade; Solomon, age 7, 1st grade. Mr. Walker is a sharecropper. He earned $52 for the year as his share of the cotton crop. He also receives $56 a month from social security and $42 a month from the welfare department (old age assistance). Mrs. Walker receives $43 a month from the welfare department. Their regular monthly bills are as follows:

Electricity	$ 5. - 10.
Medical	?
Furniture	?
Rent	None
School supplies	20.
Food	65. - 80

The mother of the children is deceased and the whereabouts of the father is unknown. Another granddaughter, Addie Freeman, lives with them. She is unemployed. The reason that there is insufficient financial

information above is that I could only speak to Miss Freeman; I was unable to speak with Mr. or Mrs. Walker.

The last time they applied for AFDC sometime in 1965, they were refused on the grounds that the grandparents could support them out of their checks.

Case #2

This is the case of William Barton, age 52, of Route 2, Box 79, Forrest City. His regular monthly bills are as follows:

Wood & coal	$ 40.
Electricity	81
Rent	25.
Food	30.

Mr. Barton had his right foot amputated in November, 1962 at the Memphis Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He received an artificial leg in 1963. He lives with his wife and three grandchildren. The three grandchildren receive $65 a month from the county welfare department under AFDC.

Mr. Barton applied for APTD (Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled) in November, 1965. On November 23, 1965 he was denied assistance on the grounds that he was not permanently and totally disabled.

In June, 1966 he got a job as a flag man on Highway Interstate 40. He worked until September, 1966. He lost his job because it was found out that he had an artificial limb. He worked long enough to qualify for unemployment compensation. In December, 1966 he began receiving unemployment compensation of $26 per week.

Mr. Barton is in the same situation as many people. He has a handicap that makes it almost impossible to hold available jobs, yet the medical examiners will not rule him permanently and totally disabled. There is no category that can service his needs outside of general relief and that is only short term emergency aid.

Case #3

This is the case of Lillie Mae Daniels, age 22, of Route 1, Box 154, Palestine. Miss Daniels has two children, Alfred age 2, and Henrietta, age 17 months. She earns from $2.50 to $3 a week by the occasional ironing jobs she can secure.

She lives with her grandfather, grandmother, and aunt. Her grandfather receives old age assistance (OAA), her grandmother receives some kind of welfare check, and her aunt receives a social security and a welfare check. They take care of Miss Daniels and financial responsibilities.

The six of them live in a two room house owned by her grandparents.

It is in very poor condition. They have no electricity, and there is no inside running water. They use coal oil lamps and they have a water pump which they use for their water supply. They do nothave indoor bathroom facilities.

Since the grandparents and aunt take care of the bills, she is not sure how much the monthly bills are. The father of the children is a 65 year old man. He contributes clothes and food and occasionally he gives her money.

Miss Daniels has never gone to the welfare office to fill out an application, but in May, 1966 she talked with the welfare worker who came out to see her grandfather. The only thing that the welfare worker told her was that she would have to move out of the house, because there were too many people living there if she wanted to receive welfare.

I advised her to apply for welfare at the county office in Forrest City. (I have just received a note from her telling me that she did fill out an application form.)

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
14 February 1967

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Arkansas Council on Human Relations
27 February 1967

WELFARE INVESTIGATION IN PALESTINE (ST. FRANCIS COUNTY) ARKANSAS

Report 5 (February 7, 1967)

The interviews that I was to conduct at Palestine, Arkansas on January 24, 1967, were postponed until Tuesday, February 7, 1967. The following report deals only with the Substitute Father rule.

In a state like Arkansas, which has a small percentage of skilled labor and a very large percentage of untrained, unskilled, and increasingly unemployed and unemployable farm labor, it would seem obvious that the state should do all it can to help maintain the stability of the families of these unskilled workers while at the same time to develop training programs in order to enable these men to be employable in occupations which might allow them to earn the incomes commesurate with their needs. Such is not the case in Arkansas.

A family cannot qualify for Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) if there is an able bodied man "regularly in the home." (See enclosed copy from the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare Manual.) This is commonly known as the "Substitute Father" rule. If the father is able bodied and in the home, the family cannot qualify for assistance unless he can show that the mother is absent from the home or is mentally or physically incapacitated, and that these factors would affect his capacity to support his family. It is my belief that this rule is unconstitutional and should be tested in the courts.

The following cases are exhibits of how obnoxious this rule is.

Case #1

This is the case of Mrs. Thelma Webb, a forty two year old woman who lives at Route 1, Box 156, Palestine, Arkansas. Mrs. Webb has nine children at home: Shirley, age 17, 12th grade; Lula, age 15, 10th grade; John Henry, age 13, 7th grade; Cathrine, age 11, 7th grade; Anita, age 10, 5th grade; Jeffery, age 9, 4th grade; Joseph, age 7, 1st grade; Valerie, age 5; Patrick, age 3.

Mr. Webb is an unskilled, agricultural worker. He was unable to find work in St. Francis County. Rather than see his family starve, he accepted a job in Vero Beach, Florida, on a fruit harvest. He left on December 5, 1966 and is due to return on May, 1967. As of February 7, 1967, he has sent $40 to his family. That was sent in late December, 1966. In more than two months he has been able to send his wife and nine children only $40.

Mrs. Webb works two days a week as a domestic. Her entire income

for the week is $10. Her regular monthly bills are as follows:

Gas	$ 4.
Wood	24.
Electricity	5. - 5.50
Clothing	10.
Rent	10.
School supplies	2.
Food	58.*

(*Mrs. Webb receives food stamps. For $58 she gets $126 worth of food stamps. This entitles her to $126 worth of food at authorized food stores.

The Webb family lives in a four room house which has no running water and no inside bathroom. She described two of the rooms as being in good condition and two in poor condition. The rooms are cold and drafty. They have been told by their landlord that they will have to move because he needs the house. It will be difficult for them to survive this winter without some help from people in their community, because it is obvious that her income cannot possibly cover her expenditures.

Mrs. Webb cannot qualify for assistance because Mr. Webb is still considered a part of the family, and he will not be away for a period long enough to qualify under section 2813 of the DPW Manual (Deprivation due to continued absense.)

Case #2

This is the case of John Dillard, Jr., age 33, of Route 1, Box 254, Palestine, Arkansas. He lives with his wife and five children in a three room house in a rural area of St. Francis County. The typical occupations of the Negro men in this community are farm day labor or sharecropping. Due to the changing agricultural scene, increased mechanization plus less income for a cotton crop, these men are in a precarious economic position.

John Dillard is part of this general picture. His children are Gloria Jean, age 7, 2nd grade; John Calvin, age 4; Ivy Lee, age 3; Rebecca, age 2; and Oliver Alexander, age 1.

His sources of income are the odd jobs that he picks up occasionally. His weekly income during the winter months ranges from $1 to $10 per week. He has no other income. He does have a car. His regular monthly bills are as follows:

Wood	$ 10.
Electricity	2,80 - 4.50
Clothing	12. - 15.
Rent	5.*
School supplies	4.
Food	32. - 35.+

(*His rent is so inexpensive because his aunt owns the house.
+He only spends $32 - 35 for food because this is all he can afford.)

His family received AFDC from January, 1966 to July, 1966, because Mr. Dillard injured himself on December 23, 1965 and was ruled disabled until his gun shot wound (self-inflicted in the stomach) healed. In July, 1966 he was examined in Memphis, Tennessee and ruled medically fit. (He still complains of stomach pains when he has to do heavy lifting.)

He went to work at Jack Vaughan's cotton gin in St. Francis county in July. He remained there until he was laid off in November, 1966 because of lack of work. He has not had a steady job since then.

He and his family live in a three room house which he describes as being in very poor condition. It has no running water, and the walls and roof of the house are in poor condition.

His son, Oliver Alexander, was in Forrest City Hospital from December 31, 1966 until January 9, 1967 with a case of pneumonia (he thinks it was pneumonia.) He has applied to the welfare department in the county for help with the bill, but has not yet heard whether they will help.

He had a son, Morris Edward, who was seven weeks old. He died in Forrest City Hospital on January 1, 1967 from pneumonia. (Happy New Year!) Mr. Dillard goes to the employment office in Forrest City at least once a week. They keep telling him that they have no work for him. Because he is Negro and because of his educational background, his employment opportunities are seriously limited. He has completed the fifth grade.

Submitted by Howard Himmelbaum
February 9, 1967

(Refer to my field report dated January 26, 1967 for further information on the substitute father rule.)

Ark - REPORTS + RESOLUTIONS

FINAL WELFARE REPORT

PROPOSAL FOR AN EXPANDED PROGRAM

Submitted to

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

By

THE ARKANSAS COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

12 April 1967

FINAL WELFARE REPORT AND A PROPOSAL FOR AN EXPANDED PROGRAM

As a result of two years of experience as a community organizer for a civil rights group in Arkansas, I came to the conclusion that if basic changes are going to be made in the political and social fabric of the South they will be achieved by confronting the major components of the power structure as well as by mounting an attack against the entire system.

For most of the last six or seven years the major emphasis of the civil rights organizations has been placed on a general attack against the "System." Many of us have come to the conclusion that a great deal of work must be done in confronting the most important parts of the oppressive establishment. I define these parts as being:

A- Elective office - voter registration & education, and running for elective office
B- Education
C- Welfare
D- Jobs, Job Training
E- Housing

It is no longer meaningful for an organizer and/or the community that he works in to make haphazard attempts at dealing with its problems. The time has come for concerted attacks upon each major area of the system, based on an understanding of the system and extensive knowledge of each of its components. It is only when the community knows the strengths and weaknesses of the power structure that it can intelligently and effectively attack it.

I have chosen Public Welfare as the area in which I want to devote my energies. I have learned that people can only be

organized and motivated to work for change when the problems being attacked are ones that they feel are important to them. When they begin to effectively deal with these problems, they become amenable to suggestions about confronting other things that restrict their opportunities to fullfil their lives. Public Welfare is one of those areas of the system that Negroes and poor whites feel most deeply about. Thousands of people who have not been involved in the "Movement" are concerned about their ability to feed themselves and their families. They are more likely to be willing to fight for their rights in this area than in some of the others.

Another reason for choosing public welfare is that during the next two to five years public welfare will be used increasingly as a method of social control in Negro communities. The economy of the South is changing; every day there is less need for unskilled farm labor, due to the increased use of chemicals and the mechanization of labor. This process has been excelerated by the new minimum wage law which covers agricultural workers.

If you refer to my third field report you will see that this is already a problem in Phillips County. Governor Rockefeller has publicly stated, within the last two weeks, that this is a major problem in at least twn counties of Eastern Arkansas, including Phillips County. (see enclosure) Another reason for the decreased need for farm labor is that the government is paying farmers to take land out of production, because less land is needed to produce an adequate supply of cotton.

This vast pool of unskilled labor is unprepared to move into other areas of employment. At this point the federal government cannot possibly educate and train more than a small fraction of those in need. No other area of government or private enterprise is making a significant attempt at dealing with this problem. Thus, most of these people will need the help of the public. The Public Welfare System was designed by President Roosevelt, to deal with this kind of problem. I believe that my field reports hint at the fact that Public Welfare in Arkansas is inadequate to the needs of the times.

I have mentioned that Public Welfare will be used increasingly as a method of social control. This does not mean that it is not now being used effectively as a means of coercing and intimidating the Negro community; the opposite is true.

On August 29, 1966, the parents of 1,500 students in Marvell School District #22, decided that their children would not go to school until the school board allowed them to fill out Freedom of Choice forms and permitted their children to attend the school of their choice. We have copies of seven notarized affidavits attesting to the fact that a welfare investigator from Monroe County (this is a consolidated school district:Phillips and Monroe Counties) came into the area and told many families that they would be removed from the welfare rolls if they did not send their children back to school. We have no written statements,

but we have received several verbal reports that the Negro principal threatened people with the same thing in the Phillips County area.

In Gould, a small plantation town in Southern Arkansas, the Negro community called a boycott against the Negro school to protest the horrible conditions in the school. Last week, Reverend William Bush, the leader of the boycott, publicly stated that the boycott was a failure because many families feared that they would be removed from the welfare rolls if they participated. (see enclosure) This was no idle fear. Several families in Gould have been removed during the last three years for participating in civil rights activities.

The inadequacies and inequities of the Public Welfare program in Arkansas are not confined to one or two counties. A doctor at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, which acts as a clinic for poor people throughout the state, has told me about numerous Negro mothers, children and old people who have no means of financial support, but are not on welfare. She left me with the impression that she and the chief social worker attached to her unit would be very happy if a program would be launched to attack the welfare problems throughout the state of Arkansas.

The use of Public Welfare as a means of social control is not confined to the South, but it is a fact that in the South the situation is worse, if only because payments are much smaller and the program less extensive. A relatively new phenomenon in

the major cities of the country, outside of the South, is the Welfare Rights Organization. The WRO is made up of welfare recipients who want their rights as citizens respected even though they receive public assistance. They also want a broader program, with larger payments each month. They have been able to attack the welfare system in their localities because they have learned what their rights, responsibilities, and obligations are, as well as those of the local and state departments of public welfare. We know that this approach can achieve some gains in Arkansas.

The most important information that I have gathered as a result of my field work and conversations is that large numbers of people never apply for welfare because they are afraid to confront the welfare workers. As a result of our interviews and meetings, dozens of people have gone to their county welfare offices, because they now understand that they have some legal rights as well as a means of complaining (through appeal and by writing to me or a local lawyer) about how they are treated by the welfare workers. The experience of boycotting the schools in the Marvell School District in August-September, 1966, gave those people the confidence to attack other areas of the power structure. The fact that they were able to make the Monroe County Department of Public Welfare back down, gave them the incentive to confront other parts of the system.

In our first field report we stated that this investigation was in the nature of an experiment. Frankly, we proceeded without being certain of anything. We felt that the welfare system was unable to cope with the needs of the people. It was also our belief that racial descrimination played a part in making the system inadequate. Five weeks is a very short time in which to prove our hyptheses; we were well aware of that fact. As a matter of fact the investigation was extended an additional three weeks so that more information could be gathered. As a result of our interviews, discussions and meetings, we believe that there is some validity to our hypotheses that:

1- The Negro community receives inadequate and racially descriminatory attention from the county offices of Public Welfare.

2- The constitutionality of at least one rule of the State Department of Public Welfare should be challenged in the courts.

3- The state of Arkansas is not concerned that many of its residents are in desperate need of aid.

4- Ultimately, the most important work will be in creating local welfare education groups.

Do Negroes receive inadequate and racially descriminatory attention from the county offices of Public Welfare? I do not wish to rehash the material that has been included in the field reports, which I believe show that Negroes do not receive adequate or proper treatment. Report #1 cases 1 and 2, show that the applicants were not permitted to fill out applications for welfare, as is their right (as stated in the Arkansas Department

of Public Welfare Manual). In case #1, the welfare investigator also gave false and misleading information. Report #4, the case of Patricia Ann Lawson, reveals how little the DPW is concerned about the needs of the Negro community.

The case of Emma Sauls (report #7, case #2) reveals the welfare system at its worst. I have seen many shocking situations during the last three years, but none as bad as the living conditions endured by Mrs. Sauls. If this were the seventeenth century I would not be nearly as upset, but for a person to have to live like this in the United States in the twentieth century is inhuman. Mrs. Sauls was reduced to eating garbage until I spoke to some of her fellow townspeople about her situation. As far as the county welfare office is concerned she is just one more animal who dwells too close to them.

Should some of the welfare rules and regulations be tested in the courts? Reports three and five deal with the "Substitute Father Rule." Every day thousands of men, women and children go hungry and are without resources because of the rule that any family that has an able bodied man in the house hold cannot qualify for public assistance. (see enclosure) It does not matter that these men lack skills for jobs outside of farm labor and that they are no longer needed on the farms. This rule has the effect of forcing mothers to chase their men out of the home so that they can feed their families. It also causes many men to desert their families.

Is there a need for the creation of welfare education groups? On March 1, 1967, we held a meeting in West Helena, Phillips County, Arkansas. Over fifty people attended; many had never been on welfare, but all felt that they needed help. As a result of the discussion about the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Welfare, eight people assured me that they now had the confidence to apply for welfare. Three others, who had been denied welfare assistance, said that they would ask for a hearing to appeal the decision.

As a result of meetings with groups in Forrest City, Palestine, West Helena, and the Marvell School District I have discovered that a large number of people who should be receiving welfare aid, never apply, because they are afraid that they will be harrassed and intimidated. They do not know what their rights are and are fearful of confronting the welfare investigators.

The discussions of the rules and regulations have not only freed people to apply for welfare, but it has also allowed their neighbors to lend them support and encouragement. In the Marvell area, the community group takes people down to the welfare office and informs me if there are any problems that they cannot deal with.

It will be difficult for one or even two people to spend much time in any of the 30 or more counties that are programed for. Therefore, we must devise a tool that will allow people to confront their county welfare offices based upon an understanding of how public welfare works and how it should work.

We have decided that a simplified welfare manual, one that

will be usable by peoplewith a very limited vocabulary, will be a most useful tool. If we can combine the distribution of a welfare manual with a community action program of organizing welfare education groups, we will be able to mount a very effective campaign that will have long term effect.

Is the state of Arkansas concerned that many of its residents are in desperate need of aid? To get an idea of how little Arkansas is concerned by the fact that people are in need, examine the following statistics which com from the year book, Arkansas Public Welfare 1965-1966. The average monthly payment for old age assistance for 1965-1966 was $64.93. The average payment for aid for dependent children was $71.87. For the blind it was $72.51 and for the disabled it was $67.74 a month.

Not only do these figures reveal that the payments keep those in need way below the poverty level as defined by the U. S. Government, ($3,000.00 a year per family of four) thus making the government a party to the continuance of poverty, but they also reveal inequities within the state system itself. A blind person can get an average of $72.51 a month, while an entire family in need (AFDC) can only get an average of $71.87 a month. The maximum they can get is $115.00 a month, no matter how many children there are. In the AFDC program 83% of the Arkansas funds com from the federal government. The interesting thing about this statistic is that it comes to a total of $4,732,442.10, while the federal government's share for old age assistance comes to $28,301,152.46. Thus, the federal government has decided that more attention should be focused on the needs of the aged than on the needs of the young, to the extent of 5:1. In

June, 1965 Arkansas ranked 48th in states monthly payments for AFDCand they remained 48th in 1966 (Yearbook for 1965 and 1966).

Phillips County ranks fourth in the percentage of children in a county receiving AFDC. This gives you an idea of how poor the people are. Two of the three counties ahead of it are Black Belt counties. The total number of children receiving AFDC in the three other counties does not equal the number of children receiving AFDC in Phillips County. St. Francis County ranks sixth in this category.

In Arkansas 6.1% of the people are dependent on Public Welfare while the average for the U.S. as a whole is 4.4%. This does not take into account the huge number of people who do not qualify for assistance in Arkansas because of the strict regulations and the descriminatory application of the rules.

One of the biggest problems in public welfare, outside of inadequate funds and mistrained staff, is that very often the inept staff interprets the regulations so as to disqualify those who are in obvious need and should ordinarily qualify. An example of this is in the area of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. In determining whether a person is permanently and totally disabled the regulations say you take into account not only the physical disability, but also, whether or not there are jobs available that can be performed by the applicant in his handicapped condition. In a state where there is a history of slavery, segregation and discrimination, where only thirty six Negroes work in the entire state department of Public Welfare, and where in many counties only those who come from that county are hired in the county office, where the wages are not high enough to attract qualified people, you will find a situation in

which it may be extremely difficult for Negroes to qualify for APTD.

In a report issued by the President's Advisory Council on Public Welfare, "Having the Power, We Have the Duty" (page X11) they state that..."Public assistance payments are so low and so eneven that the Government is, by its own standards and definitions, a major source of the poverty on which it has declared unconditional war.

Large numbers of those in desperate need, including many children are excluded even from this level of aid by arbitrary eligibility requirements unrelated to need such as those based on age, family situation, degree of disability, alleged employability, low earnings, unrealistic requirements for family contributions, durational residence, and absence of provisions for emergency assistance.

The methods for determining and redetermining elegibility for assistance and the amount to which the applicant is entitled are, in most states, confusing, onerous, and demeaning for the applicant; complex and time consuming for the worker; and incompatible with the concept of assistance as a legal right.

The lack of adequate social services for families, children, young people and individuals isolated by age or disability is itself a major factor in the perpetuation of such social evils as crime and juvenile delinquency, mental illness, illegitimacy, multigenerational dependency, slum environments, and widely

deplored climate of unrest, alienation and discouragement among many groups in the population.

Neither the war on poverty nor achievement of the long range goals implicit in a Great Society concept can succeed so long as the basic guarantees of a practical minimum level of income and social protection are not assured for all."

Unfortunately, every one of these comments applies to Arkansas, as do the remarks on page 10 of the same report... "The hope that there would be equitable and adequate public welfare programs in all states as a result of Federal legislative action without mandatory provisions has not been realized. Some thirty years of experience in leaving the implementation of public welfare programs largely to the fiscal ability and willingness of the State demonstrates that inequities among the states, between programs and most important between groups of recipients, will persist if the Federal Government does not assume a stronger leadership role."

What should the public welfare system be? It should be the way in which the U.S. Government assures the country that every individual's basic living needs will be met. That, when because of old age, illness, disability, or other factors the individual cannot produce food, clothing, housing, medical care, the welfare program will be the guarantor of a basic income.

The program must provide a minimum level of living and to allow no one to fall below that level. It must help children get out of the trap caused by deprivation and neglect. It should provide medical care for all in need, but cannot pay. It must provide rehabilitative services, training and retraining for those who are disabled. It must also provide education training

and retraining as part of its program for all potentially employable persons.

One of the biggest scandals in this country is that while the dollar costs have risen, public welfare expenditures have decreased as a percentage of the national personal income and gross national product between 1950-1965.

The only criteria for help should be NEED. The long, involved eligibility investigation should be eliminated in favor of a simple affidavit testifying to one's need. New York City is experimenting with the simple affidavit. Standards should be uniform for all states, with the U. S. Government inforcing the regulations. The formula for granting states money should be changed. The U. S. should grant each state a set amount of money, depending on the cost of living in each state, and not have the grant dependent on how much money each state provides. Programs should be expanded to include all those needy who are not now included because of stringent requirements or lack of programs. All welfare department employees should be made to meet federal standards of competency and there should be a method of firing for cause (from the point of view of the applicant). The county welfare boards should be abolished because they are political patronage and only hinder the development of an adequate program. Eventually, the welfare system should be abolished and replaced with a more satisfactory program, such as a guaranteed annual income.

As a result of my preliminary work I believe that an expanded program should be developed for use in at least all of the Black Belt counties (refer to enclosed map). The program should be planned to last at least one year and should consist of the following:

A- Write a simplified welfare manual for people with a limited vocabulary. All too often studies are made and manuals and pamphlets are written, but nothing changes. Usually, this happens because the educative content of the material is too difficult for the people to understand, due to the educational limitations of the audience. Poor, uneducated people are often intimidated by quantities of written material. The manual must be written in such a way that the reader feels that he is being invited to read further. This is the only way that the manual can successfully do its work.

B- Organize welfare education groups in as many counties of the Black Belt (Eastern and Southern Arkansas) counties as possible. This is a community action project.

C- Precipitate an investigation of the state welfare system by the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Also, provide the committee with the information and facts.

D- Provide concerned lawyers with information for legal action.

E- Try to convince interested groups such as the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. that they should provide Arkansas with at least one lawyer, who would work only on welfare cases. (I have just received tentative assurance that two law clerks will be available for use this summer if the program is put into effect.)

F- Develop a working relationship with welfare rights groups in urban areas. Take Arkansans to some of the conferences so that leadership can be developed.

ADDENDUM

If you refer to the reprint of the article of April 5, 1967 and compare it to Governor Rockefeller's statement of March 30, 1967, also enclosed, you will get some idea of what is wrong with the state's approach to the problems of welfare.

In the March 30th article, the Governor laments the fact that so many Negro families are being put off the land in Eastern Arkansas, while in the April 5th article the Commissioner of Welfare is concerned that there are not enough funds to hire part time employees or to purchase new equipment and allow extensive travel on the part of employees. No where does he show any concern that there is no money available for people being forced off the farms and plantations.

Rockefeller comes up with the old cry of we need more federal training programs. You will not see any reference, on his part, to the need to remove the "Substitute Father Rule" from the manual or his plans to ask the state legislature to remove this obnoxious regulation.

Rockefeller will not ask, the legislature wil not act; the liberals do not understand. Only the poor will act. There must be a program to help them develop their own programs. There should also be a program to help Arkansas' liberals understand why there is a need for action and how they can help.

BUDGET FOR ONE YEAR*

SALARY - $85.00 to $125.00 per week

TRAVEL - $200.00 a month. This includes travel throughout Arkansas (from the northeast corner to the southwest corner). It will also cover any trips out of state that it may be necessary for me to attend.

OFFICE NEEDS - $3,000.00

A. Occasional secretarial help
B. Paper, envelopes, stamps, pens and pencils
C. Printing circulars, etc. It does not include the cost of printing a simplified welfare manual
D. Long distance telephone calls. If this program works properly there will be many calls from local welfare groups because it will be impossible to be in more than 30 counties frequently, during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS - $1,000.00

TOTAL - $10,820.00-$12,900

*This is a budget for one year for one person. The program will be more effective if two people are available to work in the field. The only change in the budget would be an additional salary.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Wed., April 5, 1967.

Welfare Hurt By Fund Cuts, Board Is Told

The state Welfare Department will have a hard time operating the next two years on the spending authority that the legislature has given it, state Welfare Commissioner A. J. (Red) Moss told the state Welfare Board Tuesday.

He said his successor, Len Blaylock, would have to be frugal and cut corners to continue all the Department's services. "It can be done; it's not impossible," he said. Moss has taken a job with the Federal Housing Administration and Blaylock, now the assistant commissioner, is to replace him this month. Blaylock was at the meeting.

Moss disclosed that the Welfare Department would not be able to hire students for summer training the next two years because the legislature made no provision for it. However, Moss suggested that Governor Rockefeller might be asked to provide money for the jobs from his contingency funds.

Between 30 and 50 college students have been working in the state and county welfare offices each summer and Moss says the Department has drawn frequently from this group for full-time workers after their graduation.

The legislature's Joint Budget Committee removed a contingency clause from the Welfare Department appropriation bill that allowed the summer hiring, Moss said. The contingency clause allowed new positions for the summer work and additional hiring in case new federal monies became available during the biennium.

'You'll Have to Tell Them' It's Been Cut

"I don't know who's to blame for it," he said, but he suspected the state comptroller's office of having something to do with the clause's removal before it reached the floor of the House and Senate. The clause has been in the appropriation bill each biennium since 1953. Moss said he sent several memorandums to the legislature asking the restoration of the clause.

He told Blaylock that legislators and other persons would be asking him about the summer jobs. "You'll have to tell them that we ain't got it no more because the legislature cut it out," he said.

Moss said that the appropriation for regular salaries was about $250,000 below the amount needed for the number of positions authorized. He said this was not especially bad because the Department usually has about a 5 per cent vacancy rate.

Maintenance funds will be especially short, Moss said. Obsolete equipment and makeshift offices will have to be used and Blaylock will have to restrict travel expenses of field workers, he said. The Department asked for $1 million in maintenance funds and only $750,000 was allowed.

Moss also said that the legislature failed to follow his advice and remove 25 positions in the Surplus Commodities and Food Stamps Division that were not needed. If the positions were filled, it would cost $125,000 a year. He said he asked the Joint Budget Committee three times to eliminate the positions.

The Joint Budget Committee was asked to give the commissioner some latitude in transferring funds between appropriation items when some items had too much money but the Committee refused, Moss said.

Enough money will be available for the two $5 increases in grants to welfare recipients promised during the political campaigns last year but enough funds may not be available to meet the requests of doctors for payment of surgical procedures for welfare clients or for radiologists, anesthesiologists and pathologists who perform services for welfare patients, Moss said. Funds for nursing homes and hospitalization may have to be restricted, he added.

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ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Thurs., March 30, 1967.

WR Says Negro Tenants Near Hunger; Asks for Aid

Growing numbers of Negro sharecroppers in Arkansas delta counties are being displaced by the federal minimum wage law and face immediate hunger, Governor Rockefeller said Wednesday.

Mr. Rockefeller decided on two courses of action to deal with this, his first non-legislative significant problem in three months in office. He called on Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman for food for the families. He also asked state agencies for long-range job assistance programs as quickly as possible.

According to a survey by the state Employment Security Division and reports by the state Welfare Department, more than 1,000 families will be unemployed in 12 East Arkansas counties by the end of the year, Mr. Rockefeller said.

Planters and farmers are not hiring family units for cotton chopping because of the minimum wage law. They are placing able-bodied men in these jobs. Also hurting the sharecroppers is a federal law prohibiting youths under 18 years of age from operating hazardous equipment, the governor said. As a result, women over 40 and young people under 18 are not being hired.

An ESD survey between February 24 and March 6 in Phillips County is indicative of the situation, the governor said. It showed that about 60 sharecroppers, all Negroes and 46 years of age or older, were released by eight planters. Similar conditions exist in Ashley, Desha, Chicot, Drew, Lee, St. Francis, Poinsett, Mississippi, Crittenden, Craighead and Cross Counties, he added.

"This is a serious situation. The traditional method of farming and the (sharecropper) family unit are disintegrating," Mr. Rockefeller said. He said that food is needed now with job training to follow to keep these families together and off public welfare programs.

The governor asked Freeman to consider providing the unemployed families with free food stamps. The government now requires persons to buy a certain percentage of food stamps and they get the others free. The amount is based on the size of the family unit and income.

If this can't be done, Mr. Rockefeller told Freeman, he wanted more federal surplus commodities sent to the 12 counties. He said that a dual surplus commodities and food stamp program must be considered. Right now the federal government allows either food stamps or surplus commodities in a county, not both.

The governor said that

Tenants

(Continued From Page 1.)

housing was not an immediate problem because the plantation owners were allowing the families to stay in their homes. But, Mr. Rockefeller said, the planters did not intend to assume long-range responsibility for these families.

State Welfare Commissioner A. J. Moss said that the problem was not new but was growing and that he had on at least five occasions asked Freeman to consider the plight of the families. He said he had had no success.

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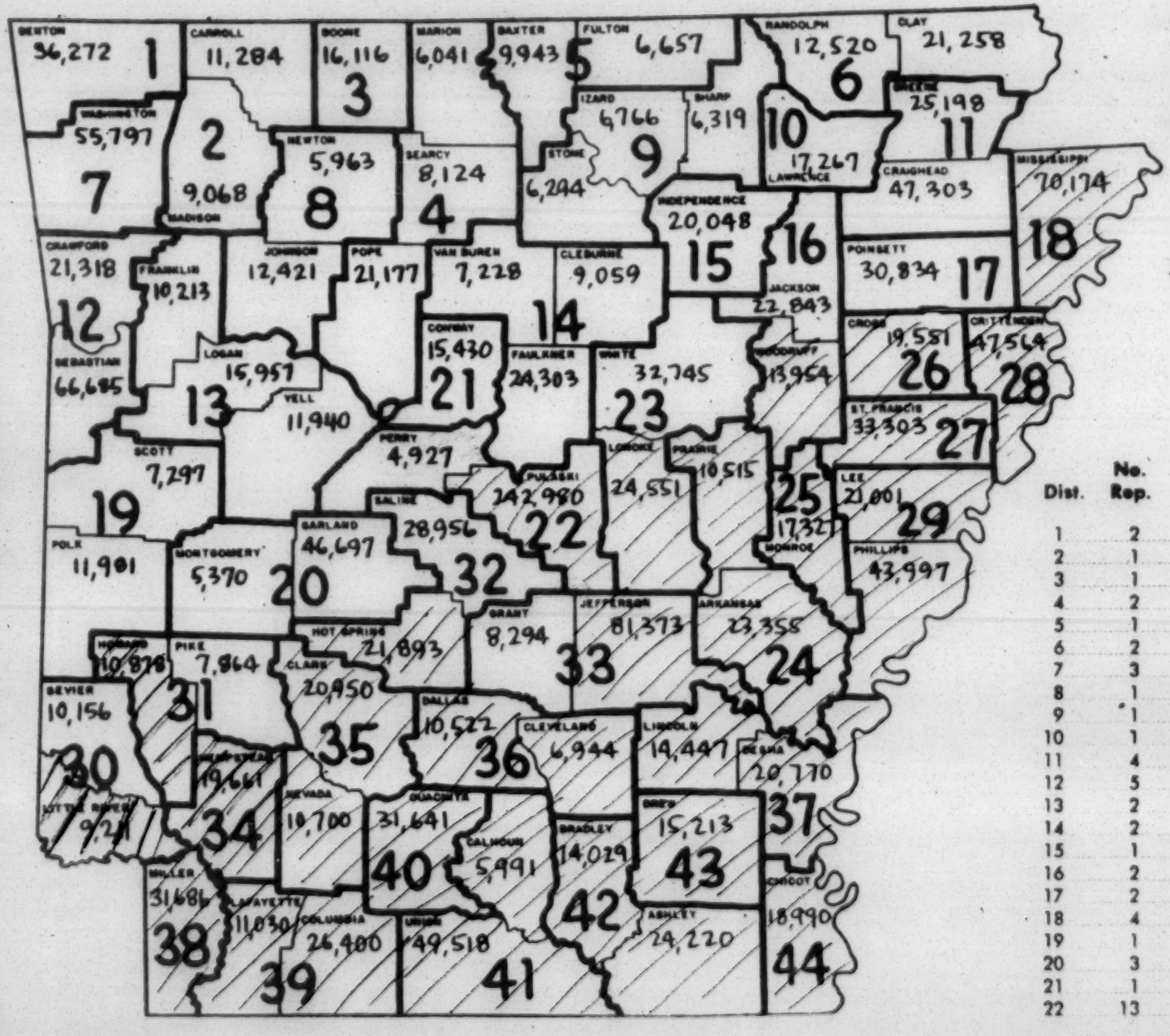
ARKANSAS STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT

Approved by Federal Court, Nov. 1965



Dist.	No. Rep.	Tot. Pop.	Dist.	No. Rep.	Tot. Pop.
1	2	36,272	23	3	56,296
2	1	20,352	24	2	33,870
3	1	16,116	25	1	17,327
4	2	35,342	26	1	19,551
5	1	16,600	27	2	33,303
6	2	33,778	28	3	47,564
7	3	55,797	29	4	64,998
8	1	18,384	30	1	19,367
9	1	19,379	31	1	18,742
10	1	17,267	32	3	50,849
11	4	72,501	33	5	89,669
12	5	88,003	34	1	19,661
13	2	38,110	35	2	31,650
14	2	40,590	36	1	17,466
15	1	20,048	37	2	35,217
16	2	36,797	38	2	31,686
17	2	30,834	39	2	37,430
18	4	70,174	40	2	31,641
19	1	19,278	41	3	55,509
20	3	52,067	42	2	38,249
21	1	15,430	43	1	15,213
22	13	247,907	44	1	18,990

2813 Deprivation Due to Continued Absence

Continued absence of a parent from the home in which a dependent child resides constitutes legal reason for public support, when it is established that the parent is out of the home for a period of time and for a reason which precludes dependence upon that parent for support and care. Absence resulting from estrangement of the parents, divorce, separation, imprisonment, or hospitalization will often result in deprivation of parental support or care. Duration of absence must be for such a period as to cause interruption or termination of parental functions before a child of the absent parent may be considered eligible for assistance. Applicants requesting assistance for AFDC because of absence of a parent will provide information regarding the location of the parent or close relatives who may be able to provide information regarding the location of the absent parent.

When a step-parent resides in the home, or when a parent maintains a stable non-legal union, "continued absence of a parent from the home" can no longer be considered as reason for deprivation. A stable non-legal union is presumed, even though a father is not living continuously in the home, where the mother affords the privileges of a husband to a man and there is a continuing relationship. Evidence of such a relationship may be:

1. Frequent visits by the man to the home of the mother.

2. Frequent appearances of the man and mother together in public.

3. Repeated pregnancy by the same man.

4. Joint charge or bank accounts or privilege of mother to charge to man's account, joint purchases.

5. Substantial gifts to the family by the man.

6. Address of the family given as man's residence to employer, on driver's license, or with license authorities.

7. Purchases on installment made by man if he has delivery made to the mother's address or any arrangement made with the man's creditor to have his bills for any unpaid balance on his purchases sent to him at mother's address.

8. Delivery of man's mail to mother's address.

9. Declaration of children and/or mother as the dependents of the man on W-4.

One of the above facts may not be sufficient evidence of the existence of a stable non-legal union. All possible evidence will be obtained by the county department and the decision that a union exists or does not exist will be made.

Gould Rights Movement Is A Many-Splintered Thing

By TUCKER STEINMETZ
Of The Commercial Staff

GOULD — The civil rights movement here continues to be a many-splintered thing.

A month ago it appeared that a consensus had been reached among the Negro leaders, but the unveiling last week of another in a long line of civil rights organizations shattered the illusion of a united front.

Last month the Gould Community Service Corporation was formed, and several Negro ministers and teachers were present. In fact, Reverend W. C. Marshall, a Baptist minister, was elected president of the group.

He described the corporation's goal as "peace, not confusion." The members immediately set about surveying for and readying an application for a Head Start Program grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

But last week, Reverend William C. Bush, pastor of the Ross Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church here, revealed that the Gould Citizens for Better Education had been meeting regularly — albeit in semi-secrecy, he said — to protest things they didn't like about the Negro schools.

Mrs. Mattie Harper is president of the Citizens for Better Education. Bush said he was "a consultant," but at a recent meeting of the group, it was he who did the talking.

For at least the past two years, the most vocal Negro organizations had been the Gould Citizens for Progress and the Gould Community Development Association.

The work of both these groups was interlaced by the efforts of Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee members.

Reportedly, only one minister had been active in organized civil rights work here before Bush came last November and before the formation of the corporation last month. That was Reverend Ben Grinage, Bush's predecessor.

Mrs. Carrie Dilworth and Mrs. Robert Cableton, both active in the association and the Citizens for Progress, are members of the Citizens for Better Education. Both stated in recent interviews that the former organizations

WILLIAM BUSH

were still existent, although both deny affiliation with SNCC.

(Mrs. Cableton's husband, Robert, was a SNCC field secretary.) In Lincoln Circuit Court last month he lost an appeal of [illegible] convictions from municipal court here. A nine-month jail sentence was affirmed by Judge Henry W. Smith of Pine Bluff, but Cableton disappeared afterward and has not been found.)

Bush maintains that the present organizations, especially the corporation, do not speak for the majority of the Negroes here and can accomplish nothing.

"Our ideas are the same (as the Corporation's) but our methods of putting them into effect are different," Bush explained.

But he countered that by saying that "we are hoping that all of these groups can come together."

"We ought to stop asking other folks to do what we can do for ourselves," he told seven women, four men, three children and an infant at the meeting recently. "They (the corporation members) are working, and we're talking."

He listed some of their complaints. These are his allegations:

— "There is no band at (Fields High School).

— "The students are not taught a foreign language.

— "We don't have a (Parent-Teacher Association)."

To register their protest against the school, Bush said the organization declared a boycott of the schools and asked parents to keep their children home. About the boycott, Bush said: "I'll be the first to admit that it's not going as well as we'd like."

After a discussion at the meeting, the members generally agreed that the effort failed mainly because parents who were receiving welfare assistance feared losing it if they didn't send their children to school.

Writing in the name of the organization, Bush has sent letters to several state and federal agencies calling for an investigation into the Negro schools here.

Thursday, the Citizens for Better Education called on the state advisory committee to the Civil Rights Commission to check into their allegations concerning the inadequacy of the schools.

"They said we would have to be a little more specific in our charges, however," Bush commented.

He indicated they would soon list specific charges and would appear before the school board.

In the first place, Bush alluded to a statement made by Marshall (reported in the Commercial February 22) in which Marshall described the corporation as "help for the community."

"But you and I know different," Bush retorted.

Furthermore, Bush said the application for a Head Start Program made last year by the association still stood and should be acted upon by the OEO. (At this point he left the impression that the Citizens for Better Education was a continuation of the association.)

Referring to the attempts of the corporation to get a grant, Bush said:

"If the OEO gives (the corporation) a Head Start Program, we might as well fold up our tents and quit because they can't get the cooperation of the people."

Bush, a native of Ohio, is a graduate of Philander Smith College at Little Rock and has done graduate work in counseling at Tulane University at New Orleans.

PINE BLUFF COMMERCIAL
(BETWEEN MARCH 20 & 1[illegible])

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ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Thurs., March 30, 1967.

WR Says Negro Tenants Near Hunger; Asks for Aid

Growing numbers of Negro sharecroppers in Arkansas delta counties are being displaced by the federal minimum wage law and face immediate hunger, Governor Rockefeller said Wednesday.

Mr. Rockefeller decided on two courses of action to deal with this, his first non-legislative significant problem in three months in office. He called on Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman for food for the families. He also asked state agencies for long-range job assistance programs as quickly as possible.

According to a survey by the state Employment Security Division and reports by the state Welfare Department, more than 1,000 families will be unemployed in 12 East Arkansas counties by the end of the year, Mr. Rockefeller said.

Planters and farmers are not hiring family units for cotton chopping because of the minimum wage law. They are placing able-bodied men in these jobs. Also hurting the sharecroppers is a federal law prohibiting youths under 18 years of age from operating hazardous equipment, the governor said. As a result, women over 40 and young people under 18 are not being hired.

An ESD survey between February 24 and March 6 in Phillips County is indicative of the situation, the governor said. It showed that about 40 sharecroppers, all Negroes and 40 years of age or older, were released by eight planters. Similar conditions exist in Ashley, Desha, Chicot, Drew, Lee, St. Francis, Poinsett, Mississippi, Crittenden, Craighead and Cross Counties, he added.

"This is a serious situation. The traditional method of farming and the (sharecropper) family unit are disintegrating," Mr. Rockefeller said. He said that food is needed now with job training to follow to keep these families together and off public welfare programs.

The governor asked Freeman to consider providing the unemployed families with free food stamps. The government now requires persons to buy a certain percentage of food stamps and they get the others free. The amount is based on the size of the family unit and income.

If this can't be done, Mr. Rockefeller told Freeman, he wanted more federal surplus commodities sent to the 12 counties. He said that a dual surplus commodities and food stamp program must be considered. Right now the federal government allows either food stamps or surplus commodities in a county, not both.

The governor said that

Tenants

(Continued From Page 1.)

housing was not so immediate problem because the plantation owners were allowing the families to stay in their homes. But, Mr. Rockefeller said, the planters did not intend to assume long-range responsibility for these families.

State Welfare Commissioner A. J. Moss said that the problem was not new but was growing and that he had on at least five occasions asked Freeman to consider the plight of the families. He said he had had no success.

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ARKANSAS GAZETTE, Wed., April 5, 1967.

Welfare Hurt By Fund Cuts, Board Is Told

The state Welfare Department will have a hard time operating the next two years on the spending authority that the legislature has given it, state Welfare Commissioner A. J. (Red) Moss told the state Welfare Board Tuesday.

He said his successor, Len Blaylock, would have to be frugal and cut corners to continue all the Department's services. "It can be done; it's not impossible," he said. Moss has taken a job with the Federal Housing Administration and Blaylock, now the assistant commissioner, is to replace him this month. Blaylock was at the meeting.

Moss disclosed that the Welfare Department would not be able to hire students for summer training the next two years because the legislature made no provision for it. However, Moss suggested that Governor Rockefeller might be asked to provide money for the jobs from his contingency funds.

Between 30 and 50 college students have been working in the state and county welfare offices each summer and Moss says the Department has drawn frequently from this group for full-time workers after their graduation.

The legislature's Joint Budget Committee removed a contingency clause from the Welfare Department appropriation bill that allowed the summer hiring, Moss said. The contingency clause allowed new positions for the summer work and additional hiring in case new federal monies became available during the biennium.

'You'll Have to Tell Them It's Been Cut

"I don't know who's to blame for it," he said, but suspected the state comptroller's office of having something to do with the clause's removal before it reached the floor of the House and Senate. The clause has been in the appropriation bill each biennium since 1953. Moss said he sent several memorandums to the legislature asking the restoration of the clause.

He told Blaylock that legislators and other persons would be asking him about the summer jobs. "You'll have to tell them that we aren't got it no more because the legislature cut it out," he said.

Moss said that the appropriation for regular salaries was about $250,000 below the amount needed for the number of positions authorized. He said this was not especially bad because the Department usually has about a 5 per cent vacancy rate.

Maintenance funds will be especially short, he said. Obsolete equipment and makeshift offices will have to be used and Blaylock will have to restrict travel expenses of field workers, he said. The Department asked for $1 million in maintenance funds and only $750,000 was allowed.

Moss also said that the legislature failed to follow his advice and remove 25 positions in the Surplus Commodities and Food Stamps Division that were not needed. If the positions were filled, it would cost $125,000 a year. He said he asked the Joint Budget Committee three times to eliminate the positions.

The Joint Budget Committee was asked to give the commissioner some latitude in transferring funds between appropriation items when some items had too much money but the Committee refused, Moss said.

Enough money will be available for the two $5 increases in grants to welfare recipients promised during the political campaigns last year but enough funds may not be available to meet the requests of doctors for payment of surgical procedures for welfare patients, for radiologists, anesthesiologists and pathologists who perform services for welfare patients, Moss said. Funds for nursing homes and hospitalization may have to be restricted, he added.

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Arkansas State
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER • GOVERNOR
A. J. MOSS • COMMISSIONER

STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS ■ LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS ■ AREA CODE 501 FRanklin 6-4531

February 20, 1967

Mr. Howard Himmelbaum
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Himmelbaum:

By conducting a survey among the various supervisors of the Divisions of our Department, we are able to furnish you with the following information which you requested in a telephone call to our personnel office this morning:

Total number of Negroes employed by this Agency: 36

These thirty-six persons are located as follows:

Garland County: 1
Lee County: 1
Phillips County: 1
Pulaski County: 2
Jefferson County Day Care Center: 3
Union County Day Care Center: 3
St. Francis County Day Care Center: 4
Pope County Day Care Center: 4
Surplus Commodity Distribution Division: 9
Children's Services Division (State Office): 1 (presently on maternity leave)
Nursing Home Division (State Office): 5
Custodial Section (State Office): 2

We trust that this information will be useful to you; and, if this Office may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Moss
Commissioner

AJM:go

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FINAL REPORT ON WELFARE STUDY

As a result of two years of experience as a community organizer for a civil rights group in Arkansas, I have come to the conclusion that if basic changes are to be made in the political and social fabric of the South they will be accomplished only by directly confronting the power structures in their entirety as well as in each of their major parts.

For most of the last six or seven years the major emphasis of the civil rights movement has been focused on a general attack against the "system." Many of us have come to the conclusion that now a great deal of work must be done in attacking the most important parts of the system. I define these parts as being:

A-Elective Office
B-Education
C-Welfare
D-Jobs & Job Training
E-Housing

We have also learned that not only must the power structure be confronted, but it must be confronted by those that it oppresses, before any significant and permanent change is to be brought about.

It is no longer meaningful for an organizer and the community he works in to make haphazard attempts at attacking its problems. The time has come for concerted attacks at each major part of the system, based upon understanding of the system and extensive knowledge of each of its component parts. It is only when you understand its strengths and weaknesses that you can intelligently attack it.

I have chosen Public Welfare as the area in which I wanted to devote my energies. There are two reasons for this. The first, is that there has been a great deal of work done in the area of jobs and elections. It is my opinion that the problem of housing cannot be adequately dealt with until some gains have been made in the other areas. This leaves the welfare system; very little has been done in the state of Arkansas in regards to welfare. I have a personal preference for working in new areas, rather than building upon someone elses program. The second reason for choosing public welfare is that during the next two-five years public welfare will be increasingly used as a method of social control in Negro communities. The economy of the South is changing. Every day there is less need for unskilled farm labor due to the increased use of chemicals and mechanization of labor. This process has been ~~excelerated~~ accelerated by the new minimum wage law which covers some agricultural workers.

If you will refer to my third field report you will see that this is already a problem in Phillips County. Governor Rockefeller has publicly stated, within the last two weeks, that this is a major problem in at least ten counties of Eastern Arkansas, including Phillips County. (Refer to enclosed article) Another reason for the decreased need for farm labor is that the government is paying farmers to take land out of cotton production, because less land is needed to produce an adequate domestic supply.

This vast pool of unskilled labor is unprepared to move into

other areas of employment. At this point the Federal Government cannot possibly educate and train more than a small fraction of those in need. No other area of government or private enterprise is making a significant attempt at dealing with this problem. Thus, all of these people will need the help of the public. The Public Welfare system was supposedly designed to deal with this kind of problem. I believe that my field reports at least hint at the fact that we can say that it is inadequate to the needs of the situation.

I have mentioned that Public Welfare will be used increasingly as a method of social control. This does not mean that is is not now being used effectively, as a means of coercing and intimidating the Negro community; the opposite is true.

On August 29, 1967 the parents of 1,500 students in Marvell School District #22 decided that their children would not go to school until the school board allowed them to fill out Freedom of Choice forms and permitted their children to attend the school of their choice. We have copies of seven notarized affidavits attesting to the fact that a welfare investigator from Monroe County (this is a consolidated school district:Phillips and Monroe Counties) came into the area and told many families that they would be removed from the welfare rolls if they did not send their children back to school. We have no written statements, but we received several verbal reports that the Negro principal threatened people with the same thing in the Phillips County area.

In Gould, a small plantation town in southern Arkansas, the Negro community called a boycott against the Negro school to

protest the horrible conditions in the school. Last week, Reverend William Bush, the leader of the boycott, publicly stated that the boycott was a failure because many families feared that they would be removed from the welfare rolls if they participated. This was no idle fear. Several families in Gould have been removed during the last three years for participating in civil rights activities.

The inadequacies and inequities of the Public Welfare program in Arkansas ~~is~~ are not confined to one or two counties. A pediatrician at the University of Arkansas Medical Center, which acts as a clinic for poor people throughout the state, has told me about numerous Negro mothers, children and old people who have no means of financial support, but are not on welfare. She left me with the impression that she and the chief social worker attached to her unit would be very happy if a program would be launched to attack the welfare problems throughout the state of Arkansas.

The use of Public Welfare as a method of social control is not confined to the South, but it is a fact that in the South the situation is worse, if only because the payments are much smaller and the program less extensive. A relatively new phenomenon in the major cities of the country outside of the South is the Welfare Rights Organization. The WRO is made up of welfare recipients who want their rights as citizens respected even though they receive public assistance. They also want a broader program with larger

payments each month. They have been able to attack the welfare system in their localities because they have learned what their rights, responsibilities, and obligations are as well as those of the local and state departments of public welfare. We know that this approach will achieve at least limited success in Arkansas.

The most important information that I have gathered as a result of my field work and conversations is that large numbers of people never apply for welfare because they are afraid to confront the welfare workers. As a result of our interviews and meetings dozens of people have gone to their county welfare offices, because they now understand that they have some legal rights as well as a means of complaining (through appeal and by writing to me and a local lawyer) about how they are treated by the welfare workers. The experience of boycotting the schools in the Marvell School District in August-september, 1966, gave them the confidence to attack other areas of the power structure. The fact that they were able to make the Monroe County Department of Public Welfare back down, gave them the incentive to confront other parts of the system.

In our first field report we stated that this investigation was in the nature of an experiment. Frankly, we proceeded without being certain of anything. We felt that the welfare system was unable to cope with the needs of the people. It was also our belief that racial descrimination played a part in making the system inadequate. Five weeks is a very short time in which to prove our hypotheses; we were well aware of that fact. As a matter of fact the investigation was extended an additional three weeks so that more information could be gathered. As a result of our interviews, discussions and meetings we believe that there is at least some validity to our hypotheses that:

1-The Negro community receives inadequate and racially descriminatory attention from the county offices of Public Welfare.

2-The constitutionality of at least one rule of the State Department of Public Welfare should be challenged in the Courts.

3-The state of Arkansas is not concerned that many of its residents are in desparate need of aid.

4-Ultimately, the most important work will be in creating local welfare education groups.

Do Negroes receive inadequate and racially descriminatory attention from the county offices of Public Welfare? I do not wish to rehash the material that has been included in the field reports, which I believe show that at least some Negroes do not receive adequate or proper treatment.. Report #1, cases land 2, show that the applicants were not permitted to fill out applications for welfare, as is their right as stated in the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare Manual. In case #1 the welfare investigator also

gave false and misleading information. Report #4, the case of Patricia Ann Lawson, reveals how little concern they have for the Needs of the Negro community.

The case of Emma Sauls (report #7, case #2) reveals the welfare system at its worst. I have seen many sad as well as horrifying situations during the last three years, but none as bad as the living conditions endured by Mrs. Sauls. If this were the seventeenth century I would not be nearly as upset, but for a person to have to live like this in the United States in the twentieth century is just one example of how little we really care about each other. Mrs. Sauls was reduced to eating garbage until I spoke to some of her fellow townspeople about her situation. As far as the county welfare office is concerned, she is just one more animal who dwells too close to them.

Should some of the welfare rules and regulations be tested in the Courts? Reports three and five deal with the "Substitute Father" rule. Every day thousands of men, women and children go hungry and are without resources because of the rule that any family that has an able bodied man in the household cannot qualify for public assistance. It does not matter that these men lack skills for jobs outside of farm labor and that they are no longer needed on the farms. This rule has the effect of forcing mothers to chase their men out of the home so that they can feed their families.

Is there a need for the creation of welfare education groups? On March 1, 1967 we held a meeting in West Helena, Phillips County,

Arkansas. Over fifty people attended - many had never applied for welfare. As a result of the discussion about the rules and regulations of the Department of Public Welfare, eight people assured me that they now had the confidence to apply for welfare. Three others, who had been denied welfare assistance, said that they ask for a hearing to appeal the decision.

As a result of meetings with groups in Forrest City, Palestine, West Helena, and the Marvell School District (Phillips and the tip of Monroe County) I have discovered that a large number of people who should be receiving welfare aid, never apply, because they are afraid that they will be harrassed and intimidated. They do not know what their rights are and are fearful of confronting the welfare investigators.

The discussions of the rules and regulations have not only freed people to apply for welfare, but ~~it has~~ have also allowed their neighbors to lend them support and encouragement. In the Marvell area, the community group takes people down to the welfare office and informs me if there are any problems that they cannot deal with.

Is the state of Arkansas concerned that many of its residents are in desparate need of aid? To get an idea of how little Arkansas is concerned by the fact that people are in need, examine the following statistics which come from the year book, Arkansas Public Welfare, 1965-1966. The average monthly payment for old age assistance for 1965-1966 was $64.93. The average payment for aid for dependent children was $71.87. For the blind it was $72.51 and for the disabled it was $67.74 a month.

Not only do these figures reveal that the payments keep those in need way below the poverty level as defined by the U.S. government,

($3,000 a year per family) thus making the government a party to the continuance of poverty, but they also reveal inequities within the state system itself. A blind person can get an average of $72.51 a month, while an entire family in need (AFDC) can only get an average of $71.87 a month. The maximum they can get is $115.00 a month, no matter how many children there are. In the AFDC program 83% of the Arkansas funds come from the federal government. The interesting thing about this statistic is that it comes to a total of $4,732,442.10, while the federal government's share for old age assistance comes to $28,301,152.46. Thus, the government has decided that more attention should be focused on the needs of the aged than on the needs of the young, ~~to the extent~~ AT THE RATIO of 5:1. In June, 1965 Arkansas ranked 48 in states monthly payments for AFDC and they remained 48 in 1966 (Yearbook for 1965 and 1966).

Phillips County ranks fourth in the percentage of children in a county receiving AFDC. This gives you an idea of how poor the people are. Two of the three counties ahead of it are Black Belt counties. The total number of children receiving AFDC in the three other counties does not equal the number of children receiving AFDC in Phillips County. St Francis County ranks sixth in this category.

In Arkansas 6.1% of the people are dependent on Public Welfare while the average for the U. S. as a whole is 4.4%. This does not take into account the huge number of people who do not qualify for assistance in Arkansas because of the strict regulations and the descriminatory application of the rules.

One of the biggest problems in public welfare, outside of

inadequate funds and mistrained staff, is that very often the inept staff interprets the regulations so as to disqualify those who are in obvious need and should ordinarily qualify. An example of this is in the area of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled. In determining whether a person is permanently and totally disabled the regulations say you take into account not only the physical disability, but also, whether or not there are jobs available that can be performed by the applicant in his handicapped condition. In a state where there is a history of slavery, segregation, and discrimination, where only thirty six Negroes work in the entire state department of public welfare, (REFER TO ENCLOSED LETTER FROM A.J. MOSS) and where in many counties only those who come from that county are hired in the county office, where the wages are not high enough to attract qualified people, you will find a situation in which it may be extremely difficult for Negroes to qualify for APTD.

In a report issued by the President's Advisory Council on Public Welfare, "Having the Power, We Have the Duty" (page X11) they state that..."Public assistance payments are so low and so uneven that the Government is, by its own standards and definitions, a major source of the poverty on which it has declared unconditional war."[1]

Large numbers of those in desperate need, including many children are excluded even from this level of aid by arbitrary eligibility requirements unrelated to need such as those based on age, family situation, degree of disability, alleged employability, low earnings, unrealistic requirements for family contributions, durational residence, and absence of provisions for emergency assistance.

The methods for determining and redetermining elegibility for assistance and the amount to which the applicant is entitled are, in most states, confusing, onerous, and demeaning for the applicant; complex and time consuming for the worker; and incompatible with the concept of assistance as a legal right.

The lack of adequate social services for families, children, young people and individuals isolated by age or disability is itself a major factor in the perpetuation of such social evils as crime and juvenile delinquency, mental illness, illegitimacy, multi-generational dependency, slum environments, and the widely deplored climate of unrest, alienation and discouragement among many groups in the population.

Neither the war on poverty nor achievement of the long range goals implicit in a Great Sociey concept can succeed so long as the basic guarantees of a practical minimum level of income and social protection are not assured for all."

Unfortunately, every one of these comments applies to Arkansas, as do the remarks on page 10 of the same report..."The hope that there would be equitable and adequate public welfare programs in all states as a result of Federal legislative action without mandatory provisions has not been realized. Some thirty years of experience in leaving the implementation of public welfare programs largely to the fiscal ability and willingness of the State demonstrates that inequities among the states, between programs and most important between groups of recipients, will persist if the Federal Government does not assume a stronger leadership role."

What should the public welfare system be?

It should be the way in which the U.S. Government assures the country that every individual's basic living needs will be met. That when because of old age, illness, disability, or other factors the individual cannot produce food, clothing, housing, medical care, the welfare program will be the guarantor of a basic income.

The program must provide a minimum level of living and to allow no one to fall below that level. It must help children get out of the trap caused by deprivation and neglect. It should provide medical care for all in need, who ~~but~~ cannot pay. It must provide rehabilitative services, training and retraining for those who are disabled. It must also provide education training and retraining as part of its program for all potentially employable persons.

One of the biggest scandals in this country is that while the dollar costs have risen, public welfare expenditures have decreased as a percentage of the national personal income and gross national product between 1950-1965.

What should Public Welfare be?

1- The only criteria should be NEED. The long, involved eligibility investigation should be eliminated in favor of a simple affidavit testifying to one's need. New York City is experimenting with the simple affidavit.

2- Standards should be uniform for all states, with the U. S. government inforcing the regulations.

3- The formula for granting states money should be changed. The U. S. should grant each state a set amount of money, depending on cost of living in each state, and not dependent on how much money each state provides.

4- Programs should be expanded to include all those needy who are not now included because of stringent requirements or lack of programs.

5- All welfare department employees should be made to meet federal standards of competency and there should be a method of firing for cause, (from the point of view of the applicants).

6- The county welfare boards should be abolished because they are political patronage and only hinder the development of an adequate program.

7- Eventually, the welfare system should be abolished and replaced with a more satisfactory program, such as a guaranteed annual income.

As a result of my preliminary work I believe that an expanded program should be developed for use in at least all of the Black Belt Counties (refer to enclosed map). The program should be planned to last at least one year and should consist of the following:

A- Organize welfare action/education groups in as many counties of the Black Belt (eastern and Southern Ark.) counties as possible

B- Write a welfare rights and responsibilities manual for semi-literate people

C- Precipitate an investigation of the state welfare system by the Arkansas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. Also, provide them with the facts.

D- Provide concerned lawyers with information for legal action.

E- Try to convince interested groups such as the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Center for the Stdy of Social Welfare Policy and Law that they should provide Arkansas with at least one lawyer, wwho would work only on welfare cases. (I have just received tentative assurance that two law clerks will be available for use this summer if the program is put into effect.)

F- Develope a working relationship with welfare rights groups in urban areas. Take Arkansans to some of the conferences so that leadership can be developed as to gain access to resources which might otherwise be unavailable to us.

Please refer to enclosed sheet concerning budget necessary to carry out this program.

April 5, 1966
Howard Himmelbam

ADDENDUM

If you refer to the reprint of the article of April 5, 1967 and compare it to Governor Rockefeller's statement of March 30, 1967, also enclosed, you will get some idea of what is wrong with the state's approach to the problems of welfare.

In the March 30th article, the Governor laments the fact that so many Negro families are being put off the land in Eastern Arkansas, while in the April 5th article the Commissioner of Welfare is concerned that there are not enough funds to hire part time employees or to purchase new equipment and allow extensive travel on the part of employees. No where does he show any concern that there is no money available for people being forced off the farms.

Rockefeller comes up with the old cry of we need more federal training programs. You will not see any reference, on his part, to the need to remove the "Substitute Father Rule" or his plans to ask the state legislature to remove this obnoxious regulation.

Rockefeller will not ask, the legislature will not act; the liberals will not understand. Only the poor will act. There must be a program to help them develope their own program.

BUDGET FOR ONE YEAR*

SALARY - $85.00 to $125.00 per week

TRAVEL - $200.00 a month. This includes travel through-Arkansas (from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of the state). It will also cover necessary trips to conferences which it may be important for me to attend.

OFFICE NEEDS - $3,000.00

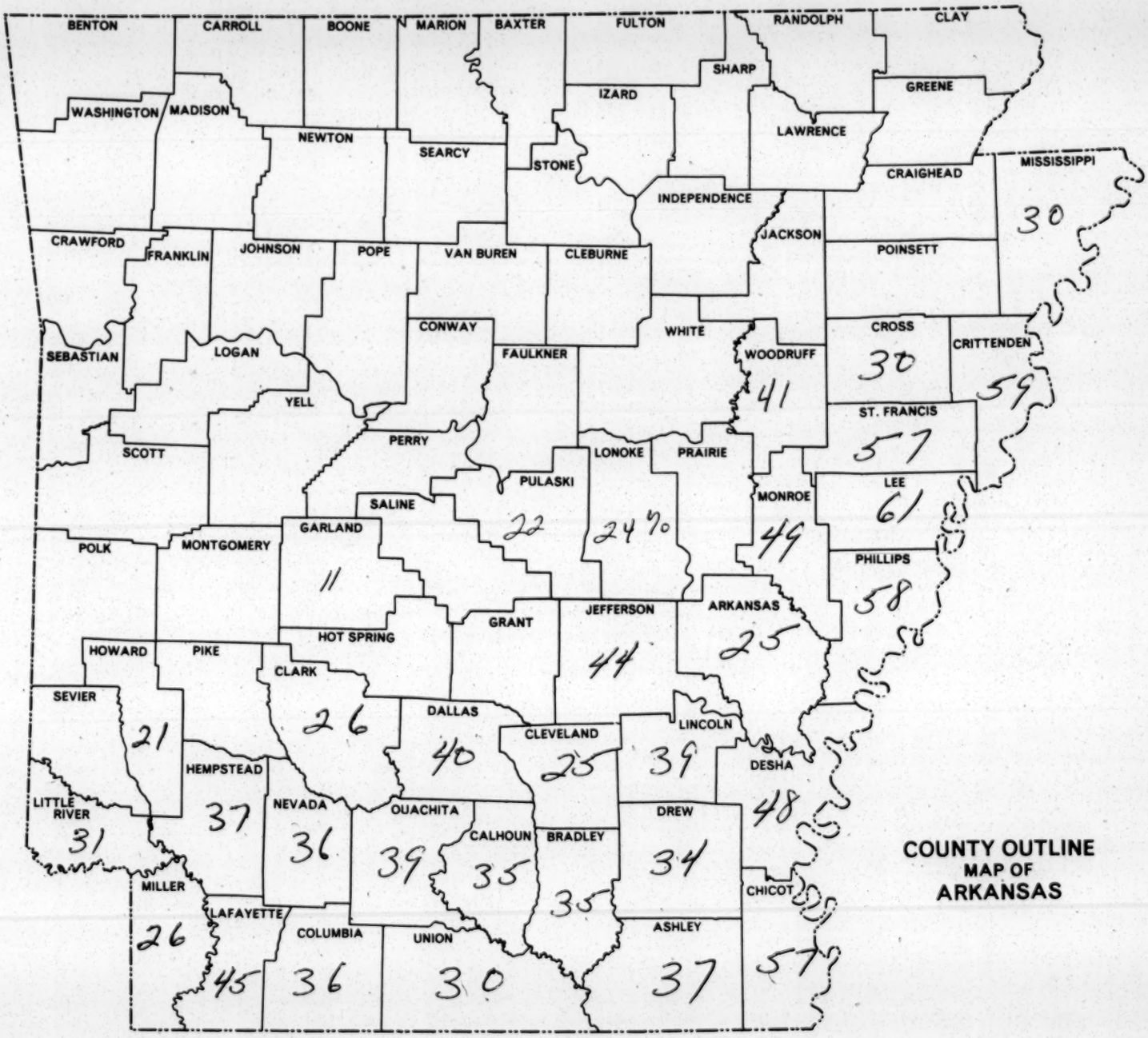
A. Occasional secretarial help
B. Paper, envelopes, stamps, pens, pencils
C. Printing circulars, etc. It does not include the printing of a welfare manual for semi-literates.
D. Long distance telephone calls. If the program works properly there will be many calls from local welfare groups because it will be impossible to be in more than 30 counties very often.# (REFER TO ENCLOSED MAP)

MISCELLANEOUS - $1,000.00

$4800
2400
3000
1000
$11,200

*This is a budget for one year for one person. The program will be more effective if two people were available to work in the field. The only change in Budget would be an additional salary.

COUNTIES OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ARKANSAS



COUNTY OUTLINE MAP OF ARKANSAS

No. in County is the percentage of Negroes in the County

file

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1220 WEST CAPITOL
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
PHONE FR 4-4521

C
O
P
Y

12 January 1966

Mr. Harold Howe, II,
Commissioner of Education
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D. C. 20202

Dear Mr. Howe:

Attached is a Statement of Position and Concern of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations relative to desegregation in education in Arkansas. The statement is self-explanatory and addressed to you because the responsibility under the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to effectuate genuine and meaningful desegregation rests with the Office of Education.

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations is an interracial organization working in the broad field of equal opportunity. The Statement of Position and Concern was authorized by the Board of Directors in its January 8, 1966 meeting.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

Enclosure

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all people

II

"No person in the United States shall on the ground of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." These words constitute the heart of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which forbids racial segregation and discrimination in federally financed programs.

With passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came the hope, the expectation that the burden of school desegregation was at last about to be lifted from the shoulders of Negro children and their parents. It was thought that the responsibility for desegregation was about to be placed where it belongs, on the backs of school officials. Negroes in Arkansas were led to hope once again that equality of opportunity in education was within reach.

That hope, that expectation had been visited upon the Negro before. Ten years earlier he won a historic Supreme Court decision which declared "racial segregation in public education unconstitutional." It was thought then that racial segregation in public education had but a short time to live. It was instead the legitimate hopes and aspiration of the Negro for an education free of discrimination that were to be short lived. For Arkansas joined the rest of the South in amassing a campaign against desegregation seldom to be equalled in history. Mass resistance and legal circumvention became the marching orders of all the South. It is important to note here that the official attitude in Arkansas at first was to comply with the court's edict. The then governor of Arkansas,Francis Cherry, made a public statement relative to the decision placing the state on record for compliance. "We in Arkansas are law abiding citizens and we will obey the law," said Cherry. There was little or no opposition in the state at first to "abiding by the law", for officials and laymen resigned themselves to what they thought had to be done.

Later political and legal developments, however, gave encouragement to those forces opposed to desegregation. They soon learned that the "law of the land" was not going to be resolutely enforced. In fact, they discovered that they could disobey the spirit and intent of the 1954 decision with complete impunity. The time the Supreme Court in its 1955 decision had allowed for "good faith compliance" was instead used to devise methods of circumvention and defiance.

I recite this bit of historic insight only to remind those in authority at the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare that Arkansas school officials look upon delay as weakness -- a lack of the necessary resolution to insist upon meaningful desegregation. Again, the time is not being used to solve the problem, but to circumvent both the intent of the 1954 Supreme Court decision and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

School officials in Arkansas have shown no inclination to abandon the dual system. They are not convinced that HEW is going to be

resolute in insisting upon this. These officials, under "freedom of choice" will simply allow those Negro children who are brave enough to transfer to white schools to do so. This will leave the segregated structure still intact.

Should this occur, and this can only be the end result of freedom of choice, the legtimate hopes of the Negroes in Arkansas will again be frustrated. That which was conceived in 1954, fed and nurtured in 1964 will be doomed to still birth or miscarriage. History is full of examples of what can be expected when people are led to hope and this hope dies unborn -- when the avenues to fulfillment are closed to their legtimate aspirations.

Pursuant to its longstanding commitment to equality of opportunity in education, the Arkansas Council on Human Relations has sought constantly the elimination of all forms of segregation. Since 1954 ACHR, the only biracial statewide organization in Arkansas, has worked diligently to focus attention on integration as the "most compelling unfinished business in education" Arkansans and Americans face today. We address the officials of the Office of Education now because the issue is critical and you hold the key to its resolution.

Twelve years have passed since the U.S. Supreme Court first held racial segregation in public education unconstitutional. Eleven years ~~has~~ have elapsed since the 1955 Supreme Court's decision on the "how" of desegregation. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is now almost two years in history. Yet only 6,217 Negro children (about 5% of the 110,755 enrolled in Arkansas schools) are reaping the benefits of a desegregated education. Even the 6,217 figure is the most liberal one that can be projected since it represents the total given by superintendents who seek to look as good on paper as possible. How long will HEW allow thousands of Arkansas Negro children to carry into adulthood and careers of work the demoralizing, dehumanizing and debasing consequences and crippling effects of a segregated education?

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations, burdened by its moral responsibility for equal educational opportunity and its commitment to the values of a desegregated education, wishes to make the following urgent plea to the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

1. <u>Abandon "Freedom of Choice" as a Method of Desegregation in Arkansas' Schools</u>.

It is plain for all who would see that freedom of choice is not and cannot become a true instrument through which complete integration can be facilitated. Freedom of choice has failed to bring necessary and desired results in Arkansas, and since freedom of choice places the burden of desegregation on the Negro alone, it cannot be expected to bring more than "token" integration in most school districts. We ask HEW officials to recognize these freedom of choice plans for what they really are -- endless schemes of circumvention. They are vociferous engagements in chicanery, latently and patently designed to reduce to the barest minimum the number of Negro and white students who will come to know each

other as fellow human beings.

Racial segregation is antithetical to democracy. To permit its continuation and cultivation under the so-called freedom of choice is a blatant repudiation of the root ideas of democracy -- equality and justice.

Nowhere in our society is racial segregation more destructive in its effects than in public schools. The very object of our public educational system is to lead children to develop their capacities to the highest and most satisfying degree and to prepare them to live harmoniously and effectively in a multi-cultural and multi-color world. The fostering of mutual respect among people of different ethnic and racial backgrounds is best promoted in a culturally and racially integrated setting. Racial integration and quality education are therefore mutually complementary and interdependent. An integrated school system is an essential component of good education.

We know we need not convince you of the logic of this position. We do feel compelled, however, to pass on to you the urgency we feel and experience as we work on the problems of human relations and education across the state. Statistics and observations leave us thoroughly convinced that freedom of choice can never be the instrument of transforming a dual school district, a district with color distincions into a unitary system.

If we were so generous as to give freedom of choice credit for all desegregation in Arkansas (5% of the Negroes in formerly all white schools), it would take 20 years at the present rate to fully desegregate by this method. A woeful situation exists here in Arkansas where thirty-seven districts with heavy Negro enrollment (according to a published survey of the Arkansas Gazette) that filed freedom of choice plans have no Negro students in desegregated schools.

Another 60 or more districts have 10 or less Negroes receiving a desegregated education. Approximately 40 more districts have less than twenty, but more than 10 Negroes enrolled in desegregated schools.

Some woeful examples of desegregation under freedom of choice:

1. Jefferson County, the state's second highest populated county, has 227 of 6,246 Negro children in desegregated schools -- just slightly obove 3%.

2. Union County schools have only 28 Negroes out of an enrollment of 4,771, or .5 of one percent.

3. Mississippi County, 229 of 6,382 or 3%
4. Phillips County, 169 of 8,264 or 2%
5. Ouachita County, 50 of 3,672 or 1%
6. Ashley County, 21 of 2,863 or .7 of one percent
7. Bradley County, 11 of 1,405 or .8 of one percent
8. Chicot County, 21 of 3,313 or .6 of one percent
9. Jackson County, 23 of 1,055 or 2%
10. St. Francis County, 98 of 6,318 or .015%

2. Integrate Faculty and Administrative Personnel.

Compelled by the conviction that integration is not only a right but an educational good in itself, an ingredient of quality education and should be persued as such, the Arkansas Council on Human Relations calls upon you and your Department, Commissioner Howe, to include full faculty integration in your guidelines for the school year of 1966-67. ACHR is firm in its belief that there can be no meaningful integration as long as school systems have "Negro" schools and "white" schools. The stigma can only be removed when the faculties in all schools are fully integrated.

If integration is accepted as an educational good, a value to be achieved as quickly as possible rather than resisted as long as possible, then the integration of teachers is a primary prerequisite.

3. Provide Teacher Workshops for School Personnel in Human Relations.

One of the great needs in the school systems of Arkansas is to have administrators, faculty and students come to give proper respect to persons regardless of race, religion, or place of birth. Adequate techniques in human relations are as important to good teaching as knowledge of subject matter. The Commissioner of Education should take full advantage of Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, missing no opportunity to orient all professional personnel for integrated work experiences. Seminars on college and university campuses as well as inservice institutes and workshops should be used to up grade staff on human relations techniques. This vitally needed orientation should not be left to the discretion of school superintendents, but should be made available to teachers by HEW in cases where local school officials fail to act.

4. Insist on Interracial Advisory Committees.

The Commissioner of Education should give full and weighted consideration to providing for biracial advisory committees in guidelines for 1966-67. The value of such a committee has been demonstrated so many times we need not belabor the point here. An interracial advisory committee could work with the Board and staff on problems related to racial or ethnic groups.

Conclusion.

The time has now come when the Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, must insist that the school districts of Arkansas and the South at large finally lay down the burden of race and move swiftly toward the challenging and noble objective of quality education for all children, free of the eroding effects of segregation. The four recommendations of this paper represent minimum action for the Commissioner of Education charged with the responsibility of effectuating the necessary change in policy and practice so as to give relief to those against whom segregation is perpetrated. "The responsibility to to eliminate segregation," according to HEW guidelines, "rests with the school authorities and is not satisfied by rules and practices which shift the burden of removing discrimination to the class or classes of persons previously discriminated against." This statement is the greatest indictment of all against freedom of choice.

January 17, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Thanks for sending me a copy of ACHR's "Statement of Position and Concern." It's very good.

I want to get out to see you guys as soon as possible. Any occasions coming up?

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 7, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1220 West Capitol
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

I checked with Paul about the matter of supplementing your income through work as a consultant. He understood that you had already done some work of this kind, and his intention was that the Arkansas Council Board should come to an understanding with you that you would be free to serve as a consultant as opportunities arise and within reasonable limits.

Although it was not his intention to suggest -- what would really be impossible -- that SRC would guarantee any definite monthly income from consultants fees, is likely that we would have occasion to use your services in connection with your school desegregation and voter education projects.

In sum: SRC does not propose to pay you a regular retainer fee as a consultant; Paul was merely suggesting one possible and partial solution to the dilemma we were discussing.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 21, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Pursuant to my conversation with Nat this afternoon, I plan to arrive in Little Rock at 6:47 P.M. Friday, on Trans-Texas flight number 177.

I don't have two glossy prints, and besides I ain't that important. As for biography, just say that I was born in Warren, went to high school in Hot Springs, and attended Arkansas College for two years. I earned my B.A. at Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia, and my B.D. and Th.M at Union Theological Seminary in Richmond. I served Presbyterian churches in West Virginia for seven years and went to Alabama in September of 1964.

That's really about all I care to tell!

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

February 24, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $8,000 for 1966 has been made to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations as part of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed are our check in the amount of $2,000 -- the first quarterly payment -- and another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program.

In keeping with your request, the grant is for salary increases, travel (including travel to professionally edifying meetings and conferences out of state), and employment of part-time workers in school desegregation and community organization. However, let me again call to your attention the general purpose of these grants which underlies all specific purposes: "to enable the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic, staffed operations."

It goes without saying that we are very glad to be able to transmit this further assistance, and we stand ready to help in any way possible to build a strong, self-sustaining Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Father Walter B. Clancy
Encl. (3)

CIVIL RIGHTS LEGACY PROJECT

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
STEPHEN J. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL R. CHRISTOPHER, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
PAUL ANTHONY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W[illegible] 30303

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 8, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Sutton:

For our records we would like to have a correct home mailing address and telephone number of Father Walter B. Clancy, Chairman of Arkansas Council on Human Relations. Would you be kind enough to furnish us with this information.

St. John's Seminary
2500 N. Tyler
L.R.

501 - MO 3-7635

Sincerely,

Patricia Franklin

Patricia Franklin
Secretary to Edwin Stanfield

March 28, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Just a note of appreciation for the very good newsletter which just arrived.

Paul mentioned in staff meeting this morning that he especially appreciated your enclosing the flyer for New South and giving it a "plug."

We also thought it was a good idea to reproduce the list of race-related deaths from New South and to distribute it. We are pleased as it is, but it would have been helpful to SRC and New South if a credit-line in small print had been included.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

March 28, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

The AFSC office here suggests Mrs. Joanna Edwards as a good consultant on school desegregation for your student conference and work in local communities. Her address is 1707 South Chester, Apt. 217, Little Rock. Telephone: 374-5118.

I am sure you know Mrs. Edwards. If there is some reason why you have not asked her to do this, perhaps she could work with the students and you could ask Allen Black to come for the three or four days itinerary. He could not attend the conference on April 16 because he must be in Mississippi. His address is 1009 W. Irvine Street, Florence, Alabama.

We can help with a reasonable consultant's fee, plus travel. I would suggest no more than $25 per day for the fee. I understand that you are thinking in terms of three or four days.

Let us know what you plan to do as soon as possible.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

E8 by file
file

March 28, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

Dear Ozell:

This letter, in reference to the student conference, is very much like our response to support of the Fair Housing Committee. We want to do what we can to help the ACHR develop a good student program, and under certain conditions the funds are available. But, any requests have to be shared with, and approved by, the sponsoring foundation. A budget which showed a cost of $418 to secure a speaker would be promptly turned down by the foundation. Furthermore, whether directly or indirectly, SRC simply is not going to be a part of paying any man $250 as an honorarium. This whole business of paying people a lot of money to make a speech has gotten completely out of hand.

We would like to request funds for a student conference for the Arkansas Council, and will

do so if it is separate and apart from any expenditure such as the one described above.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

23 March 1966

PA

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Our student conference, as you know, is set for April 16. As with all our program items it is designed to serve more than one purpose. We expect the conference to serve 1) as an opening for organizing and mobilizing college students in efforts related to human relations; 2) as a method of educating and broadening community understanding of the magnitude of the human relations problems we face.

The conference will have two segments consciously planned to serve the purposes stated above. The all day workshop sessions are expected to give the students an understanding of issues and a commitment to help in seeking solutions, while a public address that night by James Farmer will fulfill the second purpose.

With this understanding we submit our budget which is attached. Our estimate is for 75 to 100 participants.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

Enclosure

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
22 March 1966

Budget
for
Student Conference
April 16, 1966

Meals	$ 125.00
Travel	75.00
Housing	50.00
Printing & advertising	75.00
Campus organization (part-time worker)	100.00
Speaker's travel from N.Y.	168.00
Speaker's honorarium	250.00
	$ 843.00

418

The request of ~~the~~ ACHR from the Southern Regional Council is for $ 500.00

March 16, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Associate Director
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

We will forward your request for money for a student conference to the foundation which donated the funds and recommend its approval. Before doing so, however, it is necessary that we have more detailed information about the purpose, hoped-for results, plans for follow-up (if any), the nature of the workshops planned, etc. Especially important is a proposed budget for the conference, including all costs.

We have funded several conferences in other states and the total expense has varied between $250 and $500. We would need more detail to justify a grant of $500 to defray "some" of the expense.

In addition, this foundation had in mind to assist student human relations groups with their projects, and they have begun to take a jaundiced view of conferences. They figure that a general conference for students is a little elementary to need financial backing from foundation funds.

This is just by way of giving you fair warning.

We'll be awaiting further information.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

ARKANSAS
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVENUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72206
PHONE FR 6-3541

14 March 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

The Arkansas Council on Human Relations has scheduled a Student Conference on Human Relations April 16, 1966. The Conference will open with a plenary session that morning; workshops will be conducted during most of the day, and a public address by James Farmer will climax the Conference that night.

I am requesting a grant of $500 from the appropriate fund to defray some of the expense of the Conference. Your quick and favorable response to this request will expedite planning.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

OFFICERS – FATHER WALTER B. CLANCY, CHAIRMAN • DR. W. H. TOWNSEND, VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND A. M. ROBERTS, JR., TREASURER • MRS. FRANK N. GORDON, SECRETARY
STAFF – NAT R. GRISWOLD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR • OZELL SUTTON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain equal opportunity for all peoples

II

Ed Stanfield

file

May 2, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Enclosed is the registration form that we have been using for our agency meetings after the Civil Rights Commission conferences. You may want to add or subtract from what is on here, according to kinds of information that will be useful to you after the conference.

As I said over the phone, after everyone has registered, we have had a person take all the forms, and for each one who brought their car and came over 100 miles round trip, we multiplied the number of miles by 3¢. This comes out just about right when you are figuring on gasoline expenses only. We have then put the amount to be paid in the right-hand corner, rounded off to the nearest dollar, and announced that those due gas money can get it as they leave the meeting. When we have paid them, we have gotten them to sign the registration form, and then all of those signed slips should be sent to Ed Stanfield at the SRC.

I talked with Ed this afternoon, and he is going to send you $500.00 by check. I don't know Arkansas geography very well, but we have found that most people in other states don't usually get $10 or over, so we have been getting cash mostly in ones and fives.

We have found it useful to announce at some time during the Commission plenary, the time and place of the agency meeting, to remind people and also to let others who might not have gotten an invitation know that they are welcome.

I think the fastest way to get the materials for packets to you will be to send them by bus. I will try to get the package ready tomorrow, and will drop you a note to let you know which bus line and approximate time of arrival. You will need 250 large brown envelopes and someone to give the packets out as people sign the registration forms.

I really am sorry that I can't be at the conference but am sure that Allen Black and Joanna Edwards will be of help. Please let me know if you have any questions on the above and I hope you have a good meeting.

Sincerely,

Constance Curry
AFSC School Desegregation Project
Room 502, 41 Exchange Place, SE
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Ed
was in hurry -
so didn't correct
your copy -
excuse errors

May 3, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $500 made payable to you. This is in order that you can have cash available to pay travel for participants in the school desegregation conference on Saturday, May 7, in Little Rock.

I believe Connie Curry has explained our usual procedure to you. The most important thing is to have each person sign his registration form, which has his name and address on it, as a receipt for his travel money. Without this we are in trouble with the auditors.

Let us hear how things go.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
Encl.

20 June 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

You probably have learned by now that I plan to leave the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and take a position with the Community Relations Service. Of course, I have mixed emotions about leaving, especially now, but when everything is considered, I think my decision is wise.

No public statement about my plans has been made as I want to get ACHR's financial situation secured before an announcement is made. I expect to go either July 15 or August 1. I can choose between a regional directorship or field representative, and I have decided to take the position of field representative and work out of Little Rock. Therefore, I will be around to do what I can with ACHR.

It has been rewarding both personally and professionally to be associated with you the last five years. You must know that you and all SRC have my best wishes for a successful and rewarding work.

Sincerely,

Ozell

Ozell Sutton
Associate Director

OS:cit

cc: Edwin Stanfield
Vernon Jordan, Jr.

June 24, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Sutton:

Please send us at your earliest convenience an acounting of the funds spent in the Arkansas School Desegregation meeting.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

June 28, 1966

Mr. Ozell Sutton
Arkansas Council on Human Relations
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Ozell:

Thank you for sending me a carbon copy of your letter to Paul informing him of your decision to accept a position with the Community Relations Service.

I am genuinely sorry to see you leave the Arkansas Council, but it has to be admitted that the arrangement offered you by CRS is most attractive. I hope that you will like the job and find it satisfying. Be assured of our continuing interest and of any assistance we can provide.

Warm Regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field
Activities

JES/km

$1,200 .00

Arkansas Council on Human Relations

1310 Wright Avenue

Little Rock, Arkansas, 72206

Special grant for welfare project

June 1, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ark. - WELFARE PROJECT

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 August 1967

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Arkansas Council on Human Relations

RE: Progress Report, Welfare Project: Simplified Welfare Manual

The tempo of progress on the projected Arkansas Welfare Rights Handbook is now moving into high gear. Our slow pace heretofore which makes this report late stems, paradoxically, from great activity. Interviews with welfare hopefuls, applicants, and recipients, observations of welfare agency practices, and representation of claimants at Fair Hearing procedures have taken up time, but these activities have also given insights into the problems at hand. First, there is a need to teach people what and where their rights are; this need is forcefully apparent. Second, without teaching sessions, seminars, discussion groups, etc., even middle-class readers of the handbook would find difficulty using and understanding a book modelled along the lines of the Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee handbooks.

We want a book that will be highly useable -- a household item for the people who most need it. We want to give them most of the information contained in something like the Mississippi Handbook, but written in simplified language, and set up in a physical format less forbidding to the eye, and with an editorial content more conducive to "reading on."

Toward these ends, we have constructed a master plan for the Arkansas Handbook. The outline form which follows is the skeleton which we plan to flesh out into the finished product within the next month. To give an idea of our vision of the end result, we have also included some sample sections.

ARKANSAS WELFARE RIGHTS HANDBOOK

I. Introduction

A. Why this handbook was written
B. What the handbook says and does.

II. The most important right -- Fair Hearing. Complete information concerning the appeal and hearing process.

III. General Rights -- Rights applicable to all dealings with the welfare department regardless of assistance categories.

A. Application procedure

B. Income eligibility

1. earned income limits
2. deductions which may be made from income.

C. Property eligibility

1. real property limits
   a. home
   b. rent
   c. land

2. personal property limits

D. Records (of cases kept by Welfare Department)

1. confidential or not

2. who can see records -- when, why

IV. Categorical Assistance

A. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

1. Who is eligible

   a. age - proof of age
   b. relationships
   c. residence

2. Budget

   a. minimum and maximum grants
   b. breakdown of budget amounts

3. Evidence of non-support

   a. disability
      i. mother
      ii. father

b. absence

i. substitute parent, evidence of
ii. legal requirements for location of absent parent

c. novice

d. illegitimacy

e. incarceration

f. medical care absence

4. Suitable home

5. School attendance

a. requirements
b. reasons for non-attendance
c. evidence of attendance

6. Additional service

a. family services division, Child Welfare
b. crippled children's program
c. associated agencies

i. who they serve
ii. what they do
iii. addresses

B. Aid to the Disabled (AD)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

a. age
b. residence
c. definition of "permanently disabled"

i. "permanently"
ii. "totally"
iii. evidence of, Medical Review Team

d. social report made by welfare worker

2. Budget

a. minimum and maximum payments
b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies which may provide aid

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

C. Aid to the Blind (AB)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

   a. age
   b. residence
   c. determination of condition

2. Budget

   a. maximum and minimum
   b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

D. Aid to the Aged (AA) [Same as Aid to the Blind]

V. Special categories - catagories available to all who can qualify above and beyond categorical assistance.

A. Medical care program

1. Who is eligible

2. Types of care
   a. hospitals
   b. clinics
   c. office care
   d. transportation costs
   e. dental care

B. Medical assistance to aged

1. eligible, age
2. residence
3. income, property

C. Supplemental medical care program

1. who is eligible
2. type of care
3. limits on assistance

D. Remedial eye

E. General relief

F. Work Experience Training Program

G. Food Stamp Program

1. eligible
2. procedure
3. loan assistance

H. Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. how it affects state welfare department and programs
2. provisions (especially discrimination)

S A M P L E S

I. Fair Hearing

As can be seen in the outline, we plan to put Fair Hearings in the spotlight with "front page" treatment. We reason that Fair Hearings are the welfare applicant's court of last resort. We want to emphasize strongly to the people what we consider to be their strongest weapon. This sample will also illustrate the editorial method we want to use -- easy to follow, emphasizing the essential facts, and the physical method: information broken into short sentences, numbered for clarity.

THE RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING IS ONE OF YOUR MOST IMPORTANT RIGHTS IN THE WELFARE SYSTEM:

When you are not allowed to apply for welfare
When you are kept waiting for help
When your application has been turned down

When you have not gotten enough help or money
When your money has been cut down or cut off
When your money has been held up or your case closed
When you are treated badly for any reason
When you feel the welfare agency's policy is unfair
Whenever you feel you have not gotten your rights:

Ask for a FAIR HEARING!

A. The welfare agency must tell you in writing what they will do for you. If you do not get a letter, if someone only tells you the welfare agency's decision, you should ask for a Fair Hearing right away.

B. You have only 30 days after you get the letter to ask for a Fair Hearing. Don't wait longer or you won't be able to get a Fair Hearing.

C. Write to the State Welfare Department in Little Rock and ask for a Fair Hearing. Tell them why you want a Fair Hearing. Ask a neighbor to help you if you have trouble writing.

State Department of Public Welfare
Little Rock, Arkansas

D. The state will write you back. Ten days later they will tell you when and where your Fair Hearing will be.

E. If it is hard for you to get there, write the State Welfare Department and ask for a Fair Hearing to be held in your house, or somewhere you can get to. Or ask your welfare agent to take you to the Fair Hearing. You have a right to these things.

F. Someone from the State Welfare Department will listen to both sides of the case -- your welfare agent's side and your side. You may have anyone you want to speak for you. They don't have to be a lawyer. You may have anyone as a witness -- relatives, friends, neighbors. Bring all the papers you have that will help you to explain your side of the story. To get help for your Fair Hearing, get in touch with,

Howard Himmelbaum
1310 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72206
FR 6-3541

or call a lawyer.

G. The person from the State Welfare Department can decide to give you more money right away, or the State Welfare Department in Little Rock will decide your case. You will get a letter telling you what they have decided.

H. If you don't come to the Fair Hearing, you have 10 more days to write to the State Welfare Department for a new Fair Hearing. Don't wait longer or you won't be able to get a Fair Hearing.

I. If you are not satisfied with your Fair Hearing, you can:

1. apply for welfare help again
2. call a lawyer for help
3. write to the Arkansas Council on Human Relations
   1310 Wright Avenue
   Little Rock, Arkansas 72206

This sample comes from our section on general welfare rights, and treats the rights pertaining to the application process. This will illustrate the method we plan to use throughout sections three and four, that is, an introductory dialogue between a welfare applicant or recipient and a welfare worker. This, we hope, will catch people's attention, give them a situation to identify with, and "lure" them into the dicussion which follows, listing requirements and/or rights, as the case may be.

YOU: I need help for my children
WELFARE WORKER: We're too busy now. Come back some other time.

Don't take no for an answer.

A. You can apply at any time.
B. She must talk to you right away or tell you exactly when she will talk to you.
C. You can bring anyone along to help you make your application. You can fill out your application at home.
D. She must give you a booklet explaining how welfare works. Ask for it, if she doesn't.
E. She must tell you about Fair Hearing.
F. When she comes to your home, she must come at a reasonable hour.
G. She must send you a letter, within 30 days after you apply, telling you if you will get welfare or not.

This sample is from the AFDC section and covers school attendance as a requirement for aid.

YOU: Why did I get less money this month?
WELFARE WORKER: Your youngest boy is not in regular attendance at school.
YOU: But he's been home sick with the measles.
WELFARE WORKER: If he's not in school, we can't give you money for him.

This is not right. A child can't be dropped from welfare until the agency is certain that he will not return to school. If the boy were permanently sick, he could still get welfare. If he is sick only for a little while, he is still considered to be in school.

A. A child (6 - 17 years) who is regularly attending school is eligible for assistance or he can go to a private school for vocational training or for the handicapped, take private, full-time lessons if approved by the Department of Education, or take supervised lessons for the handicapped if approved by the Department of Education.

B. A child does not have to go to school if he is physically or mentally disabled, if he is not allowed in school by school authority, or if he is needed at home to care for a parent, and no one else can do it, or if he doesn't have enough money before he gets welfare. The welfare agency should help to get a child in school if he is not for any reason.

C. A child, 18-20 years old can get welfare if,

1. he is in school, full or part time;
2. he lives at home with the family between or during school sessions;
3. he does not have to take work instead of going to schoo;
4. he can choose whether or not to be included in the AFDC budget.

D. If you need proof that a child is in school, get a written statement from the school authorities.

Ark-WELFARE PROJECT

11 August 1967

TO: Elijah Coleman, Arkansas Council on Human Relations

FROM: Howard Himmelbaum

RE: Meeting with St. Francis County Achievement Committee, 9 August 1967

I met with 75 members of the St. Francis County Achievement Committee (all Negro), in Forrest City to discuss the rule and regulations of the state Department of Public Welfare.

We made up a simple fact sheet (enclosed) that deals with basic problems that people frequently meet with when dealing with county welfare offices.

The question and answer period was the most useful part of the evening. There were many people in attendance who had problems whom we were able to help with advice. The organization is developing a welfare program and will be able to help large segments of the community who are eligible get welfare assistance.

Their biggest need is to get more specific welfare information. We hope that our welfare manual will meet this need.

WELFARE

You can apply for welfare help at anytime. The welfare worker is not supposed to ignore you. She must give you an application. If she does not give you an application write to the COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

You should get WRITTEN notice about the welfare department's decision within 30 days after you apply. You should receive written notice about any decision the welfare department makes about you. If you do not get written notice, write to the COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE.

If your husband lives with you and your family you CANNOT get welfare, unless he is disabled.

If they refuse to put you on welfare
If they cut your money down, or cut it off
If they do anything you think is not right
ASK FOR A FAIR HEARING
Write to the COMMISSIONER OF WELFARE
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
Tell him why you want a FAIR HEARING

They should call you "Mr.," "Mrs.," or "Miss."
They should not insult or embarrass you.
They should not make you, and not white people wait.
They cannot kick you off welfare for being in civil rights work, or for voting for whoever you want.

If you have any complaints write to: HOWARD HIMMELBAUM
ARKANSAS COUNCIL ONHUMAN RELATIONS
1310 WRIGHT AVE.
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PROTECT YOUR WELFARE RIGHTS BEST BY REGISTERING TO VOTE, THEN VOTING FOR SOMEONE WHO KNOWS AND UNDERSTANDS YOUR PROBLEMS.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

ACHR Welfare Project Aug 8, 1967

10 July 1967

TO: Elijah Coleman, Arkansas Council on Human Relations
John W. Walker, Attorney, Little Rock

FROM: Howard Himmelbaum

RE: Fair Hearing, Mrs. Sara Jemerson, Dewitt, Arkansas

On July 7, 1967, at the County Welfare office in Dewitt, Arkansas County, Arkansas, a fair hearing was held concerning the welfare case of Mrs. Sara Jemerson of 117 Meadowcliff, Dewitt, Arkansas. Mrs. Wanda Pierce of the state office of the Arkansas Department of Public Welfare conducted the hearing. Also in attendance were Mrs. Jemerson and Mrs. Thigpen, the director of the Arkansas County Department of Public Welfare. Alan Exelrod attended on behalf of John W. Walker, attorney. Howard Himmelbaum attended on behalf of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations. They both represented Mrs. Jemerson.

Mrs. Jemerson has seven children. She has two boys, ages twelve and ten, and five girls, ages fifteen, fourteen, six, three, and nineteen months. Her husband, Edward Jemerson, has had one kidney removed on February 11, 1966, and has been receiving treatment at the V.A. Hospital in Little Rock since then to try to save the other kidney. As of July 5, 1967, the V.A. Hospital, in a statement to the DPW, stated that his condition was only temporary and would show improvement. He reentered the hospital on July 5, but no report has been made regarding his condition. If he is certified as showing improvement then the Jemersons will be cut off of welfare entirely. This is due to the fact that families with able bodied men are not entitled to welfare assistance in this state, and if a man is not totally disabled, he is able bodied.

Mrs. Jemerson and her family were receiving Aid for Families with Dependent Children payments of $130 a month. This is the maximum that a family with two eligible adults can receive in this state. She was paying $58. for food stamps. (The welfare report showed that she was paying $66. for food stamps.) The Jemersons live in a racially segregated, federally financed, low income housing project. Her rent is twenty four dollars a month and her utilities are $6. a month.

Mr. Jemerson receives no Social Security benefits because the records show that he has not worked enough quarters to qualify. At the fair hearing it was brought out that he did work enough quarters, but that his two employers (farmers) had not reported his earnings. He does not receive any V.A. payments, although it is likely that in the near future he will be receiving some V.A. benefits.

Mrs. Jemerson began working at the Sahara Jr. Motel in Dewitt. On May 19, 1967 she was notified by the county DPW that her welfare check would be reduced from $130 to $46 a month. The reduction was

based on the report from her employer that she was earning $5.25 a day for a six day week. Her monthly earnings were computed on the basis of $5.25 x 4.33, for a total of $136.50 a month. If you subtract a bonus of $3.00 which all recipients are entitled to (Manual, section 2331.1) and $5.00 per month for personal expenses allowed for AFDC cases (Manual, section 2332.1), the total now reads $128.50. Add to this the $46. a month that was her new allotment, you have a total of $173.50. The state law requires that people receiving welfare assistance cannot earn more than $174. a month in combined assistance and earnings. These figures reflect the maximum. (This maximum should be tested in the courts.)

As a result of her new situation, her food stamps were raised to $70. a month. We discovered, at the hearing, that Mrs. Jemerson had not received an income exemption for payments of over $12 for her uniforms (Manual, section 2332.1). This information was noted by Mrs. Pierce.

It was also brought out at the hearing that when Mrs. Jemerson discovered that her welfare allotment was reduced, she went to the county welfare office to talk with her county visitor, Mrs. Helen Stephenson. She informed Mrs. Stephenson that she was no longer earning $136.50 a month, because she was not working as many hours as in the past. Mrs. Stephenson responded that she was sorry, but that she could not reevaluate her case for six months. Mrs. Jemerson then filed for a fair hearing.

I discovered, by going through the DPW manual, that AFDC cases have to be reevaluated within six months. At the hearing Mrs. Pierce stated that an AFDC case can be reevaluated at any time that a change takes place in a recipient's circumstances. Mrs. Pierce told Mrs. Jemerson that she should bring in proof of her changed financial situation; a telephone call from her employer attesting to the changes would be adequate. As soon as this is done her case will be reevaluated and her allotment increased. We also hope that she will receive extra for her uniform expenses.

It is my opinion that there would have been no need for a hearing if Mrs. Stephenson had abided by DPW regulations. We were very tactful in suggesting this to Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Thigpen, but we feel that this is not an isolated incident.

Ark.-WELFARE PROJECT

Arkansas Council on Human Relations
8 August 1967

TO: J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council

FROM: Arkansas Council on Human Relations

RE: Progress Report, Welfare Project: Simplified Welfare Manual

The tempo of progress on the projected Arkansas Welfare Rights Handbook is now moving into high gear. Our slow pace heretofore which makes this report late stems, paradoxically, from great activity. Interviews with welfare hopefuls, applicants, and recipients, observations of welfare agency practices, and representation of claimants at Fair Hearing procedures have taken up time, but these activities have also given insights into the problems at hand. First, there is a need to teach people what and where their rights are; this need is forcefully apparent. Second, without teaching sessions, seminars, discussion groups, etc., even middle-class readers of the handbook would find difficulty using and understanding a book modelled along the lines of the Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee handbooks.

We want a book that will be highly useable -- a household item for the people who most need it. We want to give them most of the information contained in something like the Mississippi Handbook, but written in simplified language, and set up in a physical format less forbidding to the eye, and with an editorial content more conducive to "reading on."

Toward these ends, we have constructed a master plan for the Arkansas Handbook. The outline form which follows is the skeleton which we plan to flesh out into the finished product within the next month. To give an idea of our vision of the end result, we have also included some sample sections.

ARKANSAS WELFARE RIGHTS HANDBOOK

I. Introduction

A. Why this handbook was written
B. What the handbook says and does.

II. The most important right -- Fair Hearing. Complete information concerning the appeal and hearing process.

III. General Rights -- Rights applicable to all dealings with the welfare department regardless of assistance categories.

A. Application procedure

B. Income eligibility

1. earned income limits
2. deductions which may be made from income.

C. Property eligibility

1. real property limits
   a. home
   b. rent
   c. land

2. personal property limits

D. Records (of cases kept by Welfare Department)

1. confidential or not

2. who can see records -- when, why

IV. Categorical Assistance

A. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)

1. Who is eligible

   a. age - proof of age
   b. relationships
   c. residence

2. Budget

   a. minimum and maximum grants
   b. breakdown of budget amounts

3. Evidence of non-support

   a. disability
      i. mother
      ii. father

b. absence

i. substitute parent, evidence of
ii. legal requirements for location of absent parent

c. novice

d. illegitimacy

e. incarceration

f. medical care absence

4. Suitable home

5. School attendance

a. requirements
b. reasons for non-attendance
c. evidence of attendance

6. Additional service

a. family services division, Child Welfare
b. crippled children's program
c. associated agencies

i. who they serve
ii. what they do
iii. addresses

B. Aid to the Disabled (AD)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

a. age
b. residence
c. definition of "permanently disabled"

i. "permanently"
ii. "totally"
iii. evidence of, Medical Review Team

d. social report made by welfare worker

2. Budget

a. minimum and maximum payments
b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies which may provide aid

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

C. Aid to the Blind (AB)

1. Who is eligible (applicant or essential people)

   a. age
   b. residence
   c. determination of condition

2. Budget

   a. maximum and minimum
   b. breakdown of items

3. Nursing home care

   a. classes of care
   b. classes of homes
   c. maximum grants

4. Associated agencies

   a. whom they serve
   b. what they do
   c. addresses

D. Aid to the Aged (AA) [Same as Aid to the Blind]

V. Special categories - catagories available to all who can qualify above and beyond categorical assistance.

A. Medical care program

1. Who is eligible

2. Types of care
   a. hospitals
   b. clinics
   c. office care
   d. transportation costs
   e. dental care

B. Medical assistance to aged

1. eligible, age
2. residence
3. income, property

C. Supplemental medical care program

1. who is eligible
2. type of care
3. limits on assistance

D. Remedial eye

E. General relief

F. Work Experience Training Program

G. Food Stamp Program

1. eligible
2. procedure
3. loan assistance

H. Civil Rights Act of 1964

1. how it affects state welfare department and programs
2. provisions (especially discrimination)

SAMPLES

I. Fair Hearing

As can be seen in the outline, we plan to put Fair Hearings in the spotlight with "front page" treatment. We reason that Fair Hearings are the welfare applicant's court of last resort. We want to emphasize strongly to the people what we consider to be their strongest weapon. This sample will also illustrate the editorial method we want to use -- easy to follow, emphasizing the essential facts, and the physical method: information broken into short sentences, numbered for clarity.

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2. he lives at home with the family between or during school sessions;
3. he does not have to take work instead of going to schoo;
4. he can choose whether or not to be included in the AFDC budget.

D. If you need proof that a child is in school, get a written statement from the school authorities.

June 19, 1967

Mrs. Henrine W. Banks
Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Banks:

We have now completed arrangements for our meeting of the state council chairmen on July 7 and 8. I hope that you are still planning to attend.

We shall begin our meeting in the SRC conference room at approximately 2:00 P.M. on Friday, July 7, 1967. We can take care of some of the less important matters at this time and meeting in the SRC office will give you opportunity to meet and consult with various members of our staff.

That portion of the meeting will break up about 5:00 P.M. and we will go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. We can continue our discussions for a time after dinner. We plan to reconvene at the Biltmore on Saturday morning and continue our meeting until about 12:00 or 1:00 P.M.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

This will be a very important meeting. We shall be discussing matters of vital interest to both the councils on human relations and the Southern Regional Council. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

October 2, 1967

Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Chairman
Florida Council on Human Relations
Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Banks:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the Florida Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

MtNS- LWD
etc- VJ
PWV
mm

RALPH MASON DREGER, PH.D., PRESIDENT

LOUIS L. MITCHELL, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
IRVIN CHENEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

FEBRUARY, 1964

LBJ, Marshall, Dunbar Spark Annual Meeting -- Williams New President

I am delighted to greet the members of the FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS and to commend you for your efforts toward the achievement of equality in housing, employment and education for all. The acceptance of local responsibility in the solution of the problems of discrimination is particularly gratifying to me, and I wish you every success in your work. I know the words of Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall will encourage you in your future program of corrective action and persuasion. With every good wish for a fruitful meeting,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The occasion of President Johnson's telegram to the FLORIDA COUNCIL was the most successful Annual Meeting in the history of the Council. A tribute to Ralph Mason Dreger, out-going president, and his wife, Georgia Dreger, who saved the Council from collapse in late 1962 and 1963, some 270 delegates from every section of Florida gathered at the Hillsboro Hotel, Tampa, to hear Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall and Dr. Leslie Dunbar of the Southern Regional Council and to participate in seminars conducted by leaders in the fields of desegregation in schools, housing, employment and religion.

Heretofore, this meeting has had to hide on the campus of a Negro college, or in the basement of a church. Heretofore, preparations have had to be made to bring in sandwiches because delegates could not eat together in any restaurant. Until last fall, the FLORIDA COUNCIL has had but 500 members. Through 1963 the budget has never exceeded $15,000. This Annual Meeting of 1964 proclaimed vast changes. There was no hiding. The doors of the largest hotel in Tampa were widely opened. No sandwiches were brought in. Delegates ate two large banquets in the Empire Ballroom, and all other facilities of the hotel were completely desegregated. The membership has expanded from 500 to 1500. The budget has increased from $15,000 to $32,000.

The new President: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Vice President of the University of Miami.

BURKE MARSHALL

Attacking misrepresentation of the Civil Rights Bill, Mr. Marshall wasted no words in lucid support of that legislation. In quiet tone, he spoke with precision and sharpness in each phrase. The Bill does not impose dictation by the Attorney General to force people to sell their homes to Negroes. It does not force federal ideas in education. It does not destroy unions and make all employers balance their force racially. It does not impose federal dictation upon the lives of people - rather it seeks to remove the hand of dictation by local and state governments. It does no more than to grant justice as defined by the Constitution. "We can argue against the Bill", Mr. Marshall declared, "but only on one ground: that we do not believe equal opportunity should be afforded all American citizens."

(Copies of an analysis of the Bill have been sent to all local Presidents. Additional copies are available.)

LESLIE DUNBAR

Dr. Dunbar, in his slow and deliberate manner, forcefully outlined the constitutional crisis which confronts us all. Men have the United States by the throat in Mississippi, and they have it by the throat too in Florida, where a John's Committee and Sheriff McCall are in seats of power. It is Southern Congressmen who have prevented the Congress from coming to grips with this problem, and their blocking of leadership to solve problems of race has caused the north to pattern its attitudes after the south. It is for this area of the country to turn our nation around by convincing our polititians that they can no longer depend on race as their key to power. True states' rights will come with integration of our politics and reapportioned legislatures.

"On this generation falls the awful responsibility to grab hold of the problem and force our Congress to delay no longer on the solution at hand...Freedom will be lost if it is not solved..."

Invitation to Death

"The whole system of a segregated society is a means of inviting death for our civilization", declared Psychiatrist Robert Coles of Harvard University. The emotional dangers afforded Negro children are obvious in the system. But what about the white children? Segregation fixes in their minds a system of injustice and law-breaking. They hear their parents say they cannot become involved in the struggle for civil rights because it might endanger their business. Dr. Coles said there was nothing more damaging to the mind and heart of a child than to see his parents lack courage or integrity. He said we are setting a pattern of adjustment to death when we refuse to become involved in the greatest crisis of our domestic life. Just how much do white parents love their children? We must love them enough to show fairness and the effecting of simple justice.

Florida Council Work -- Summary:

FT. PIERCE: Public buildings desegregated and signs removed... Two Negroes hired in jobs never before held by Negroes...Four members of the Council appointed by Mayor to serve on City Bi-Racial Committee...TAMPA: Education sub-committee asked to serve as consultant to school instructors in program aimed at improving test-taking skills of Negro high-school students... Cooperation with Urban League in following up training class for retail employees...SOUTH BREVARD: Great and well-attended Lincoln-Day Banquet...Close association with City officials which has helped block gerry-mandering of Negro voting district. LEE COUNTY: Grown from 16 members to over 170...Participated in decision to desegregate lunch counters and rest rooms... Partially successful in desegregation of community affairs such as concert and athletic events...MIAMI: Sponsored: 1) panel discussion on whether or not Dade County should enact public accommodation ordinance; 2)dinner at one of Miami's largest hotels where Paul Anthony of Southern Regional Council and the Rev. Theodore Gibson, President of Miami's NAACP spoke; 3).public meeting concerning proposed local legislation which would have hampered creative urban renewal program (legislation defeated)...Establishment of local chapter of students at University of Miami...Survey of 310 local restaurants as to their policy on serving all of the public...GAINESVILLE: Annual Workshop, "Changing Perspectives About Race" offered James McBride Dabbs as speaker and discussion of topic through the eyes of psychology, sociology, anthropology, theology... Picketed local restaurant...PALM BEACH: Desegregation of almost all hotels and restaurants...Supplied information which aided in desegregation of white Junior College...Desegregated park in Palm Beach...Sponsored largest bi-racial formal banquet in Florida history at luxurious Palm Beach Towers... BROWARD COUNTY: Established "Wider Horizons Program" which seeks to up-grade Negro children who fall short of grade standard, and to supply kindergarden experience for Negro children entering 1st grade...TALLAHASSEE: High-geared panel discussions each month...Participation by members in negotiations which led to hiring of Negro clerks in at least two downtown department stores...UPPER PINELLAS: Exposed through panel discussion tragic condition in Negro elementary school (one classroom, six grades, 45 children); result: this school closed, 45 children enter two previously all-white schools...HALIFAX: Workshop (two days) attended by over 200 persons...Negro and white elementary grade children brought together for three weeks in "cultural interchange" - field trips, discussion and play, in preparation for fall school desegregation...CENTRAL BREVARD: Through public meetings, situation of Negro Junior College brought to attention of community (one teacher, few courses) which resulted in closing of this Junior College and desegregation of white Junior College...JACKSONVILLE: Aided in establishment of "ASSIST, INC.", which furthered peaceful desegregation of schools...Brought Mr. James Dorsey, Atlanta attorney and leader in OASIS to speak on how Atlanta faced school

desegregation...Gave scholarship to local student to attend "Encampment for Citizenship"...Doubled membership...Featured nationally known Birmingham Attorney, Charles Morgan, Jr. who spoke before large audience at Municipal Auditorium... Averted what could have been disaster by arranging for white women pickets to replace NAACP at speech of Alabama's Governor George Wallace where Klan had threatened to be present in robes...Participated in March on Washington...Participated in March for Jobs and Freedom in Jacksonville...Established liaison with Chamber of Commerce resulting in Chamber support of Council survey of employment practices of local merchants, as well as less formal but other significant interchanges.

HAS THIS WORK AND ITS EXPANSION BEEN FURTHERED BY YOUR FINANCIAL COMMITMENT?

IS YOUR PLEDGE CURRENT

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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IRVIN CHENEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

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NOVEMBER, 1964

IN MY TRAVELS AROUND THE STATE, I frequently hear that the Florida Council does not really do enough. Occasionally the complaint simply indicates that the Council is not active enough in a particular field in which the critic is most interested.

Some forget that the Council is not a monolithic operation, but rather more than 2,000 individual, concerned people. Except for the Director and Secretary, all of us are volunteers. Anyone who feels that the Council is not doing enough usually is saying, in effect, that he himself is not doing anything.

We offer a solution to those who want a more vital organization. We invite them to come into the Council---all the way--- to share with us their ideas, their energies and their efforts.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS met October 3 in the Council offices. A record budget providing for a full-time Associate Director was approved. If this budget becomes effective, it will mean that finally the Council will have sufficient staff to work effectively in Florida's trouble spots.

SOME 1965 GOALS WERE ADOPTED AS FOLLOWS:

- Increase number of chapters to 20
- Wider Horizons Programs in each chapter
- College Chapters throughout state
- Establish Skills Surveys and Placement Programs (except in Urban League cities)
- Increase Membership to 3,500
- Employment Preparation for all interested teenagers

THE STATE CONVENTION will meet at the Angebilt Hotel in Orlando, January 22-23, 1965. Room rates are $6.00 single, $8.00 double or twin. Each person should make his own room reservation. Banquet, luncheon and program details will be announced later.

AN OUTLINE FOR AN EMPLOYMENT PREPARATION COURSE is available from the Council office. It covers such subjects as personal grooming, taking of personnel tests, employment application, etc.

THE REVEREND JAMES MAC WILLIAMS of our Tampa Chapter assisted in starting a Human Relations group in Dunedin. Mr. Williams recently represented the United States Collegiate Council for the United Nations at its International Convention in Switzerland.

TED NICHOLS, Melbourne Chapter president and a state Board Member, has qualified to run for Melbourne City Commissioner. An honor graduate of Bethune-Cookman, Mr. Nichols teaches Business Education at Stone High School. Good luck, Ted!

THE COCOA TRIBUNE, in its October 8 issue, includes an item which begins, "Brevard County's Answer to St. Augustine." The story describes the ABC (A Better Chance) program and concludes by saying, "The women are affiliated with the Education Division of the Council on Human Relations and ABC. ABC has been jointly sponsored by the Council and the NAACP.

CHAPTERS	PLEDGED	SEPT.	OCTOBER	TOTAL TO DATE
Palm Beach	5,470.00	18.50	17.50	994.00
Broward County	190.00	5.00	-0-	48.00
Greater Miami	1,947.00	25.00	88.00	1,475.37
Lee County	1,911.88	16.00	14.00	422.00
Tampa	312.00	3.00	16.00	230.50
St. Petersburg	25.00	-0-	-0-	15.00
Upper Pinellas	1,924.00	62.00	67.00	1,221.50
Tallahassee	663.00	5.00	10.00	195.00
Greater Jacksonville	1,420.50	88.00	15.00	694.00
Gainesville	182.00	40.00	5.00	199.00
Halifax Area	2,254.00	192.00	35.00	1,319.50
Central Brevard	650.00	-0-	-0-	160.00
Melbourne	2,930.00	13.00	37.00	355.40
Fort Pierce	1,604.00	35.00	5.00	571.00
Miscellaneous	454.21	159.26	21.00	646.26
TOTALS	$21,912.59	$661.76	$330.50	$8,546.53

NEW PLEDGES become effective at the time of the annual banquet, where one is held. Elsewhere, they take effect January 1, 1965. The Council has established no minimum required dues, but regular pledges will assist greatly in our planning for the coming year.

The most obvious weakness in our 1964 pledge program was that many previous members and some interested friends were not solicited. Those who solicit pledges should be able to distribute accurate information about the local chapters as well as about the state Council. All potential members should receive cards and an efficient system of returning pledge cards must be devised by each Chapter.

A WORD FOR ALL BANQUET CHAIRMEN (but please ignore it until after your banquet): "As soon as the rush is over I am going to have a nervous breakdown. I worked for it; I owe it to myself; and nobody is going to deprive me of it."

THE SELECTION OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING as Nobel Peace Prize winner has met with widely mixed reaction, especially in the South. Others seem to recognize Dr. King's greatness more readily than do his neighbors.

Dr. King is a "peace-maker" in the highest sense. The peace-maker is not the fatalist who merely endures life without complaint. Rather, he is the person who recognizes the very real existence of disruptive problems and who determines to resolve those problems by peaceful means. This Dr. King has done more effectively than any living man during the greatest social crisis of our time.

The time surely must come when even his bitterest critics will recognize the nation's debt to Dr. King for saving our country and the world from widespread violence while seeking a belated end to racial discrimination.

We cannot imagine the pressures under which he has labored, being driven by many to more militant action, being ridiculed by others because of his philosophy of non-violence, and being denounced as a communist and self-seeker by those who would maintain the status quo. As if this were not enough, there are masses who would turn his head by almost deifying him, so greatly do they admire him. His reasoned, firm persuasiveness and his undeviating commitment to the principle of non-violence serve as a model of responsible leadership.

Dr. King has effected great change in a sick social system by peaceful means. We feel that those who awarded the prize have honored the prize itself by the selection of Dr. King, more than they have honored Dr. King by the bestowal of the prize. (i.c.)

FROM HERE AND THERE:

ALREADY THIS YEAR, ten of our chapters are cooperating with or leading in Wider Horizons programs. Four have started skills banks and employment needs surveys. Eleven Chapters have completed voter registration drives in cooperation with the massive NAACP effort. At last count, more than 5,000 new registrations had been counted. Several Chapters have done intensive work in the field of voter education and three have begun "employment preparation" courses.

PALM BEACH COUNTY is starting that area's first Wider Horizons program. Their second annual banquet occurs December 10.

BROWARD plans its first annual banquet as a salute to the Civil Rights workers of St. Augustine. This Chapter will bring 40 St. Augustine young people to its November 7 banquet. These special guests participated in last summer's demonstrations. A voter registration drive recently was completed in cooperation with Mrs. Eula Johnson of the NAACP.

MIAMI, Working with Father Gibson, has completed a most successful voter registration project. Nearly 1,000 new voters were added. Wider Horizons has been expanded into Booker T. Washington High School since the enlistment of a new group of volunteers, many of whom have come from the American Jewish Committee. Banquet date: December 10, Human Rights Day.

LEE COUNTY worked on voter registration and is starting Wider Horizons, especially for rural youngsters. Employment opportunities are being stressed. Several Chapter executive board members serve on the Mayor's Bi-racial Committee.

TAMPA recruited 40 Negro girls for attendance at a Merchants' Association training class which opened September 22. It was so highly successful that it was divided into two sections. An orientation and background class is next. Voter registration was pushed in September. Tampa's first annual banquet is scheduled tentatively for November 20. Funds have been appropriated in both city and county budgets for the work of the Mayor's Bi-racial Committee. A full-time director and staff will be appointed shortly.

UPPER PINELLAS, under the leadership of Mrs. Fournier and Mr. Rutledge, had 9 bi-racial teams working on voter registration. Teenagers from each area accompanied the canvassers, introducing them to the residents. Mr. Nodine and the 10 members of his employment committee are setting up a Skills Bank following their employment survey. Banquet: November 12 at the Jack Tar Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE is making plans for its first annual banquet.

CENTRAL BREVARD'S ABC (A Better Chance) program, which was reported in last month's Newsletter, has evolved into a full-fledged Wider Horizon's tutorial program, with the complete cooperation of the Rev. Mr. Wells and the NAACP. Banquet date: December 10.

GAINESVILLE has worked with the NAACP on voter registration as well as helping with Wider Horizons. A dinner is being planned for December 13.

MELBOURNE has completed a program of assistance to the NAACP in voter registration and is starting a Wider Horizons and employment preparation group.

FROM HERE AND THERE (CONTINUED):

FORT PIERCE is making preparations for a Fall banquet and is assembling a staff for an employment preparation program.

HALIFAX AREA passed an urgent resolution requesting the Daytona Beach City Commission to use its influence to encourage compliance with all provisions of the Civil Rights law. A highly successful PEP program (Personal Enrichment Program) has been instituted with the assistance of 30 volunteer workers. Under the direction of Mr. Perry Constas, Project Chairman, and Mrs. Phannye Huger, Guidance Director, this program now includes nearly 50% of Campbell Senior High School's students. Enthusiastic groups have enrolled for courses in dramatics, creative writing, mathematics, science, reading, music, speech and many others. The school administration has been extremely cooperative.

Teaching these courses will be able instructors and professors from General Electric, Bethune-Cookman, Stetson University, as well as housewives and laymen. The curriculum of PEP is so flexible that a student may enroll in a particular subject area and, after receiving the desired help, transfer to another. The enthusiasm of students and workers almost assures success.

THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF TOM SWAFFORD, president of our Ft. Lauderdale Chapter, leaves a tremendous gap in our ranks. Tom was a genuinely warm person whose concerns included all kinds of people. He was an "oldtimer" in the sense that he had the courage to stand up for what we all believe long before most of us were aware of the problems. During his brief 46 years, he fought in the Spanish Civil War, was a founder of the National Maritime Union, served in the Merchant Marine during World War II and was a successful family man and businessman.

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Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

JANUARY 22 & 23 CONVENTION NEWS ON PAGE 2

December, 1964

MANY HAVE HEARD ME SAY that the Florida Council on Human Relations is not militant. But that is not to say that we are not activists. We are hard at work in seeking solutions to the problems holding back our people. Within the past several months we have entered upon a series of projects, many of which already have shown remarkable results. Numerous individuals have been involved or re-involved in council work. More people of good will are working with us now than ever before. Our accomplishments are mounting. We honestly feel that the Council is on the threshold of an era of tremendously meaningful accomplishment.

In November, Dr. Williams and I were called to Atlanta to the Southern Regional Council's Board Meeting. There we were presented with the George S. Mitchell Award for 100% increase in membership during 1964. This award was accompanied by a $1,000 grant to assist us in our work. With the help of our members throughout the state, we can be the Council which receives this award during two successive years.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams join Shirley and me in extending warmest seasons greetings to each of you. EEL

IF YOU TEND TO FEEL COMPLACENT,

REMEMBER that shots have been fired at Negroes in St. Augustine withinthe past three weeks------

REMEMBER that a young Negro boy in a newly integrated elementary school in Melbourne walked laughingly into the rest room and found a Negro hanging in effigy------

REMEMBER that two weeks ago some white men invaded a school yard and slapped a Negro boy who was guilty of the crime of playing with his schoolmates------

REMEMBER that employment opportunities in Florida remain few and that fully 70% of the so-called Negro jobs are being automated out of existence------

REMEMBER that school integration remains the grossest kind of tokenism, and that increasingly, road-blocks are put in the path of more widespread opportunity------

REMEMBER that several of our chapters have been under attack recently because they have become more active in pursuing the objectives in which we all believe------

REMEMBER that the John Birch Society and kindred extremist groups are having tremendous surges in membership and financial strength at this time------

REMEMBER!!!!

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY added more members and established more chapters during November than ever before, according to a news release. Members are required to pay $24 per year. Well paid workers are being added at a rapid rate. Offices are being opened in several new cities this month. A strong and effective Florida Council on Human Relations, with active, committee members was never so important as now.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS --- MEMBERSHIP CARD

The Florida Council on Human Relations seeks to assure the growth and well-being of our state by promoting the opportunities and protecting the rights of each of its citizens. Membership in the Council is open to all Floridians. There are no formal dues. The Council's program depends upon the generous financial support of its members.

IF YOU WISH TO JOIN, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING AND MAIL TO COUNCIL OFFICE

I will pledge:
$_____

per ☐ month
☐ quarter
☐ year

☐ Mr. & Mrs.
☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs.
☐ Miss _____

Address _____

City _____

(contributions are tax deductible)

MEMBERSHIPS SHOULD BE RENEWED by all who wish to remain active members of the Florida Council on Human Relations. This is necessary each year. Each chapter should have an effective committee at work on this matter. The first group to be enlisted should be those who were members in 1964. The next group should be taken from attendance lists which will include interested friends who did not join during 1964. Following this, other potential members should be solicited. It is important that membership be brought to full strength at the very beginning of the year. To let these first few weeks pass without a thorough job of membership enlistment usually means that the job remains half done or undone throughout the entire year. Local effectiveness and statewide strength depend upon this job's being well done.

OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION opens with a banquet at 7:45 P. M. on Friday, January 22, at the Angebilt Hotel in Orlando. More than 200 enjoyed last year's meeting in Tampa. More are expected this year. Plans include seminars on "The Radical Right," "Employment," "Wider Horizons," and "Choosing and Promoting Local Projects."

Reservations should be made as soon as possible. The banquet will cost $3.75, the luncheon on Saturday, $2.75. A registration fee of $1.00 will be charged. Room rates are $6.00 single and $8.00 double or twins.

MONEY FOR MEALS AND REGISTRATION FEE should be sent to the Council office. Rooms should be reserved directly with the hotel. Correspondence with the hotel should be sent to the attention of Mr. L. M. Mueller.

Detach and send to:
Florida Council on Human Relations --- 356 S. Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Yes! I want to attend the state convention in Orlando, January 22-23, 1965.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

I enclose ☐ $1.00 registration
☐ 3.75 banquet
☐ 2.75 luncheon
☐ 7.50 for all three

FROM HERE AND THERE:

CENTRAL BREVARD, under the direction of President John Krieg and the chairmanship of Marge Olsen, had a most successful banquet on December 10 with Mrs. Henrine Banks, Bethune-Cookman College Dean of Women, as speaker. The Wider Horizons Program is being expanded.

CLEARWATER had its first bi-racial banquet which filled to overflowing one of the largest dining rooms in the area. This event injected new enthusiasm into one of our most active chapters. The skills bank and employment programs are beginning to show the results of the hard work which has been invested in them. William Blackshear, a member of this chapter was elected to the Safety Harbor City Commission on November 10. He is the first Negro to be elected to such an office in Pinellas County.

FORT LAUDERDALE, following the untimely death of Tom Swafford, has elected a new slate of young and vigorous officers. The expansion of their Wider Horizons Program, one of the first in the state, is under way. An intensive membership drive also is being pushed. George Allen, an attorney is the new president.

FAIRBANKSVILLE had the largest bi-racial dinner in its history, with members and their children attending. Everyone seems agreed that friendships were cemented and renewed vigor was given to the chapter.

HALIFAX AREA continues to involve a substantial number of interested students in its varied Wider Horizons Program. Recently two bus loads of young people were taken to Stetson University for an art exhibit and a tour of the library. This chapter also is making an intensive effort to become informed on the plan of school desegregation already in effect. Representatives met with the School Superintendent and the School Board President to discuss the plan, which is under scrutiny. The January program will offer detailed information on the entire public instruction issue, including location of planned new school buildings.

JACKSONVILLE lost its good right arm when Ernie Lent moved to Miami. There Ernie has become Executive Director of the bi-racial committee. A testimonial meeting was held on November 12. Mrs. John Ross serves temporarily as Jacksonville's part-time Executive Director.

MELBOURNE had an excellent banquet, with sumptuous fare and unusual decorations. A musical program was presented by a racially inclusive choir composed of members of all Christian denominations, and by a special group, who presented Hannukah and Israeli songs. The chapter is working with Lockheed on an employment preparation program. President Ted Nichols was elected to the Melbourne City Commission. The election is being contested on a technicality. We are all helping Ted.

MIAMI more than doubled its banquet attendance, compared to 1963. The program featured a debate between the Rev. Ed. Graham and Dade County School Board member Jack Gordon, on the subject, "Will Moving Florida Memorial College to Miami Benefit Equal Higher Education?"

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

PALM BEACH COUNTY had the largest attendance of any of our chapters at its Fall banquet, with substantially more than 400 present. Many others were turned away. Mr. Homer Jack, author and lecturer of Boston, Massachusetts was speaker. The first full fledged high school chapter in the history of the state council has been started in West Palm Beach. The enthusiasm and drive of these young people puts the rest of us to shame!

IN VERO BEACH, where there is no affiliated chapter. A group of interested individuals are working for school desegregation. We hope our efforts were of some help.

DELAND boasts our newest chapter, having petitioned for full chapter membership recently. Organized with more than 40 enthusiastic citizens, the chapter includes a widely representative group of business and professional people of both races. "Oldtimers" and "newcomers" both are well represented. Mr. Morton McDonald, a prominent attorney, serves as temporary chairman until a permanent slate of officers can be elected.

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT:

******In a recent newsletter, Ernie Lent wrote as follows: "There must be an organization known as SEGREGATIONISTS ANONYMOUS, judging from the fact that ninety-nine and ninety-nine one hundredth's per cent of their letters and phone calls are made by people afraid to give their names."

******"A fellow who does nothing for the Council doesn't do it any harm---any more than he'd harm his cows by not feeding them."

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Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

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IT'S STATE CONVENTION TIME !!!
FOR THE
FLORIDA COUNCIL

WHEN? JANUARY 22-23, 1965
WHERE? ANGEBILT HOTEL, ORLANDO, FLORIDA

TWO Top-notch speakers to stimulate and inform.

********Mr. James McBride Dabbs will speak at the 7:45 P.M. banquet on Friday, January 22.

Mr. Dabbs, author and lecturer, continues to farm on the plantation in Mayesville, S. C. where he and preceding generations of his family were born and farmed.

The past president of our Southern Regional Council, he has won awards for his books from the National Council of Christians and Jews and has donated his life to the civic justice and equal opportunity that your Fla. Council has worked for.

We cannot think of a more informative or important address to be made in Florida this year.

********Mr. Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities for the Southern Regional Council will speak at the luncheon on January 23.

Paul Anthony, an Air Force Veteran was born in Lynch Station, Va. Former teacher and editor of the Young Georgian, Paul worked in promotion and sales for the Wall Street Journal before joining the staff of the Southern Regional Council in 1956.

THREE timely seminars conducted by highly qualified specialists on subjects of vital interest.

********WIDER HORIZONS
********EMPLOYMENT
********THE RADICAL RIGHT

FIVE reports from local chapters on successful projects now being conducted ----- with ample opportunity to discuss how YOU TOO, can engage in these projects successfully.

****Melbourne----Employment Preparation
****Clearwater----Employment Survey and Placement
****Daytona Beach----Wider Horizons
****Miami----Voter Registration and Education
****West Palm Beach----High School Chapters

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JUST THE FACTS:

********REGISTRATION begins at 4:00 P. M., Friday, January 22

********A REGISTRATION FEE of $1.00 entitles person to attend seminars and meetings

********THE BANQUET will be held at 7:45 P.M., January 22

********LOCAL PROJECT REPORTS AND SEMINARS, Saturday morning starting at 10 A.M.

********LUNCHEON MEETING on Saturday, January 23 will be held at 12:45, this concludes the convention

********THE PLACE is conveniently located, in the heart of Orlando, in the heart of the state

********THE PROGRAM is one you simply cannot afford to miss

********THE PRICE IS RIGHT
Rooms will cost $6.00 single, $8.00 double
Banquet cost, $3.75
Luncheon cost, $2.75
Registration cost, $1.00

********THE PEOPLE who attend share your interest in Human Relations. Every person attending will be encouraged and informed through contacts with others.

ROOM RESERVATIONS should be made by each individual, directly with the Angebilt Hotel, Orlando, attention: Mr. L. M. Mueller.

BANQUET & LUNCHEON RESERVATIONS AND REGISTRATION FEE should be sent immediate, to the Florida Council office.

Detach and send to:

Florida Council on Human Relations -- 356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Yes! I want to attend the state convention in Orlando, January 22-23, 1965.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

I enclose ☐ $1.00 registration
☐ 3.75 banquet
☐ 2.75 luncheon
☐ 7.50 for all three

TWIC NEWSLETTER

LWV PA

THE TALLAHASSEE WOMEN'S INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE

Room 211 Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

Vol. I, No. 7 January, 1965

SPECIAL REMINDER

For some years one week in February, the week of George Washington's birthday, has been designated BROTHERHOOD WEEK. In many cities across the nation, special religious services are held on Brotherhood Sunday and various clubs and civic organizations take note of this week by having special programs and Brotherhood Dinners.

The idea of Brotherhood, like the spirit of Christmas, need not be limited to one day or one week out of the year. The knowledge and experience of Brotherhood can and should be pervasive in the daily lives of all people who would banish strife from the face of the earth. On the other hand it is good to have a special BROTHERHOOD WEEK to remind each person of his individual responsibility for his fellowman and to renew each person's inclination to do his bit in the cause of Brotherhood.

This year Tallahasseans are urged to take note of the week of February 21 - 27 and honor it in the name of Brotherhood within our city, our state, our nation, and our world. Religious and civic leaders are urged to speak out in the cause of Brotherhood; and individuals are urged to perform some act in the cause of Brotherhood. If these things are done, we may discover with Edwin Markham that:

> The crest and crowning of all good,
> Life's final star, is Brotherhood.

TALLAHASSEE NOW A "CITY"

Members of Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee along with everybody else in the area rejoiced in 1964 to learn, through a special census, that Tallahassee had become a "city" by virtue of its population growth. TWIC members, however, along with everybody else, were distressed when our "City" Government decided, also in 1964, that Tallahassee could no longer afford to provide certain services to its citizens, namely, public swimming pools.

A "city" cannot be simply an arbitrary line drawn around a certain number of living beings (in this case 53,000); it must also have a system of services to responsible citizens who have a right to expect them. In the State of Florida and in the United States, citizens of any and all "cities" expect their City Governments to provide them with public recreation programs, including swimming pools.

If Tallahassee is a "city", as it claims to be, then the City of Tallahassee can support three public pools. And, in deed, when one considers the fact that swimming is a vital part of the recreation of every family in this Florida "city", the thought of Tallahassee without swimming pools in the long summer to come is shocking. The fact that the pools are closed and may remain so is disgraceful! This kind of restriction in city services does not indicate growth, but retraction and regression.

It is true that Tallahassee citizens were taken by surprise when the public swimming pools were closed in the middle of the swimming season in 1964; but now it is time for the citizens to assert themselves as voters and proprietors in and of the "city" of Tallahassee. Who paid for the public swimming pools? Who elected members of the "City" government? Who runs Tallahassee, the City of Tallahassee, that is?

CORRECTION

Attention is called to the fact that paragraph 2 of the discussion on Title VII - Equal Employment Opportunity of the Civil Rights Law of 1964, in the December Newsletter, should have read as follows:

> Those covered include: employment agencies; hiring halls; and firms and labor unions with 100 or more employees or members on July 1, 1965, 75 or more in 1966, 50 or more in 1967 and 25 or more by 1968, provided such employees work 20 or more calendar weeks each year.

THE LAW

As an educational service, TWIC began, in the August Newsletter, the publication of a summary of the full Civil Rights Law of 1964. Only citizens who believe in Brotherhood and who know and understand the law can be fully law abiding and do their part toward maintaining peace and law and order in the City of Tallahassee. Titles VIII and IX are summarized below:

TITLE VIII - Voting Statistics. This title authorizes the Commerce Department to compile voting statistics in such geographic areas as the Civil Rights Commission may recommend. In the conduct of the survey no person may be compelled to disclose his race, color, national origin, political affiliation or how he voted. Every person interrogated must be advised of his right to decline such information.

TITLE IX - Intervention and Removal. Authority is conferred upon the Attorney General to intervene in any suit which has been commenced in Federal court seeking relief from denial of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment, if the Attorney General certifies that the case is of general public importance.

Under existing law the defendant in a civil or criminal case involving a civil rights problem begun in a State court may seek to remove or transfer the case to a Federal district court. Until now the refusal of the Federal court to accept the case was not appealable. This title now permits such an appeal.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

In a speech in Birmingham, Alabama, on January 30, 1965, former Governor LeRoy Collins, now director of the Community Relations Service, made the following comments:

> Segregation is doomed to pass away in America. That day can come with a high degree of harmony or it can come with bitterness and untold anguish for all. It will take changes in some of our thinking--changes in some of our attitudes toward Negroes, changes in our understanding of their lives.
>
> To help facilitate these changes, to hasten the day of their acceptance is to me and to you the greatest right to which we can commit our services. Our problem here in the South, I think, has not been that we have lacked a proper commitment to do what is 'right' or not to do what is 'wrong'. It is that we have failed to see how the realities of being a Negro in a racially segregated society relate to 'right' and 'wrong'.

REMEMBER BROTHERHOOD WEEK!

REMEMBER to make your contribution soon to the work of Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee.

THE TALLAHASSEE WOMEN'S INTER-GROUP COMMITTEE
Room 211 Petroleum Building
226 West Pensacola Street
Tallahassee, Florida

TWIC NEWSLETTER

Vol. I, No. 8 February, 1965

RECREATION NEWS

According to the Tallahassee DEMOCRAT of February 12, 1965, Dr. Joseph R. Hooten, director of the Florida State Demonstration School, addressed the Leon County Association of Community Services on the subject of juvenile problems in this area. Doctor Hooten, according to the news item, cited use of alcoholic beverages, stealing and sexual deviations as the leading offenses committed by juveniles.

He cited as possible causes of improper behavior of children the lack of adult respect for authority, emphasis on material possessions and lack of adequate recreation facilities for children.

While there is no one answer to a community's juvenile problems, he said, improvement is possible and one way of coping with them is to "inform our local power structure of our concern with and interest in doing something about juvenile behavior."

NOTE: The local "power structure" has been informed, by this Committee, of the need to open the Tallahassee public swimming pools in 1965, and it, the "power structure", has replied to the effect that Tallahassee is "one of the best run cities in our nation," and praises our elected officials.

But the "power structure" obviously is facing the wrong direction. From where most citizens sit, the view is clear. What can be seen is that this "power structure" is sitting on its hands about an issue that requires rational positive action in line with principles of betterment and uplift.

WILL THERE BE SWIMMING?

How can a city like Tallahassee handle major juvenile problems when its elected officials are burdened by the grave decision as to whether city operated swimming pools are in the public interest? Furthermore, the "powers that be" have not made an adequate explanation as to why the pools were closed in the <u>middle</u> of the swimming season in 1964!

One reason being rumored around town is that there was a lack of qualified staff to operate the pools. Could this have been possibly so?

The official stance seems to be that the city cannot afford to operate the pools; and, in spite of juvenile problems growing out of the dearth of recreational facilities, the

TWC

swimming pools may not be included in the budget to be approved in early March 1965. This is a matter of great concern to a large number of us.

On the other hand, there is the information contained in a news item in the Tallahassee DEMOCRAT, February 7, 1965, which reads as follows:

> The city is confronted with two major alternatives: re-open the pools in compliance with the law or get out of the swimming pool business.

Surely the elected officials of Tallahassee are not advocating non-compliance with the law. If so, the business people of this area have a major complaint to register. Business men and women engaged in the operation of public accommodations in Tallahassee have complied with the law and have encountered almost no problems. Yet the people elected by these same business leaders to conduct the affairs of the community have not as yet met obligations as leaders of a democratic municipality. Certainly if the community leaders go one way, the city of Tallahassee would not care to go in the opposite direction!

THE DEMOCRAT AGAIN

According to a news item in the DEMOCRAT of February 12, 1965, regarding the new junior college to be established in Tallahassee this year, the expansion of Lively Technical School will be a part of the project. The news item reads in part as follows:

> Leon County School Supt. Freeman Ashmore indicated recently that the area vocational center authorized for here (which is to be an expansion of Lively Technical School) will be a part of the junior college.

The kind of education offered by Lively Technical School, both in its day program and in its evening division, is urgently needed by Negroes in the Tallahassee area. It is to be expected, under the law, that the area vocational center and the junior college will be fully integrated when they begin operation.

WHO IN THE WORLD EVER THOUGHT OF IT?

Segregation of "exhibits" at the North Florida Fair, that is? This Committee has written to the authorities who plan the Fair as follows:

> "we strongly believe that the North Florida Fair Association should drop all references to race in making plans for the fall Fair."

Two letters have been sent from this Committee; no letters have been received in reply. And the puzzle remains: whoever thought of segregating exhibits at an area fair in the first place?

TWC -3

NEWS FROM GAINESVILLE

The trustees of the Alachua General Hospital have agreed to begin desegregating the hospital rather than face a court suit signed by several Gainesville citizens.

THE LAW

TITLE X, Community Relations Service, of the Civil Rights Law of 1964, provides as follows:

> This title creates in the Commerce Department a Community Relations Service to assist communities and individuals in resolving disputes relating to discriminatory practices based on race, color, or national origin. Federal courts may refer public accommodations complaints brought under Title II to the Community Relations Service to attempt to reach a voluntary solution.
>
> The Service is authorized to cooperate with both public and private agencies and may initiate actions itself or upon request from local officials or interested persons in all situations relating to discriminatory practices where peaceful relations among the citizens of a community are threatened.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

Remember what has been said in the preceding paragraphs and do what you can for the city of Tallahassee. The businessmen have done their part; the citizens have continued to patronize the businessmen. Try to find out where your elected officials are headed!

LET THOSE WHO WILL COME FORWARD

TWIC needs volunteers to get out the newsletter and moral and financial support to keep the volunteers busy. We welcome your communications.

H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, PH.D., PRESIDENT

EDWYN E. LEWIS, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
IRVIN CHENEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

February, 1965

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH in the Florida Council on Human Relations has been consistent in recent years. This is how it looks:

1962:	400	
1963:	718	
1964:	1,451	1965 Target: 3,000
To date-1965:	1,732	

This continuing growth indicates that many people are interested in the kinds of work being done by the Florida Council. We are justifiably proud of this record, but we cannot afford to relax. Membership and financial support must continue to expand in order that our services may increase. Otherwise, vital work must suffer.

THE STATE CONVENTION IN ORLANDO was characterized by top-notch speakers, a streamlined program and lively seminars. Mr. Dabbs and Paul Anthony were at their challenging best.

In the seminars, it was stressed that while discrimination in employment still exists, opportunities for skilled Negroes have increased enormously. There is a brightening future for prepared individuals.

Concerning the Radical Right, it was noted that there is a tremendous surge in memberships and contributions among such organizations. It was pointed out that frequently an organization is formed to do a certain job at a certain time, then dissolves and re-forms under a new name to keep the public off guard.

Discussion of Wider Horizons drew a large group of interested participants. Many such programs are under way. The greatest problem is to hold the interest of the youths and to motivate them to take advantage of what is being offered.

The convention was a success by any test. There was an enthusiastic growth and participation. This was the first convention to be held in a locality where the Council has no chapter. Most of the nearly 200 in attendance travelled from 50 to 250 miles each way. Such loyalty and support is the Council's greatest asset.

IF YOU TEND TO FEEL COMPLACENT:

REMEMBER that within recent weeks, six Negro men were injured when machine guns were fired from a passing automobile--------

REMEMBER that threatening cross burnings occur with ominous regularity, even in complacent Dade County--------

REMEMBER that only days ago a cafe owner had to be forced to remove an intimidating sign which read, "Niggers, keep out"------

REMEMBER that a disproportionate number of high schools without accreditation or in danger of losing it are Negro schools---

REMEMBER that a union member, teaching construction skills to a group of Negroes, was fined and his job was jeopardized------

REMEMBER that the state honors St. Augustine on 1965 license plates at a time when many Negro leaders there have been economically destroyed, some have had to leave town, "white only" signs are up again, and lines of separation have hardened while the reign of silent terror is firmly re-established.

REMEMBER!!!!!!

THE COUNCIL VOTED in Orlando to amend its by-laws, increasing its Executive Committee from 6 to 12. This change was necessitated because of increased Council membership and activity.

****

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1965

Pres.: Dr. H. Franklin Williams

Tres.: Mr. Herbert Davidson

V.-Pres.: Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks

Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Halmi

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1965

Dr. J. Marshall Taxay, Clearwater

Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Merritt Island

Mrs. R. W. Glasner, Palm Beach

Mr. V. C. Johnson, Jacksonville

Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne

Mr. Edward Smith, Tampa

Mr. Perry Harvey, Tampa

Mr. August VandenBosche, Miami

Mr. Harry Boardman, Gainesville

Mr. Henry Lehmann, Daytona Beach

Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale

BOARD MEMBERS CLASS OF 1965 ASKED TO SERVE ANOTHER TERM

Mrs. Harrison Chesley
Dr. Warren H. Collie
The Rev. Caxton Doggett
Dr. James Howard
Dr. Richard Moore
Mrs. Daisy H. Stocking
Dr. J. Marshall Taxay
Mrs. Charles Williams

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CLASS OF 1968

Mrs. W. C. White, Zephyrhills
Captain Vernon Hall, Cocoa
Mrs. Bernice Reynolds, Cocoa
Mr. Perry Harvey, Tampa
Mr. William Liggett, Dunedin
Mr. Harry Boardman, Gainesville
Mr. Harry Lawrence, Melbourne
Mrs. William Reece, Melbourne
Rev. Sam Combs, Daytona Beach
Mr. Earl Johnson, Jacksonville
Mr. August VandenBosche, Miami
Mrs. F. G. Petterson, Melbourne
Mr. Roderick Stevens, Palm Beach
Mrs. Shepard Lewis, Palm Beach
Mr. Morton McDonald, DeLand
Mrs. John Fournier, Clearwater
Mr. Talmadge Rutledge, Clearwater
Mr. Leo Sears, Ft. Myers
Father Paul Cosby, Ocala
Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale

****

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Florida Council on Human Relations -- 356 S. Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

I will pledge /_/$5 /_/$10 /_/$25 other /_/$_____

per /_/month /_/quarter /_/ year

All contributions are tax deductible.

/_/Mr. & Mrs. /_/Miss
/_/Mr. /_/Mrs.

Name_____

Address _____

City _____

IT IS IMPERATIVE that certain projects be established before the school year ends. Most important is a program of "Employment Preparation" for those whose skills may now be marketable for the first time, and for those who are completing their schooling.

The Council office gladly will furnish material outlining a crash program in motivating and equipping young people for their first employment experiences. In conjunction with this, it would be invaluable to the young people if an employment opportunities survey could be made by each Chapter. This is a special need for emphasis on available part-time jobs for this summer.

THE JOB CORPS is a timely topic these days. What are you doing to inform your community about it? The Council office can provide all necessary material for use by local Chapters in distributing information for Job Corp s applicants. This service requires few workers and a limited amount of time. It yields tremendous returns.

FROM HERE AND THERE

CENTRAL BREVARD, under the leadership of new president Peter Caulfield is engaged in an intensive membership drive. An effective Wider Horizons program continues. At high schools in Cocoa and Titusville, a career incentive program was presented under sponsorship of the Aerospace Contrac tors Equipment Operating Committee.

CLEARWATER pledged to raise $2,500.00 for the Florida Council during 1965. The Chapter will provide volunteers for a summer academic and cultural program. The Employment Committee is conducting interviews in the high schools to establish a skills bank. Interviews will be conducted by personnel men from local industry. The purpose is to find those who have skills greater than are being used and to determine the potential of high school graduates. The program has received valuable publicity on radio, on television and in the newspapers.

FT. LAUDERDALE continues a membership drive and hopes to establish an employment motivation course in conjunction with its Wider Horizons Program.

FT. PIERCE held its first bi-racial banque t last week with over 125 enthusiastic members in attendance. Their Wider Horizons Program, less than a month old, has 75 students and 26 instructors.

FT.MYERS is beginning to take advantage of the President's "War on Poverty," and is beginning a Wider Horizons Program under the leadership of its new president, Leo Sears.

HALIFAX AREA is making final preparations for a March banquet. Work has begun on a crash course in employment preparation in several area high schools.

MELBOURNE continues a voter registration drive. This Chapter is presenting a career incentive program, sponsored by the Aerospace Contractors Equipment Operating Committee of Cape Kennedy almost 300 people enjoyed their 2nd annual banquet last week.

PALM BEACH COUNTY has hopes of establishing a Wider Horizons program, having met with the School Board and having secured favorable reaction. Mrs. R. W. Glasner was re-elected president.

DELAND, our newest chapter, has already signed up more than 30 new participating members and has established a pre-school center with 70 children receiving care.

Telegram of Greeting to our 1965 Convention
From: GOVERNOR LEROY COLLINS
Director of Community Relations Service

"Equality of opportunity is a major goal of the great society. The efforts of the Florida Council on Human Relations are an important contribution to achieve this goal. I wish to congratulate you on the occasion of your annual meeting for your dedication to this principle of human rights."

From the Pageant of the Cherokee Indians
"Unto These Hills"

"Out of the great womb of Destiny,

Into the doorway of the world

Come the souls of men;

Created equal, in the eyes of their Maker.

When their day is done, they return, still equal.

Into the bosom of the eternal.

Somewhere in between, on the plains of human life,

Caught in the monstrous mistakes

That men devise to plague each other,

It is the fate of some of them to suffer and to die

And to be twisted on the rack of greed and hatred . . ."

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IRVIN CHENEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

September, 1965

PROJECT HEAD START: A SUCCESS

ORANGE COUNTY'S Project Head Start, administered by the FCHR, was a real partnership of parents, professional educators and people in the community working to help the 117 children enrolled. The children had classroom work, field trips, individual speech therapy, nutritious lunches, snacks, clothing where it was needed, and complete physical examinations.

Several serious physical problems were discovered among the children. They received shots and were referred to the proper agencies for help and treatment. A social worker visited each family twice and more often where family problems warranted. The program was a rewarding success and a credit to those who took part in it.

PROJECT HEAD START: A DENIAL

IN DADE COUNTY nearly 200 children were denied the chance to complete one of the most exciting experimental Head Start programs in the entire nation. Through a combination of petty politics, some segregationist leanings and the influence of a group of "liberal educators" who forgot that Head Start was to help children and that children don't belong to politically motivated groups, the program started by the University of Miami's Human Relations Council was vetoed by Governor Burns.

Despite the veto, the program ran for three weeks. During those three weeks, the children participating received more classroom time than those taking part in the fully funded Dade County School project.

Their three-week effort cost the U. of M. Council and the Greater Miami Council greatly--providing balanced lunches, snacks, clothing and field trips for the children. Members of the two Councils are paying off the cost of the program by individual pledges.

* * *

AFTERTHOUGHT

HERE IS an excerpt from one Project Head Start teacher's thoughts about his work this summer:

> "Ours is a program arranged to give the child his first steady steps into the world of knowledge. Reluctantly we release our charges, but we are thankful for the privilege of extending a primary helping hand. On other days, in yonder years, we shall recall the happy memories of the summer of 1965 and proudly relate to those around us that "we were there."

* * *

HOSPITAL SURVEYS

THE RESPONSE to our request for a hospital survey has been good, but one or two chapters haven't turned in reports. Please get them in as soon as possible so we can submit our final report to the federal government.

* * *

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN DEPT.

SOME STATEMENTS mailed since our last Newsletter were found to be incorrect. We'd appreciate your advising us if there was a mistake in yours so we can bring our books up to date.

AROUND THE STATE

HALIFAX AREA (Daytona Beach) is preparing to install new officers and reviewing a year of truly dramatic successes under the dynamic leadership of Rev. Sam Combs and Henry Lehmann. One of its most rewarding efforts, in conjunction with the WEST VOLUSIA Council, was its success in temporarily holding up federal funds to the county school system, which resulted in greatly reducing cross-busing of students and making Volusia County one of the most integrated counties in the state. The number of Negro students in formerly all-white schools has increased by nearly 1,000 percent!

MARION COUNTY (Ocala) is surveying the need for tutoring students and has begun recruiting teachers.

BROWARD COUNTY'S president, W. George Allen, and his law partner Alcee Hastings, fellow member of FCHR, are both running for important political offices. They've been very active this summer in stimulating adult education for the illiterate in Broward.

GREATER MIAMI is sponsoring an orientation course for teachers of its nurses' training classes. Local hospitals have expressed approval of the classes and are looking forward to receiving their graduates. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Lewis are continuing their work with the classes, as well as the Council's housing committee, in an effort to continue the success of integrated housing in Dade County. The Council is sponsoring a monthly newsletter also.

PALM BEACH also is working on housing, and, under the guidance of Mrs. R. W. Glasner, is keeping in close touch with a family which recently made the first move toward integrated housing in the area. The Youth Council was expanded and continued its meetings all summer with a series of classes, field trips, and cultural activities.

GREATER JACKSONVILLE conducted a Summer Wider Horizons program, based on the Project Head Start format, with children meeting for eight weeks under the direction of a professional staff of eight leaders. Pres. John Shelley and Rev. Charles McGeehee have enlisted the help of their city's liberal community--a huge job, but they carried it off well.

GAINESVILLE has begun its new program series, under the direction of Pres. Fred Barnett, with discussions of the new Federal Housing Act and a study of proposals for a housing project in Gainesville.

CENTRAL BREVARD helped welcome the first Negro family to move into Cocoa Beach's formerly all-white "restricted" area. The Council is continuing its Wider Horizons program and is putting particular emphasis on housing this year.

FT. PIERCE is working to re-establish and enlarge its Wider Horizons program, its most successful project in recent years.

MELBOURNE conducted the only complete Wider Horizons program in the state this summer (of which we're aware) under the direction of Pres. Ted Nichols.

WINTER PARK is facing the task of being mediator between the city and residents of a substandard housing area marked for condemnation by the city. Points at issue include adequate preliminary surveys and new housing for displaced residents.

LEE COUNTY is working with the NAACP on a voter registration drive and to smooth integration of schools and faculties this fall.

NOTE: As token integration begins in Ft. Myers this year, one of the most segregation-minded school boards in the state has succeeded finally in its years-long fight to force Dr. Henry Gilmore to leave the community. Dr. Gilmore has withstood unbelievable personal and professional pressures for years. His leaving now does not reflect on his great personal courage.

It does again raise the question: How long can a community survive if it continues to force out its most forceful and best educated citizens?

STATE CONVENTION

MAKE EARLY PLANS to be in Clearwater, that's where the FCHR state convention will be, on January 14 and 15. These are the most beautiful surroundings the Council has ever had for its state convention, and we think both the financial arrangements and the quality of our speakers will surprise you. Mark your calendars!

NOW'S THE TIME

THE CALENDAR year starts January 1, and most fiscal years start July 1, but in Florida the civil rights year seems to start October 1. We're all back from vacations and have made the grudging readjustment to more or less normal schedules. NOW is the time to start thinking about fall projects and fall kickoff banquets.

October and November are certainly ideal banquet months--particularly this year when we don't have to contend with election campaigns.

Regarding projects, now is an ideal time to begin new Wider Horizons programs--and we feel particular emphasis should be placed on employment and housing this year. We have material on many projects and it's readily available. Your executive director is most eager to meet with you and help you plan your projects and approaches for Fall, 1965.

Speaking of the civil rights year--remember your pledges--as our traveling and other expenses continue and increase during this period.

IF YOU TEND TO FEEL COMPLACENT

REMEMBER that school officials estimate 5,000 Southern Negro teachers already have been displaced by school integration and are seeking jobs in education. . .

REMEMBER that even in Miami, Negroes who cross the restricted housing lines into white neighborhoods still are suffering the attacks of vandals who throw paint on himes, beeak windows, and start fires. . .

REMEMBER that a white Unitarian minister, secretary of the Miss. Council on Human Relations, was shot in the back and seriously wounded last month in Jackson, Miss. . .

REMEMBER that 20 percent of the children who finished one Head Start class this summer still felt so intimidated by policemen that they ansered, "Locks you up," when asked to define the job of a policeman. This was only one class--how many more must there be?

REMEMBER that in Tallahassee, our state capital, children still are denied the use of public swimming pools which the city refuses to open on an integrated basis. A federal judge turned down a plea to force reopening of the pools this summer. . .

REMEMBER that in Volusia County, one of our more progressive counties, a minimum of 150 children are being kept out of school because they don't have adequate clothing or shoes to wear in public. . .

REMEMBER that in St. Augustine constant harassment and beatings of Negroes still occurs. Arsonists attempted to set fire to the home of a civil rights worker there this summer. A private school has been set up in the YMCA. Negroes, still without a voice in the community, were forced to resort to picketing over the Labor Day weekend to call attention to their situation. . .

REMEMBER that the Ku Klux Klan openly staged a rally, complete with cross-burning, this month in the city of Wildwood, drawing national publicity and attention--of the worst kind--to our state. . .

REMEMBER . . .

'TOO MODERATE'

RECENTLY, in response to a pledge statement, we received a return note from a Clearwater couple who announced that FCHR is "far too moderate" for them to continue supporting. Our reply to that couple, and to any others who may reject "moderation" at the moment, was this:

"There is a grave need, which happily is drawing to a close, for the militancy, the marches, etc., of the newer and younger civil rights groups. However, our attitude has been and is that gaining civil rights means nothing unless people are able to take advantage of their rights. It is in the fields of education and special training and preparation that we have always endeavored to put our efforts, combined with great emphasis on communication and contact between the races. This work is long, slow, tedious, undramatic, and of the utmost importance to the future of all of us.

"In the state of Florida, except for certain areas, many of our initial goals have been won. There is no need to picket the _____. The need today is to help that overwhelming percentage of the _____ ghetto who cannot afford it. This is where we believe the future of the Civil Rights Movement belongs."

* * *

NEW DIRECTOR FOR SRC

PAUL ANTHONY has been named by the Southern Regional Council to succeed Leslie Dunbar as executive director, effective Sept. 30. Mr. Anthony, 37, has been with SRC since 1956. He's a native Virginian, a graduate of the University of Miami, former school teacher and staff member of the Wall Street Journal. Many of you will remember Mr. Anthony for the moving address he gave at our last state convention.

Les Dunbar is resigning to become executive director of the Field Foundation in New York City. He's been SRC director since March, 1961.

NOTE: Les Dunbar has been one of the foremost contributors to the civil rights movement in the South; but what few know is that through his continuing interest and actions he was able to save the Florida Council--and we shall always be grateful to him.

* * *

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
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Daytona Beach, Florida 32014

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IRVIN CHENEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

November, 1965

COUNCIL WELCOMES NEW DIRECTOR

The Florida Council's board of directors proudly announces the selection of a new executive director for the Council--August H. VandenBosche, who will assume his duties on January 1, 1966. Mr. VandenBosche succeeds Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., who has been named Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council.

The new director is a professional in the field of human relations, bringing many years of experience to his new post. He currently is president of the Greater Miami Council, which has flourished under his dynamic leadership. During his presidency, the Miami Council has instituted a local, monthly newsletter; expanded its work in Wider Horizons; advised and assisted the University of Miami Council in its tutoring and Operation Head Start programs; started a nurses' training project to prepare girls planning to take nursing school entrance tests; run the most successful voter registration drive in the state organization; been extremely active in integrated housing efforts, concentrating on easing the transition to truly integrated neighborhoods.

Mr. VandenBosche, an ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., was born December 1, 1923, in Brownsville, Pa. He earned his Bachelor of Arts degree from Washington and Jefferson College and his Bachelor of Divinity degree from McCormick Theological Seminary.

At present he is executive secretary of the Commission on Religion and Race, working throughout the state of Florida as liason between the Commission and organizations such as the Florida Council, the NAACP, CORE and SCLC. He also is secretary of the Cuban Refugee Committee of Dade County for the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.; a member of the NAACP; a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Community Relations, an advisory group to the Dade County Human Relations Board.

Mr. VandenBosche and his wife, Dozier, live in Miami with their four children--August, 15; Flora, 14; Harry, 11; and Dorothy, 8.

* * * * * *

Ed Lewis, having served the Florida Council as executive director for a year and a half, is moving up to become Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council and to act as its Director of Development.

During his term as director, the Florida Council has increased its membership and budget; has welcomed four new local Councils as affiliates; and has gained statewide recognition in news media for its work. He will begin his new job with the SRC officially on January 1, 1966.

YEAR-END REMINDER

Memberships should be renewed for 1966 as soon as possible. All contributions received from now until the end of the year will be credited to your 1966 membership. To renew your membership, just fill in the blank below and mail to the state office.

Mr. and Mrs. ____ Mr. ____ Mrs. ____ Miss ____
Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____ Chapter _____

I will pledge: $5 ____ $10 ____ $25 ____ Month __ Quarter __ Year __
Other _____

CONVENTION TIME

As most of you know, our state convention is set for January 14 and 15 at the beautiful Jack Tar Hotel in Clearwater, overlooking Clearwater Bay. A lovelier setting and more advantageous arrangements would be hard to find anywhere in Florida. Here's the schedule:

--Registration, 5 to 7:30 p.m. Friday
--Dinner banquet, 8 p.m.
--Reception, 10 p.m.
--Buffet breakfast, 7:30 to 9 a.m. Saturday
--General Session and seminars, 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
--Luncheon banquet, 1:30 p.m.

All this, including tax, gratuities and free parking, and the cost is only $15 per person for double room occupancy, and $17.50 for single occupancy!

The real treats of the convention are the seminars and the guest speakers who have been scheduled. For example, the speaker at the dinner banquet will be Frederick Routh, executive director of the National Assoc. of Intergroup Relations Officials, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Routh is well versed in Florida's prides and problems, having received his advanced education here and been a resident of Miami for many years. He also is a former field director for the Southern Regional Council and former director of the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission. And he's an unusually eloquent speaker.

Although we don't like to keep secrets, the identity of the speaker for the luncheon banquet will have to remain just that--a secret--for the time being, due to the national prominence and obligations of the person selected. Perhaps in the next Newsletter we will be free to divulge this person's identity--and perhaps not. In either case, this is one luncheon you won't want to miss.

A special feature at the convention also will be a ceremony honoring the new local Councils which have joined the Florida Council in the past year.

If you'd like the state office to make reservations for you, just fill in the slip below and mail it to the state office. If you plan to make your own reservations, please fill in the slip, marking the appropriate blank, and mail it to us so we will have an accurate record of how many members plan to attend.

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Chapter _____

Double Occupancy $15 ea. _____ Single Occupancy $17.50_____

Please make reservations for me _____ I will make reservations _____

Payment enclosed _____ Payment upon registration _____

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Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
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H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, PH.D., PRESIDENT

Newsletter

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

OUR NEW YEAR

January, 1966

Our new director, August VandenBosche, and his predecessor, Ed Lewis, join President and Mrs. Williams in hopes that your holiday season has been a happy and satisfying time and wishing you the best of things to come in the new year.

Along with best wishes for 1966, we also hope it will be as challenging and fruitful a year as the one just passed--for all of us as individuals, and for the Florida Council as a whole. To take a good look at the accomplishments of 1965 and get a preview of what's to come in this new year, we strongly urge everyone to attend the state convention on January 14 and 15 at the Jack Tar Hotel in Clearwater. Here are some of the reasons we know you'll enjoy this most important meeting. . . .

OUR GUEST SPEAKERS

The identity of the speaker for our luncheon banquet on Saturday, the closing day of the convention, now can be disclosed. . .She is Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, sister of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, and liaison officer for the Agency for International Development.

Mrs. Howard's job takes her around the world constantly. She acts as a bridge between the federal government's foreign aid program and the work done in foreign countries by volunteer agencies, such as CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, and more than 50 others. However, her assignment can be explained simply--it is to bring people together, to help them develop and use all available human resources. It is, essentially, the same ideal as that which guides the Florida Council.

During World War II, Mrs. Howard served under Eleanor Roosevelt in the Office of Civilian Defense. In the course of her wide ranging career, she has been a consultant to the National Conference of the U. S. National Commission on UNESCO and to the White House Conference on Froeign Aspects of National Security. She organized the first people-to-people tour to Europe of the American Association for the United Nations. As director of the AAUN in Maryland, she traveled to the Soviet Union, Israel, Jordan, Egypt and East and West Germany. She has just returned from a tour of several Latin American countries.

Like her brother, Mrs. Howard is known throughout the world for her wit and charm as a speaker. Don't miss this chance to hear her!

AND. . .You won't want to miss the opportunity of hearing the inside story of what goes on in Washington regarding the administration of federal agencies and funds in programs that affect all of us. This story will be told by Frederick Routh, executive director of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, the speaker at our dinner banquet on Friday night of the convention.

During the dinner banquet, a special ceremony will take place in which certificates will be presented to the four new chapters which have become affiliated with the Florida Council during the past year. This is truly a high point for the Florida Council in marking its rapid growth, and an opportunity for all of us to welcome these new members.

After the dinner, there will be a reception hosted by the Clearwater Council, offering a chance for everyone to get acquainted with our new members and renew old friendships.

OUR SEMINARS

The work sessions of the convention will be on Saturday morning, beginning with a general assembly at 9:30 a.m. First, there'll be a report session, in which Councils will present outlines of the six outstanding project successes of the past year.

At 11 a.m., three concurrent seminars will begin. You may pick the one of greatest interest to you and your Council, or visit all three. The seminars and those conducting them are:

--Meaningful Integration of Schools, conducted by Pat Tornillo, representative of the Florida Education Association, and A. L. Osgood, Jr., president of the Florida Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

--Employment, conducted by Frank Ridley, industrial employment policy specialist for the Department of the Navy; Eugene Balstad, deputy personnel compliance officer at the John F. Kennedy Space Center; and Eric Rickard, personnel specialist at the Apollo Support Department of General Electric, Daytona Beach.

--Housing, conducted by Samuel Adams, director of research for the Southern Regional Council; Bob Saunders, executive secretary of the Florida NAACP; and Ed Tucker, of the Bishop's Committee of the Archdiocese of South Florida.

In case some of you missed the convention timetable in the last Newsletter, here's the schedule again:

--Registration, 5 to 7:30 p.m. Friday, January 14
--Dinner banquet, 8 p.m.
--Reception, 10 p.m.
--Buffet breakfast, 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. Saturday, January 15
--General session and seminars, 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
--Luncheon banquet, 1:30 p.m.

Cost of the entire convention weekend, including tax, tips and parking, is only $15 per person, double room occupancy, and $17.50 each for single room occupancy. The state office will be happy to make reservations for you. Just fill in the slip below and mail it to us--or, if you prefer to take advantage of individual features of the convention, costs will be $4 for the dinner banquet, $2.75 for the luncheon banquet, and $1 for the work sessions. See you at the convention!

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Chapter _____

Double Occupancy $15 each _____ Single Occupancy $17.50 _____

Please make reservations for me ____ I will make reservations _____

Payment enclosed _____ Payment upon registration _____

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NEWSLETTER

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

MAY 31, 1966

H. Franklin Williams Ph. D.
President

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

FCHR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS WORKSHOP

The general feeling of those who attended this workshop in Orlando on May 6-7, was that, though the time was limited, there took place an excellent exchange of ideas plus some really constructive information was made available and thoroughly discussed. In view of this feeling that it was a "good meeting", we would like to share with all our members and friends the high points of this workshop.

FRIDAY NIGHT DINNER--MAY 6

LaVert Taylor(Rural Advancement Project Director) gave an inspiring kick-off speech,pointing up the need for action rather than words. Spirited discussion followed.

Mr.Ed Stanfield(Southern Regional Council) discussed our financial stucture--explaining that the expanded grant-in-aid is for a 3 year period only. This is to help establish a basic self sustaining staff operation. He suggested a figure of about $25,000. to be raised annually within the State Council for its office operation and executive salary. Mr. Stanfield and Paul Anthony, executive director of SRC emphasized the fact that money was available for special projects and programs from various foundations. These foundations are looking for groups that have the knowledge and ability to carry out these programs; however, we must show that we can raise our money for basic operation and that there are enough persons interested in FCHR to carry out these programs effectively. There was an enlightening exchange of ideas regarding quotas, money raising, and individual local projects as well as state-wide programs.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7.----LOCAL COUNCIL PROGRAMING

Mr. Anthony spoke on the areas in which the Southern Regional Council is equipped to give personnel and material help.

URBAN PLANNING--Programs to be devised to break up racial ghetto type of living. Staff available to help within the local community."How to" material is available. Money is availabe for a consultant on integration, neighborhood stabilization, etc.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT--Consultant can be provided if this type of program can be set up in the local area.

SCHOOL INTEGRATION--Consultants and materials available.

WELFARE PROGRAMS--SRC can work with local council to see how these programs can operate more effectively in your own area.

REHABILITATION AND PRISON REFORM:--This area is still to be staffed--will then cover police practices, juvenile delinquency bail bond practices, etc.

LABOR EDUCATION:--A specialist in this field availabe for consultation.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:--Help to communities in obtaining government funds, finding markets for area products, conducting survey to determine where and what kind of assistance is most needed.

VOTER EDUCATION--Some funds available for voter education projects --perhaps a post card campaign to reach newly registered voters, rental of a voting machine, or conducting classes in voting procedures.

STUDENT WORK--Some funds for community projects, tutorial programs, etc.

LITERATURE: A fairly new project established to purchase paperback books for organizations to set up reading programs. For example to set up a library in a community center or to supplement a poorly supplied elementary school library. The State Office has forms for requesting these books--let us know if this is a project that your local council could undertake.

In the ensuing question and answer period, the following were among the items discussed:

Labor Unions and labor education in relationship to the compliance of unions with civil rights legislation.

A bad tennant situation in Upper Pinellas was reffered to Mr. Al Ulmer of the SRC staff, for assistance.

Melbourne council told of plans for a general clean-up and community betterment.

Daytona Beach reported a student survey on Medicare, and suggested this type of survey could be utilized in the paper-back book program.

Tampa reported on experiences of Negro children going into all white schools for the first time, and suggested that this type of situation would be a good place for some books to be utilized.

In answering questions on prison reform programs, it was stated that Mrs. Tilley of SRC conducted a meeting of women's groups and from this came plans to form a South Wide program of womens groups to look into all phases of this important area of concern. It was also suggested that it is most effective to have local council members talk with judges, and sit in on court sessions and city and county commission meetings. In Daytona Beach some organizations have made a practice of sitting in on juvenile court sessions and"adopting" a young person who is in trouble.

In answer to a question about what is meant by "Welfare program assistance", it was explained that studies could be made in any aspect of how to make the welfare program more effective--how to involve the local people in it and in the planning of what is needed and then getting these things done.

Jacksonville reported that a minimum housing code was finally passed in that city.

Answering queries as to what could be done in areas where there is a strong segregated power structure, Mr. Stanfield said that all that could be done was to press forward in all ways possible with your own committee to rival the existing power structure, and to cooperate with other similarly motivated groups in the area. Ask for help from SRC with any particular community problem.

In a final statement, Mr. Anthony asked that the local councils take real leadership in their areas for developing needed and meaningful programs, and then tell SRC what they need in the way of guidance, finances, etc.

STATE LEVEL PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT MAY 7, 1966

A Proposal by Mr. Frank Ridley, Industrial Empolyment Policy Specialist, Department of Defense, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Tampa, Florida.

Mr. Ridley pointed out that the government really means business in checking on employment practices of companies with government contracts. The forces for checking these employment practices have been greatly expanded so that there can be a constant checking and existing problems can be dealt with, without delay.

He went on to state that the old cliche about "we can't find any qualified Negroes " will no longer be considered valid--there are many jobs where experience is not a qualification, as the training is given on the job, and only a general physical and intelligence test would be given. He outlined a program that coulc be carried on through the local councils, but to be centralized and coordinated through the state office. This would involve a survey--probably door to door--to find people interested in training for a job, or in upgrading their present employment. A very general registration form would be developed to include name, age, what kind of job applicant is interested in doing, etc. The council would not be an employment agency, nor try to act like one.

Frank Ridley proposal, continued

The idea behind the project would be to have a great number of applications on hand at the state office--broken down into geographical areas--so that when any company with Federal contracts is hiring, the government people checking their employment policy can have available a good number of applicants in that area who could possibly qualify for work in that particular company. Since Federal legislation now says that these firms must actively work toward maintaining fair empolyment situations, a real opportunity will be provided enabling them to pick some employees from the Negro community. It was emphasized that this could also be an educational project in that it should help the Negro community understand that there is work available.

Discussion of the above project encompassed many areas--The fact that the average Negro--a product of segregated schools--may not be "test oriented". Even the most basic tests are aimed at the "white, middle-class culture " and the Negro simply through lack of experience in this society may find himself at a loss in this type of test. It was reported that at Bethune-Cookman College, this was being counteracted by exposing the students to a veritable battery of tests in order to make the entrance into a previously all white culture less frightening. It is hoped high schools will also adopt this practice.
This project could utilize much volunteer help, where the "grass roots" persons could be involved. Students could be used in teams with adults--an excellent idea would be to have a member of each particular neighborhood be one of a team that makes this door to door employment survey. Great interest was shown for this project, and it is hoped that each council will give it careful thought. It was suggested that other organizations could be involved. This would not only increase much needed cooperation between these groups, but would make the program more efficient and effective.

Mr. Anthony spoke in general on state programs. He suggested a resource survey on who is doing what; publicity on Civil Rights action, and getting this news out to the greatest possible number of people;--cooperation and coordination of leadership with similarly oriented groups, with the possibility of the Florida Council on Human Relations calling for a state wide meeting of these groups. It was pointed out that the new Civil Rights laws actually give us more areas of concern and more work to make sure these laws are being implemented. Much concentrated effort has to be put into the job of achieving better understanding between people, so that when real housing legislation is passed, all people concerned can truly live together in the best sense of those words!

Mr. John Shelley of the Jacksonville Council reported on a suggested survey of where the community stands on Civil Rights implementation. This survey would be one of community facts and attitudes with separate questionaires for businesses, unions, private schools, churches, civic groups, fraternal organizations, professional groups, etc.

By the time of the closing luncheon on Saturday there was a definite feeling of renewed enthusiasm and dedication for the work of the Florida Council on Human Relations through our local councils; and egally important a feeling of real comradeship and understanding among the participants in this workshop--a feeling that was --hopefully--taken back to each local council.

Mr. Stanfield spoke at the luncheon and his inspiring address can best be summed up in his quote:

"We ain't where we ought to be
And we ain't where was want to be
But, thank the Lord, we ain't where we was!"

MEMBERSHIP REMINDER:

Just a word to remind all our friends that the more active members we have, the better we can implement some of these much needed programs.

Please send your membership fees to YOUR LOCAL COUNCIL, or to the State Office of FCHR at 6241 N.W. 17th Avenue, Miami, Florida, 33147. Your local council will be credited for any contributions sent to the state office.

Mr.& Mrs.____ Mr.____ Mrs.____ Miss____

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____ZIP #_____

I will contribute:$5.00____ $10.00____$25.00____ Other____

Year____ Month____ Quarter_____

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
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Upper Pinellas Council On Human Relations Newsletter

MAILING ADDRESS: 411 Orangeview Ave., Clearwater, Florida 33515

PRESIDENT: Mrs. Eugene Halmi No. 11 Editor: Mrs. Dilworth Lupton

Come sharpen your arguments --
and bring friends who will listen to all sides of a question --
at our first fall meeting, when a panel of differing speakers
tackles the subject:

"WHAT HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS IN 1967? --
PROPOSALS FOR FLORIDA LEGISLATORS"

Wednesday, October 19, 1966 at 8 p.m.

At Roebling Hall, Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church, South Ft. Harrison Avenue, Clearwater

The Moderator: the Rev. Donald L. Airey, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, Largo, and a member of our Council Advisory Committee

The Speaker:

Mr. Marvin Davies of St. Petersburg, NAACP Florida Field Director, formerly assistant director of the Manpower Development Training Program at Florida A & M University, Tallahassee

Dr. Francis C. Hoare of Largo, practicing surgery and gynecology, member of the John Birch Society

Mr. Maynard Swanson Jr. of Clearwater, attorney, chairman of the Upper Pinellas Chapter of the Florida Civil Liberties Union

Mr. John H. Hutchinson Jr. of Largo, editor of the Largo Sentinel

After ten-minute talks by the four speakers, there will be ample time for questions from us, the audience.

NEW APPOINTMENTS FOLLOWING RESIGNATIONS:

Treasurer: Mr. R. Bruce McManus, 104 Harbor Bluff Dr., Largo, replacing Mr. Frank H. Tucker
Membership Chairman: Mrs. Dilworth Lupton, 923 First Ave., N.W., Largo, replacing Mrs. D. P. McGeachy

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LILLIAN SMITH'S LAST PUBLIC WORDS PROVE HER "OUR GREAT ALLY"

In case you missed that final hospital interview with Miss Smith, who died last month, go to local libraries for the Sept. 6th issue of LOOK magazine. Just a few of her moving thoughts: "Black power will last until white people and black come together and say the only power that counts is human power. . . . We are working for something bigger than civil rights; we are working for better human beings. . . . How can we achieve these goals unless all of us meet this challenge with honesty and intelligence and good will and speed?"

WILL YOU TAKE PART IN OUR COUNCIL'S STRUGGLE TO "MEET THIS CHALLENGE"?

New members and lagging members alike may send dues to Mr. McManus or Mrs. Lupton (addresses above) -- or bring them to the Oct. 19th meeting. Checks should be to "UPPER PINELLAS COUNCIL on Human Relations." Give what you can starting with $2 per person.

WE TAKE PART IN THE OCTOBER 25th OBSERVANCE OF UNITED NATIONS DAY

Get your $3.50 tickets at our meeting or from Keppie Travel Bureau for the dinner and film on the Mekong River Basin UN projects to be explained by Mr. Romendra Basu of India at the J.T. Harrison Hotel.

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

December 10, 1966

THE DIRECTOR'S CORNER

The subject is finances--an important one to the Florida Council on Human Relations. As the year comes to its end, our financial position shows progress--but not nearly enough to provide the services our program demands. Elsewhere in this Newsletter is a report on the local council contributions to the state operation. Some local councils have made a superior effort to fulfill their quotas--others have been unable to do as well.

We have received a substantial grant through the Southern Regional Council during 1966. These funds were granted in order to strengthen our operation, with any continual grants dependent upon increased support from our local councils. The goal is for us to be able to support our basic state-wide operation by 1968. This would necessitate our growth to an income of approximately $20,000 per year from local councils.

The Southern Regional Council has increased our grant for 1967 from $11,600 to $13,000 to enable us to increase our staff in 1967. We expect to have an assistant director in the office by March or April. His basic job definition will be in the area of program development and local council services. Such work should enable us to increase our effectiveness as an organization to significantly improve human relations in the community of Florida.

This then is a special plea for support of the program and finances of the Florida Council on Human Relations. We need your total commitment to the work.

****

A STATE VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

As a result of a proposal made by Mr. Vernon Jordan at the Annual Meeting, plans for a Voter Education Project for the entire State of Florida are in the preliminary stages. It is anticipated that the Florida Council on Human Relations will serve as the coordinating agency to develop a cooperative organization made up of many groups from all over the state.

****

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Phone 691-0220

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SOME PRINCIPLES FOR COUNCIL FINANCING

1. The local council sets the membership fee for each member and collects it.

2. A member in a local council becomes a member of the State Council on certification by the local council.

3. It is the responsibility of the local council to report monthly to the State Council the names of new members and to submit funds toward the quota of the local council.

4. A quota is assigned each year to the local councils, at the Annual Meeting.

5. Local councils may use membership fees and other means to meet the local council's quota.

6. Any members may contribute directly to the State Council. In such cases, the local council in the community of the member will be credited toward its quota, and will be notified of any such contributions by the state office.

7. Any person may be an "at-large" member in the State Council without holding a membership in a local council.

****

CHAPTER	PAID TO DEC.1,1966	QUOTA 1966	QUOTA 1967
Bay County	21.00	150.00	125.00
Broward County	91.00	500.00	475.00
Central Brevard	15.00	500.00	475.00
Fort Pierce	270.00	750.00	575.00
Gainesville	115.00	500.00	475.00
Halifax	1566.50	2500.00	2000.00
Jacksonville	607.00	1000.00	750.00
Lee County	121.00	500.00	475.00
Melbourne	252.00	750.00	575.00
Miami	1995.00	4000.00	3000.00
Ocala	71.00	200.00	175.00
Palm Beach	840.00	2500.00	2000.00
St. Petersburg	265.00	250.00	250.00
Tallahassee	214.00	300.00	250.00
Tampa	83.00	500.00	475.00
Upper Pinellas	2086.00	2500.00	2000.00
West Volusia	377.00	400.00	300.00
Winter Park	290.00	500.00	400.00
Miscellaneous	199.07	1650.00	285.00
Totals	9478.57	19.950.00	15,000.00

A NEW VENTURE IN COOPERATION

Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers

The Florida Council on Human Relations has joined in an exciting cooperative venture to coordinate work among farm workers in Florida. The Diocese of Miami, the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry, The N.A.A.C.P., I.U.D.(A.F.L.-C.I.O.), the Community Action Fund, the American Friends Service Committee, and the Citizens Committee of Farm Labor have joined together to develop a Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers!! The C.C.F.W. will serve as an enabling agency to develop comprehensive programs in housing, community development, legal services, legislative action, human resource development and union organization. Farm workers organizations will be added to the present sponsoring agencies as members of C.C.F.W. The C.C.F.W. will not be a programming agency itself.

Such a state-wide coalition of interested agencies is unique and promises a rich future in coordination of multiple service in an area of human relations which is in tragic need of such services.

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ANNUAL MEETING ANNUAL MEETING ANNUAL MEETING ANNUAL MEETING

Now that the hustle and bustle and preparation and anticipation and even the realization of the 1966 Annual Meeting is behind us, we can sit back and take stock and hopefully decide that--"Yes, we did have a successful meeting."

There is a certain intangible something that you get from personally attending such a meeting that all the reporting in the world cannot convey to those who were unable to attend. We do hope that all of our members who wish to, can attend next year's meeting--and for all of those who could not come this year--herwith a capsule version of our meeting at the beautiful Voyager Beach Motel in Daytona Beach.

The Annual Meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations opened with the Friday Night Banquet. The keynote speaker was Mr. Dupree Jordan, of OEO in Atlanta. He most graciously and ably pinch hit for Mr. Frank Sloane who was originally scheduled to speak. Mr. Jordan spoke on the many programs that come under the Office of Economic Opportunity, and of the promise of these programs. He made the optomistic prophecy that in 10 years we could wipe out poverty in the United States.

Saturday morning's general meeting dealt with program planning in the local council. This session was lead by Mr. Edwin Stanfield of Southern Regional Council, assisted by Mrs. Harriette Glasner, and Mr. Jack Shelley, both of whom are long time dedicated workers in the field of human relations. The general tone of this meeting concerned the needs of the community and the role that our Human Relations councils can play in bringing people of varied social, economic, and cultural backgrounds together to work on solving specific community needs. The value of a monthly newsletter for local councils was discussed. Some of the items that might be included in these newsletters could be monthly meeting agendas for the local chapter, local developments in the field of civil rights and human relations, reprints of articles form the New South or other related type literature, employment statistics, voter education, news of other civil rights groups meetings, etc.

The rest of the morning was taken up with various seminars. Members had their choice of attending one of four such seminars--housing, schools, employment, and inter-group cooperation--depending on where their main interests were centered, or perhaps what they considered the most pressing problems. Seminar reports are on page 4 of this newsletter.

The Saturday luncheon and closing session of the meeting was also a general business meeting. The Executive Director gave his report expanding the written report which appeared in the Annual Meeting Booklet. The treasurers report and proposed budget for 1967 were presented and accepted. The Following were then unanimously elected to office for the coming year:

President:	Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach
V. President:	Mr. Herb Davidson, Daytona Beach
Secretary:	Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg
Treasurer:	Mrs. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

The Executive Committee for 1967 is as follows: Dr. Rusell Anderson, Tallahassee; Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale; Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach, Mrs. Eugene Halmi, Clearwater; Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville; Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne; Mr. James Marshall Tampa; Dr. Richard Moore, Daytona Beach; Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville; Dr. Gilbert Porter, Miami; Rev. Sam Paul Combs, Daytona Beach; Rev. Franklin Wilson, Jacksonville; Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami, (immediate past president) and the new officers.

The following members will serve on the board of directors--class of 1970--Mr. Edward Brancati, Ft. Meyers,; Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne; Mr. James Piowaty, Ft. Pierce; Mrs. W.C.White, Zephyrhills; Mr. Raiford Brown, Jacksonville; Dr. A.L. Kidd, Tallahassee; Mr. R.J. Burnup, Palm Beach; Mrs. David Eddy, Winter Park; Mr. Edward Smith, Tampa; Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach; Mr. Harold Reddick, Tampa; Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach; Mrs. Austine Kimball, Gainesville; Rev. H. I. Louttit, Orlando; Dr. Gilbert Porter, Miami; Rev. Franklin Wilson, Jacksonville; Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami; Rev. Sam Paul Combs, Daytona Beach; Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville;

****

ST. PETERSBURG COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WAS PRESENTED WITH ITS CHARTER FOR AFFILIATION WITH THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS!!

****

DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS RECEIVED A RESOUNDING STANDING OVATION FOR HIS FINE LEADERSHIP OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS!!

****

SEMINAR ON SCHOOL INTEGRATION:

Panelists--Constnace Curry, Atlanta; Harvey Wallace, Miami,; Rolland Rolle, Miami; Marcus Beck, Miami.
Reported by Mr. D.C. Preston, Orlando
Miss Curry pointed out the fact that only 6% of the Negro children in this state are in desegregated schools. Integration is blocked most effectively by the relationship of the very poor Negro working for a White segregatinnist--this often boils down to the deceptive phrase "freedom of choice" meaning a free choice between doing what the boss tells you or going jobless and hungry.
Mr. Rolle discussed the tragic effects of "phasing out" Negro schools in Dade County--often resulting in loss of jobs for Negro teachers, as the faculty integration of schools has taken place on a very limited basis thus far. Housing integration is the real key to school integration--otherwise "de-facto" school segregations remains with us.
Mr. Beck placed particular emphasis on the reaponsibility of school administrators to provide the leadership to keep the process of meaningful integration on the move. The moral strength of the community (that means all of US) must be aroused to get action against practices such as district lines being deliberately drawn to maintain segregated schools.
Mr. Wallace: Pointing out the fact that Negro teachers had to be retrained before they could effectively teach in White or integreated schools--Mr. Wallace used this fact to prove the point that segregated schools were separate and UNEQUAL--as the administrations had considered these same teachers competent to teach in all Negro schools. In one district all the Negro children admitted to a white school were declared incompetent to do the work and were assigned to a "learning lab" thus keeping segregation intact at that school. Conditions that merit much attention are: Tax monies spent to maintain segregation could be used to bring about a rise in intelligence under integration. The general beleif among whites that they have nothing to learn from blacks. Standardized testing is loaded against the Negro.

All of the above should give much food for thought and ACTION to our local chapters when they are discussing community needs and programming.
(More seminar reports will appear in future newsletters---we ran out of space)

****

Mr. Vernon Jordan, Voter Education Project Director for SRC gave a most inspiring closing speech. He gave a most informative talk on voter activity and anticipated voter education projects throughout the south. He brought our Annual Meeting to a close on a note of hopeful enthusiasm, and we quote from his quote-----

WE'LL KEEP ON WALKING AND WE'LL KEEP ON TALKING
TILL WE REACH THAT FREEDOM LAND!

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

THE VARIOUS ROLES OF
A
LOCAL COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations

THE VARIOUS ROLES OF
A
LOCAL COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The question is often asked, "what can a local council on human relations do?". This is an attempt to suggest the varied roles a local council can play in the community to support the basic objective of the Florida Council on Human Relations--"to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership".

1. The Role of Communicator

The local council can provide all of the conditions for people of varied backgrounds and interest to know one another and thus, to contribute to an end to the isolation that exists in many communities where people are not acquainted with others who differ from them. This is true especially where people differ racially. For people to sit down with others and listen to their hopes and aspirations, their problems and frustrations, their interests and concerns, is a beginning in the long and difficult road to improved human relations in the local community. Local councils must supply such a forum as the first element of their responsibility.

When people begin to know one another and then begin to develop a personal confidence, they can then begin to work and plan together to counteract the discriminatory practices which exist in every community.

2. The Role of Fact Finder

"I didn't know a slum like this existed in our city." "I was amazed to discover that no real estate broker would sell a home to a Negro in a white neighborhood in this community." People are always appalled to discover the many overt conditions of discrimination in their community. Ignorance of the many subtle and often more serious discriminatory practices in the community is a general condition found in nearly every community.

The local council on human relations should be gathering facts continually about the schools, hospitals, jails, employment, housing, voting, recreation facilities, etc. They should be ever searching for information about discriminatory practices of businesses such as insurance companies, landlords, local loan agencies, furniture stores, appliance stores, and food stores. Such information provides the priority for specific projects of the local council.

3. The Role of Educator

The local council on human relations must speak to the local community, sharing the information it possesses, suggesting possible solutions, and securing qualified assistance. It must sharpen its sensitivity to those in the community who are unaware of the subtleties o. prejudice.

The Role of Educator (continued)

It may excercise this role of educator in public forums, news releases, bulletins and by making adequate materials available from the many private and public sources of such material.

4. The Role of Programmer

The various programs and projects in which a local council may participate are unlimited. The Southern Regional Council, our founding agency, suggests several in which it can be of direct assistance:

A. Voter Education and Registration
B. Housing and Urban Planning
C. Community Organization
D. Labor
E. Prison Administration--Criminal Rehabilitation
F. Fair Employment and Anti Poverty
G. School Integration
H. Welfare
I. Student Groups
J. Paperback Book Distribution

In another recent publication made available by the Southern Regional Council, the following local council projects were suggested:

A. Education
   1. Tutorials
   2. Pre-school Nursery
   3. Extra-academic classes
   4. Superivised Study Halls
   5. Field Trips
   6. Survey of Local Educational Facilities
   7. Summer-school Projects
B. Employment
   1. Job Readiness
   2. Surveys
C. Housing
   1. Fact-finding Concerning Equality in Housing Standards
      a. Street lights
      b. Street paving
      c. Garbage collection
      d. Plumbing and Sewerage
   2. Urban Renewal and Re-location Surveys
   3. Law Enforcement
D. Miscellaneous
   1. Local Council Library
   2. Speakers Bureau on Human Relations
      a. to explain role of council
      b. to fill engagements with civic groups and social gatherings.
   3. Swap-shop Meetings with Other Local Councils Near You
   4. Seminars to Explain Rural Programs to Local Councils
   5. Hospital Surveys
   6. Bi-racial Home Buyers Groups to Follow Up On Realtor Practices.
   7. Sponsoring Bus Tours for Ministerial Groups, Civic Groups, Children, etc.
   8. Citizenship Course to Include a Short History of American Deomocracy, Bill of Rights, Human Rights, Federal Government, and Judicial Systems.

Miscellaneous (continued)

It is not to be assumed that programs and projects be limited to the foregoing areas. The potential is completely unlimited where there is creativity, imagination, and complete dedication.

5. The Role of Consultant

The local council can offer the information it has discovered through research and surveys to the proper public and private agencies, who need such information. It can secure the services of professionals or other informed individuals in the community. Also, it can become informed on the various persons from the state, region, and national scene who might be availabe to the local community.

The Southern Reginal Council has funds in modest amounts, and staff consultants availabe in certain program areas to assist projects of local councils on human relations. Information on these services and the general requirements can be obtained from the Southern Regional Council, Inc., 5 Forsyth St. N.W.. Atlanta, Georgia, 30303.

6. The Role of Cooperator

There are many areas of activity in human relations in which it is unnecessary and unwise for a local group to go-it-alone. It is a much more mature position for the local council to cooperate with other organizations that are involved in such programs. Some groups which often appreciate such cooperation would include: Council of Churches, Ministerial Associations, other religious groups, League of Women Voters, Urban League, N.A.A.C.P., C.O.R.E., S.C.L.C., Florida Civil Liberties Union, Neighborhood or Community Improvement Groups, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, National Conference of Christians and Jews, American Jewish Committee, and Anti-Poverty Community Organizations.

7. The Role of Observer

An important function of the local council on human relations is to be a "watch-dog" in the local community. In this capacity it is important to know the laws and to know how and to whom complaints should be made when apparent injustices are uncovered. The "watch-dog" role is a most important one. In order to be most effective in this function, a sensitive balance of statesmanship and raw courage is required. It is a role which cannot be dodged in any situation and yet must never be used apart from a genuine willingness to participate in all the work to correct the wrongs.

8. The Role of Attitude Refiner

People move in a horizontal direction in their attitudes on the many elements making up good human relations in a community. They will be willing to work in one area while remaining nearly blind in another. At one point they will react violently against change when they think pocketbook--and yet, they will participate favorably when their sense of justice is challenged in a second change.

Attitudes are changeable in a vertical direction, also. What may be a defiant "never" today, may become a less bitter "if I must" tomorrow. The ignorant myth-follower in a given problem today, may become an informed leader for better human relations tomorrow.

It is in the area of attitudes that the local council may find its most strategic identity. This role is difficult to define, often it is the by-product of some other role--and yet, our hope in continuing progress lies in ever keeping before us the fact that community attitude is altered as the individual within the community develops a sense of conscience.

Building Bridges of Understanding

"A segregated superbomb, aimed at the heart of Florida's economy and political integrity . . . and the fuse is short." This is how the Florida Civil Rights Commission described St. Augustine in the winter of 1963.

That bomb went off in Easter 1964, when St. Augustine's Negroes began non-violent demonstrations to end segregation. Hoodlum whites responded with beatings, shootings, bombings and acid throwing. The police compounded mob lawlessness with brutal repression against the Negroes. The responsible white leadership of the city did nothing.

Now the violence is over and superficially things are "back to normal". But in a very real sense, they will never be "normal" again in St. Augustine. The outpouring of hatred and violence in the Spring and Summer of 1964 has left a permanent scar.

Violence, with its bitter aftermath, is always tragic, whether it occurs in Birmingham or Jackson, New York or St. Augustine. But for Florida especially, racial violence can spell economic consequences more disastrous than a crop freeze or a hurricane.

The Price Is High

▼ Four and a half million tourists visit our state yearly. In St. Augustine, this major industry instantly registered the cost of lawlessness. Tourist attractions fell an average of 40% in attendance, with some individual attractions as high as 50% off.

▼ Since the 1950 Census, Florida's population has increased 93%, making it the fastest growing state in the Union. This local population explosion creates special problems in housing, employment and education, three areas in which racial tensions are particularly dangerous.

▼ In still another way, Florida is more vulnerable to the consequences of racial violence than other Southern states. The host of related industries which have grown up around space-age Florida cannot afford to jeopardize the continuing recruitment of highly trained technicians. We need only recall Little Rock, Arkansas, to realize that when violence occurs, industry withers.

Some Floridians, when faced with these dangers, play ostrich. "What happened in St. Augustine could never happen in our town," they say confidently. But no community in Florida is immune to racial violence if it harbors the viruses of hatred and suspicion, of fear and misunderstanding. For race riots do not start in a vacuum. It takes deep-seated grievances and long-building tensions to ignite that random spark.

Conversely, it takes intelligent, long-range planning to prevent them. It takes an atmosphere of mutual respect to stifle them. It takes the open interchange of ideas to channel grievances and resentments into constructive action.

Most of all, it takes a climate of harmony and law, in which each individual's rights and opportunities are guaranteed. In such a climate, not only will violence be prevented, but we can achieve a more positive goal — the continued growth of our state.

To create that atmosphere of harmony and law, to enrich our Floridian soil so that it fosters economic, political and social growth, to guard our precious heritage from the blight of racial violence — these are the concerns of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

What the Florida Council Does

The Florida Council on Human Relations does not have an instant cure for three hundred years of racial ills. Its formula is the slow, day-by-day building of bridges of understanding among all peoples, Negro and white. Its activities begin at the grass roots, in local communities, led by everyday people working among their neighbors:

- Many local Councils on Human Relations sponsor Wider Horizons programs to give cultural enrichment and special tutoring to Negro children from deprived neighborhoods. So far, 400 volunteers have conducted tutorial sessions, arranged museum trips and started kindergarten classes for more than 1,000 children. The program will expand in the coming months.

- Local Councils are working on equal employment opportunities by starting skills bank surveys, to be coupled with employment placement services.

- Local Councils have initiated a unique program for teenagers. Volunteer experts give them a crash lecture series on the employment market, with practical advice on how to dress, how to be interviewed and how to qualify for better jobs.

- Through monthly meetings and special programs, local Councils provide a meeting ground for diverse community elements — bringing together Negroes and whites, businessmen and professional people, housewives and educators to work on local problems in an atmosphere of mutual trust.

These random examples of the day-to-day work of the Florida Council are not headline producing events. But each is of tremendous significance. For multiplied a hundred-fold all over Florida, they are the threads from which a pervasive social change is being woven.

Membership in local chapters of the Florida Council represents the spectrum of responsible community — from the YM and YWCA to the NAACP, from the League of Women Voters to the clergy from all faiths and both races, from the academic world to the legal and medical professions . . . and many more. Council membership has increased 300% in the past year.

On the State Level

On the state level, the Florida Council plays a unifying role:

It organizes new local Councils, sometimes in towns where there has never before been an interracial meeting.

Publishes a newsletter and assists local councils in publishing local information.

Distributes special materials and reports not only to its members but to opinion makers all over the state.

Conducts state-wide workshops on such problems as employment, housing, school desegregation and public accommodations.

Serves as research and information center for individuals, schools, newspapers and magazines, churches and voluntary agencies.

Cooperates closely with Federal, State and Municipal agencies.

The Florida Council on Human Relations is, in fact, the vital center of human relations activities in our state.

Some Facts About the Florida Council

The Florida Council is an interracial membership organization, chartered by the State, whose goal is to insure the well-being of Florida by assuring the rights and opportunities of each of its citizens.

It is a voluntary association which depends upon the participation and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to promote its programs. It has been granted tax exemption by the U. S. Treasury Department.

There are presently fourteen local Councils, with several others planned. Your membership in any of these local Councils helps finance both the local chapter and the statewide activities of the Florida Council.

Local Councils in:

- Palm Beach
- Broward County
- Greater Miami
- Lee County
- Tampa
- St. Petersburg
- Upper Pinellas
- Tallahassee
- Greater Jacksonville
- Gainesville
- Halifax Area
- Central Brevard
- Melbourne
- Ft. Pierce

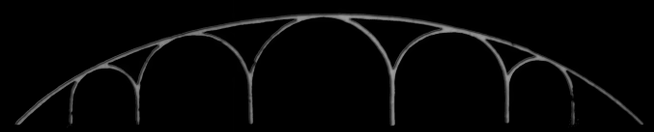
The policy-making body of the Florida Council is a Board of Directors of distinguished community leaders from all over the State. An Executive Committee implements Board decisions.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Officers: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, *President* / Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, *Vice-President* / Mr. Herbert Davidson, *Treasurer* / Mrs. Pierce L. Miles, *Secretary*

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., *Executive Director*
Irving Cheney, *Associate Director*

Building Bridges of Understanding



FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CLOSED DOORS greet many citizens of Florida.
Doors to employment,
doors to education,
doors to housing,
doors to voting are
closed against them.
Every such closed door
diminishes the reality of liberty.
Every such closed door
deprives America of some part
of its world leadership.

WHO should open these doors?
You and I and all Floridians.

WHEN should we open these doors?
The time is long past due.

HOW can we open these doors?
By joining with like-minded people to ensure for all our citizens equal access to education, housing, employment, and voting

Housing in most of Florida is a problem because of overcrowding in strictly segregated areas. Those who could move out of the segregated slum find a color bar excluding them. If they do buy or rent elsewhere the pressure of "block-busters" may induce panic selling and turn the newly opened area into another ghetto. Until our housing is truly open we cannot solve the problems of segregated schools and of chronic unemployment.

As a member of the FCHR you can

encourage public housing,

fight "block-busting" by realtors,

support desegregation in housing,

promote covenants for open housing,

eliminate slum and suburban ghettos

Employment of Negroes has been limited by custom to unskilled labor. Now employers who would employ them at all levels find that trained workers cannot be found. Unemployment can exist when jobs are available. If we can provide training, persuade workers to take it, and have jobs open for those trained, economic progress will ease poverty, segregation, and frustration.

As a member of the FCHR you can

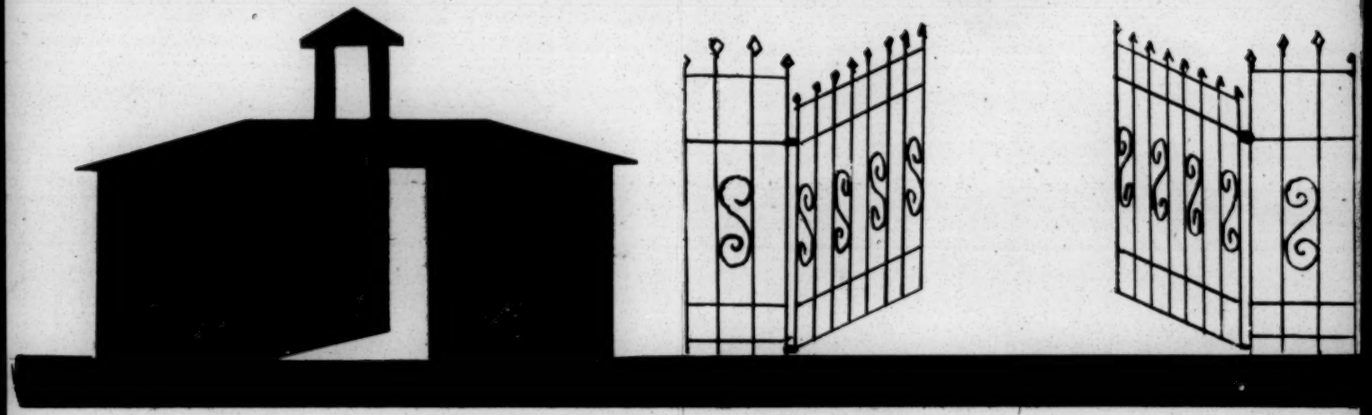
counsel new job-seekers,

help establish skills banks,

discourage restrictive apprenticeship,

urge better vocational training,

break the cycle of poverty.



Education is, for Americans, the sure way to the better life. The long tradition of separate education which was not really equal has been ended by law. There remains the hard task of raising the culturally disadvantaged to the level of their schoolmates. There remains the problem of full and honest acceptance of integrated school systems.

As a member of the FCHR you can

support compliance with law by school systems,

encourage integration of faculties,

arrange cultural opportunities for school children,

tutor students in academic trouble,

help assure equality of educational opportunity.

The Florida Council on Human Relations is an interracial organization, voluntary in membership. Local councils in the following areas bring members together for local projects:

Palm Beach	Panama City
Broward County	West Volusia
Greater Miami	Lee County
Fort Pierce	Upper Pinellas
Melbourne	Tampa
Halifax Area	Tallahassee
Central Brevard	Gainesville
Greater Jacksonville	Ocala
Winter Park	St. Petersburg

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA, 33147
August H. Vanden Bosche, Director

. . . to open doors

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FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OPEN DOORS

DIRECTOR'S MISSISSIPPI STORY--

It was hot--extremely hot in Tougaloo, Missippi on June 25, 1966 as a multitude of people milled around the campus of Tougalo College discussing plans and problems of the James Meredith March. The division among the leaders was plain--though exaggerated and misunderstood by many of the accounts filtering out through the news media.

What failed to get across to the American public was the absolute determination to find a way to end the many overt and uncountable more subtle ways that disrimination continues on the entire American scene and is grossly reflected in the heart of Mississippi. As the march to Jackson began on late morning June 26, two noticeable differences from other marches could be discerned:First was the very apparent increase in the number of local Negroes participating. Second was the decrease in the number of whites and the lesser position they will have in direct action programs. Both of these differences are related, understandable, and should be welcomed by the more mature people sympathetic to the prinicple of equal justice and equal rights. They reflect the new era of self-determination which has become manifest in the struggle.

While deploring the free use of the term "black power" because of its dangerous overtones, any person participating in the march could unmistakably sense the complete frustration of many of the citizenry because so little has been accomplished in the economic sphere for those at the lowest end of the income ladder.

I came away from Jackson reflecting on the real importance for organizations such as our Human Relations Councils to provide a meeting ground for sincere persons to plan and act in community to eliminate all injustices and thus to avoid the racial alienation that seems to be rising in the ranks of several of the Civil Rights groups and in the ghettoes of cities across America.

****

IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY DONE SO, MAY WE URGE YOU AS GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS TO WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMEN WITH REGARD TO THE 1966 CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. URGENCY IS THE KEY WORD!!

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Phone 691-0220

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We are about half way through our "long hot summer"and with the news of unrest and revolt all around us, it is good to know what some of our local councils are doing to "COOL IT".

UPPER PINELLAS President, Mrs. Eugene Halmi has set up committees to work on setting up proposals for a housing code, an investigation of possible discrimination at a local recreational facility, plans for a fall banquet with LeRoy Collins as a possible speaker. A committee headed by Mrs. John Fournier, sent out letters to about 30 Negro families advising them of the availability of better housing and offering the whole hearted assistance of the council in finding homes, arranging financing, working with them through out the buying process and after the move. This sounds like a most effective and sincerely helpful project and one other councils might be interested in adapting to their areas.

******

BAY COUNTY (Panama City) This year's program has been one of information and education. The group has been meeting in different areas of the city, and has found this to be a successfull way to reach more people. They are doing a follow up on students who had gone into previously all white schools, getting personal reports from these young people as to their progress. Council president, Mrs. Wilbur Roberts, reports that the number of Negroes accepted for transfer into integrated schools has jumped from 27 in the 65-66 school year to 440 for the 66-67 year. Three cheers for Bay County and our chapter's work here!

******

PALM BEACH This active groups keeps a watchful eye out for discriminatory practices--having filed a suit against a restaurant that refused service to one of our Negro members. This resulted in a probe by the FBI which was dropped when the owner assured them that they would now serve persons of all races. After last summers successful tutorial and play program a fine group of teenagers and young people have again set up such a project under the sponsorship of this chapter. Several other groups and churches are assisting and they now have an enrollment of some 117 youngsters with an average daily attendance of 88. A recent successful trip was one for 100 children to the zoo, with a marvelous bus ride along the ocean front and a lunch provided for them. The City of Riviera Beach has cleared a vacant lot across the street from their meeting place and the sponsoring groups have provided sports equipment.

In discussing the work of this group we must say a word about President Harriette Glasner, although one word would hardly suffice. The Unitarian-Universalist Women's Alliance spotlighted Mrs. Glasner in a recent issue of their national magazine. The number of areas in which she works, and works most effectively is amazing. She and fellow council member, Father Paul Cosby are chairman and vice chairman respectively of the newly reorganized Palm Beach Chapter of ACLU.

******

In Fort Pierce ,one of our long time guiding lights has been forced to curb his activities with the council because of serious illness in his family. Dr. Howard has been most helpful to this chapter and the best wishes of all of us are extended to him for the speedy and full recovery of Mrs. Howard.

******

WE HOPE YOU LIKE OUR NEW NAME AND FRONT PAGE DESIGN!
THIS, AS WELL AS OUR HANDSOME NEW BROCHURE WAS CREATED BY FLORIDA COUNCIL PRESIDENT, DR. H. FRANKLIN WILLIAMS.

Dr. Williams who is the Dean of Education at the University of Miami is his own best advertisement for the benefits of continuing adult education. The brochure and newsletterhead were the products of a course he took this year in printing.

JACKSONVILLE This chapter, under their new president Mr. L.I. Alexander continues with their summer project of working with 20 children from an extremely low income area. Trips to the zoo, library, swimming lessons at the local YMCA have already been undertaken in this cultural enrichment program--with time alotted for story telling, music, art, and for encouraging self-expression. Our Jacksonville council has also put in much work pressing for the newly adopted minimum housing code for this area. Mr. John Shelley(immediate past president) contacted local churches inviting them to participate in a program entitled "The Church and Human Relations" There is so very much to be done in the field of human relations and civil rights, that it cannot be emphasized strongly enough how important it is to seek this kind of cooperation among similarly interested groups.

One more step has been taken in breaking down barriers! Mr. Earl M. Johnson of our Jacksonville Council, who has been a practicing attorney in this area since 1958, is the first Negro to become a member of the Jacksonville Bar Association. We have always been proud of the contributions Mr. Johnson has made to the council and to the community--we now heartily congratulate the Jacksonville Bar Association on their gaining a member of Mr. Johnsons caliber.

******

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT ACTIVITIES Mr. LaVert Taylor is the RAP director for Florida. Many of you had the opportunity to meet and hear Mr. Taylor at our workshop in May. He has been busy in North Florida's Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Leon, and Gadsden counties. Though his work is mainly with the farmers and their particular problems, he has been surveying the school integration situation and working with the residents to encourage them to send their children into the white shcools so that the viscious cycle of separate and UNequal education can be broken. In cooperation with other agencies he has been working with and checking FHA, Credit Union, and Agriculture Department offices trying to insure equal opportunities for government aid to all persons, and reporting on employment practices in these offices. There are plans for a crash voter registration program before our state elections, and they are also much involved in the forthcoming elections of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

******

TALLAHASSEE. The past few meetings have been devoted to discussion and information on their city's recreational program and the future of Tallahassee's hospitals. They also had the opportunity of hearing a report on the recent White House Conference, "To Fulfill these rights", from Mr. George Lewis who attended and a report from our RAP director, LaVert Taylor. Mr. Robert Spivey is the president of this council which is now revising its organization and structure for the purpose of more actively involving the membership in the plans and projects of the council.

It is an excellent idea to look at ourselves now and then and decide what we can do to really make our councils more effective and to make the outreach into the community more widespread.

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MIAMI Under the leadership of President Betty Newell, this chapter's main thrust this year is in open occupancy housing. A large general membership and community meeting is planned for September 15. Although plans are not completed it is hoped that there will be a panel made up of representatives from Economic Opportunity Program, Inc., the Board of Realtors, County Commission,&Council of Churches. Our own Executive Director, Mr. VandenBosche will moderate the symposium.

TURN THE PAGE
THERE'S MORE ON 4

MIAMI(continued) The Miami chapter shall also be sponsoring a project in the area where our state office is located. This is a densely populated Negro apartment district. 6 Vista workers will be operating here this fall under the sponsorship and with the help of this chapter.

******

HALIFAX(Dayton Beach area)President Combs has appointed a 3 member hosting committee for the FCHR annual meeting. This should keep Mrs. M.Chesley,Mrs. H.W. Banks, and Mrs. R. Ireland busy for the next several months. This council is also much involved in furthering meaningful school integration in their area and in launching another Headstart program this summer. Mr. Henry Lehman and Mr. Combs have been most acitve in leading this project. Members, Mr. Harkins and Mrs. Brown will be attending all school board meetings to help work in this important area. We are very sorry to be losing Mr. Lehman as a member--he will be moving to the Washington area soon. Our best wishes go with him for success in his future endeavors. There are some interesting and exciting plans for a Human Relations center in this area--more about that when plans jell!

****

FIRST CALL TO ANNUAL MEETING

October 21-22 Daytona Beach,Fla.

Voyager Beach Motel
2424 N. Atlantic Ave.

Our Annual Meeting isn't far away. Make plans now to attend. Program details and speakers will be announced soon. Every room is an Ocean fron room. The active Halifax area council will be our hosts. REGISTER EARLY: Registration at the meeting will be from 5--7 P.M. on October 21st. The banquet will be at 8:00 P.M.

CLIP AND RETURN EARLY REGISTRATION FORM:

I would like to register for the Annual Meeting of Florida Council on Human Relations, Oct. 21-22 at Daytona Beach.

NAME_____

ADDRESS:_____

_____

COST: Including registration fee, room and meals(Fri. banquet, Saturday breakfast, and Saturday luncheon.

In single occupancy room; per person--------18.00_____ (check)

In double occupancy room; per person--------16.00_____

Additional family members in double occupancy room; per person ---------13.00_____

For those NOT staying at the motel:

Registration fee----------1.50_____

Friday banquet ----------5.00_____

Saturday luncheon----------3.50_____

My check or money order for_____is enclosed.

To those of you who have attended our annual meeting--you already know the benefits derived. To those who have never been--do try to make plans to be there--besides the fine fellowship with like-minded people, there are always new and inspiring ideas and plans to take back to your own councils.

SEE YOU THERE!!

We are enclosing a pledge card and return envelope for those of you who may have neglected to send in your membership fees to either the state office or your local council. Remember, either way, your local council is credited with your donation.

The following quote is from the late President John F. Kennedy

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD IS NOT JUST A GOAL. IT IS A CONDITION ON WHICH OUR WAY OF LIFE DEPENDS. THE QUESTION FOR OUR TIME IS NOT WHETHER ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS. THAT QUESTION HAS BEEN ANSWERED FOR US BY THE GOD WHO PLACED US ON THIS EARTH TOGETHER. THE QUESTION IS WHETHER WE HAVE THE STRENGTH AND THE WILL TO MAKE THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN THE GUIDING PRINCIPAL OF OUR DAILY LIVES. CAN WE MATCH OUR ACTIONS TO OUR WORDS?

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

WE NEED A NAME!! WHAT'S IN A NAME??

PLEASE SEND US YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR A NAME FOR OUR

NEWSLETTER

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Ave. Miami, Florida 33147

H. Franklin Williams Ph.D. August H. VandenBosche
President Executive Director

TRACKING THE DIRECTOR:
It might take space age equipment to do this--this has been a busy month for AHV. Besides meeting with our own local councils, he has been actively participating with other groups both local and state wide on housing&on school de-segregation. After his talk to our group in Clearwater, the chairman of the White Citizens' Council took him to task in a letter to the editor, saying it was Mr. VandenBosche and his group that was muddying the waters and rocking the boat in the field of race relations.

KOINONIA FARM: We have just received the latest bulletin from this unique community, including a list of the products that they sell. These items are raised on the farm and their sale is their means of sustaining this living example of brotherhood. For more information write to:Koinonia Farms, Americus,Ga.31709.

PEACE CENTER: The Peace Center has opened new and larger offices at 2120 W.Flagler St. Miami. This is under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, and they will be glad to send you information on their work.

OUT OF STATE COUNCILS: The Virginia Council on Human Relations in their newsletter warned against an attitude of apathy now that Civil Rights Laws are fact--and proceeds to point up the work that needs doing in Virginia(and probably all over the South) in the fields of voter registration, equal education, with emphasis on some of the texts being used, and a concerted effort to fight the apparant Civil Rights back-lash in politics and education

The Arkansas Council has a truly fine looking brochure, from which we would like to pass on to you their statement of purpose: "ACHR works toward the day when the measure of a man will be his ability not his race; when all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; when there will be no double standard in housing, in health, in education or other public services; when every individualwill enjoy a full share of dignity and respect in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

NEWS FROM OUR LOCAL COUNCILS

HALIFAX: This council is the only one, so far, that has sent us the minutes of their meetings. This is not only an excellent way to let us all know what you are doing, but saves time by eliminating the need to send an extra letter with your news items. The Halifax area council is one of the most active around the state as shown by the following list of projects: Follow-up on school integration. The Volusia Avenue School's principal stated that "The school has an integrated student body, an integrated staff, and an integrated administration, but more important-an integrated heart!" Abeautification project has been undertaken for this school with donations of time and money. Projects are going regarding urban renewal(actually getting in there with paints and brushes etc.),housing, and continuation of Head Start programs.

WEST VOLUSIA This council is really go-go-go on reaching their quota of membership fees. With a quota of $400.00 they have already sent in to the state office $372.00 for 1966 memberships. This is a fine record and shows another ACTIVE chapter.

LOCAL COUNCIL NEWS (continued)

MIAMI: Miami's Nursing Headstart (a tutorial program) has produced several girls who are taking the tests to enter Jackson Memorial Hospital's Nurshing School. This county hospital has never had any Negro student nurses. The claim being that they had not found anyone who could pass their test. Some really dedicated people have worked with these interested girls to help overcome this result of the separate and UNequal school system. Miami council is also working on a housing covenant dealing with integrated housing. They plan to distribute this covenant to real estate people, local ministers, and other interested groups.

JACKSONVILLE: Gleaned from "intercom" the Jacksonville Council's newsletter--One of the major concerns here is with Slum Housing and a minimum housing code for the city. The council has been actively participating in sponsorship of community talks, taking the problem to individuals and groups, including the Mayor, participation in a survey on one of the slum areas--with the results getting newspaper coverage; presentation of a resolution at a city council hearing. They are joined by many other civic groups in their fight for a minimum housing code, and feel there is a good chance of at least some sort of bill being passed. Good luck to all of you in this fine project. This chapter is also working hard with the school problems and are launched on a membership drive with the following slogan: "Every member get a member, get a member."

To those of you who have been asking for brochures on Florida Council on Human Relations----they really should be ready very soon. As soon as we receive them, we'll get them out to all the chapters along with the new membership and pledge cards.

MAY 6-7 MEETING: It is sincerely hoped that all councils will be represented at the meeting of the State Board, and State Exec. Committee, and Council Presidents (or delegates) There should be a real exchange of information on local councils that will help each group to function effectively; there will be a proposal presented concerning employment that might well be a most exciting and worthwhile project for our groups. This will take place at the Angebilt Hotel in Orlando.

There are strange silences from some of our local councils--do let us hear from and about you.

We have had a few fine suggestions for names for our newsletter, but would like to hear from some more of you before the big decision is made.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida 33147

Non-profit Org.
U.S. Postage Paid
Permit No. 1457
Miami, Florida

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Fla - Gen.

May 5, 1964

Judge William H. Maness
704 Florida Theater Building
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Dear Judge Maness:

The requested materials are being mailed today to Ernie Lent. Enclosed is a list of the board of the Southern Regional Council, which I thought might be of interest to you.

If we can be of any possible help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Telephone - 356-1306

Flu
Gen

Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Florida
June-30-64

Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I need help.

The April or May issue of Harper's magazine, this year, had a report on the slum child - authored by Charles E. Silberman (as I recall.) This was an exhaustive study. I loaned my magazine and it gravitated to the desk of the newly elected Supt. of Schools for Lee County.

This article has fired the imagination of a number of local citizens who want to work through church and civic groups to begin a school for 3-4 yr. olds according to the suggestions of the author.

U.S. Commissioner of Education, Francis H. Keppel, addressing the NEA Convention, is reported in today's paper as saying, in effect, more or less the same thing as the Harper's article - in fact, this thinking seems to be quite prevalent.

I promised some local people I would write to see if you had reprinted this article, and they keep asking me if I have done so. If you have, could you let me have a few copies? I'm going to be away beginning late July, and I'd like to have this cleared up before I go.

If SRC has not done a reprint, maybe Harper's magazine would - I wonder.

We are less than happy about losing Lou Mitchell - as if you didn't know.

Kind regards and best wishes

Olive

Olive Anderson, secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations

Fla.
Gen.

December 4, 1964

Mrs. Olive Anderson, Secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations
Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

I wonder if you still have use for reprints of the Charles E. Silberman article, "Give Slum Children A Chance," which appeared in the May, 1964 Harper's? You wrote us in July requesting reprints, and we finally have obtained 100 copies. We'll be happy to send you as many as you need if you still think they'll be useful. Let me know.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

P.S. On second thought, I'm sending you ten under separate cover. Let me know if you need others.

Fla Gen
MM

Dilworth and Lisa Hall Lupton

1606 Fruitwood Drive, Clearwater, Florida

December 7, 1964

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Miss Manderson,

My apologies for this extremely tardy returning of enclosed material sent by you months ago!

An operation slowed me down temporarily, but I'm getting my strength back fast.

Your assistance aided us immensely -- for now we have the largest actively affiliated branch in Florida (with 332 members to date) and one of the most vigorous, as you can see from the enclosed newsletter.

We let our state executive director, Ed Lewis, read the covering letter which you sent with the enclosed material. In it you catalogued various council activities. His immediate reaction: "It is the most complete rundown of council activities that I have seen anywhere."

So your kindness will help more than one council.

Gratefully yours,

Dilworth Lupton

P.S. In our local chapter, Upper Pinellas, my wife is officially treasurer -- but also handles publicity for meetings and the actual writing of this newsletter -- and is the only one working intensely on recruiting new members. She joins me in thanks for your sharing of ideas.

Fla - Gen.

Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Fla.
Dec-12-64

JS ✓
MM

Mrs. Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities, SRC
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mrs. Manderson:

Done

Thanks for the ten copies of "Give Slum Children a Chance" which have not yet arrived. They will go like hot cakes soon as they get here and I would indeed be grateful to have another dozen or more - if that isn't being too greedy.

Our incoming Supt. of Schools is anxious to indoctrinate others in regard to teaching the very young and I'm continually being asked for these copies (a few of which I procured from Harpers.)The copies get passed around and I seldom get one returned and the Negro people haven't had any yet.

Am enclosing clipping re our local Community Action Program in regard to the Poverty Program. The Supt. of Schools-elect-The Chairman of the Ministerial Ass'n, and several people in education look to the LCCHR for educational material along these lines and the public library refers people to us. We are the only local group that has undertaken educational work along these lines. The various members of the LCCHR expect to be involved in the CAP, and most of all in Nursery Schools and Kindergarten Schools (neither of which we have at present.) Our own Dr. Gilmore, Negro educator and member of the FCHR Bd. will be our guiding light in Negro ed. which is so badly needed here.

Could you please pass on the word to some interested person that I haven't rec'd a New South magazine since April '64? I sent my cheque for it during the summer. 12-14-64

Many thanks, Mrs. Manderson. Please give my regards to Paul Anthony and a Very Merry Xmas to both of you.

Sincerely
Olive W. Anderson
Olive W. Anderson, Secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations

Fla Gen

Daytona Beach Evening News
DAYTONA BEACH MORNING JOURNAL
Daytona Beach Sunday News-Journal

HERBERT M. DAVIDSON
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Dec. 24, 1964

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have just read your Tuskegee speech. It was magnificent. I look forward to hearing you here.

Happy New Year,

Hubert

HMD/nb

Fla - Gen

January 11, 1965

Mrs. Everett Dix
Unitarian Society of Daytona Beach
56 North Halifax Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Dix:

Thank you for the invitation to speak. Of the suggested dates I prefer March 28 and will reserve that date. If, however, you find one of the others more convenient, all suggested times are open.

I look forward to being with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF DAYTONA BEACH
56 NORTH HALIFAX DRIVE • TELEPHONE 677-6172
ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA
32074

KENNETH R. MOCHEL, *Minister*
HOME: 677-5448

Dec. 18, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Reginal Council Inc.
5 Forsyth St. NW
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Herbert Davidson told me he talked to you, and that you'd be able to speak to us some Sunday.

We'd like to have you March 14, 21 or 28, if one of those dates is convenient.

Please let me know which date suits you best. We'll look forward to hearing you.

Sincerely,
Natalie T. Dix
Mrs. Everett Dix
Program Chairman

Fla Gen

January 11, 1965

Mr. Herbert M. Davidson
Editor and Publisher
Daytona Beach Morning Journal
Daytona Beach Evening News
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Herbert:

Thank you very much for your generous note regarding the Tuskegee speech.

I have just responded to a letter from Mrs. Dix accepting an invitation to speak in Daytona on March 28 and look forward to seeing you and Liliane then.

All good wishes to you for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Fla Gen

January 25, 1965

Mrs. Wilbur Roberts
1218 Marie Ann Blvd.
Panama City, Florida 32401

Dear Nancy:

Under separate cover we are sending the promised booklet on tutorials. A second booklet, "Transition Without Tragedy," is also included. This was intended as a guide for "Save-the-Schools" groups, primarily in the Deep South. In it, I think you will find some good ideas for Panama City this summer, and some guidance on organization leadership in general.

I do hope you can get a Council organized there, and we will try to be of any possible help. Also, we would like to help in the campaign to prepare for school desegregation, if possible.

Best to you and Wilbur.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Fla - Gen.

Lee County Council On Human Relations

Sponsored By

Florida Council On Human Relations

~~P.O. BOX 4040~~

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
Page Mobile Village, B-13
Jan-25-65

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Mr. Paul Anthony, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

It was so nice to see you again, and so good to hear you speak at the FCHR Annual Meeting.

As I indicated to you we seem to be helplessly floundering in regard to a Community Action Program, relative to the OEO. We have had a great deal of advice, which confuses as much as it clarifies.

We have a county-wide, lily white, over-all organization composed of the State Senator, local Editor, College President, School Bd. Chairman, Heads of various organizations, etc., called: Southwest Fla. Community Action Inc. This group organized in Nov-64, and has not yet incorporated. We have been assured that anything we do has to be channelled through this group, which, whether by accident or design is non-functional.

The special project that the LCCHR wants to sponsor, as part of the War on Poverty program is to have two nursery schools, where working mothers can leave their young children, and enable older children to attend school instead of baby sitting at home. Of course, we want job training facilities decent housing for migrant and seasonal farm workers, and all kinds of help, but the nursery schools is what our own little group wants to go to work on.

The executive committee of the LCCHR called a special meeting yesterday and asked me to write you to ask that Albert Ulmer, whose topic at the FCHR annual meeting was "War on Poverty" be allowed to be our Speaker at our regular monthly meeting, the 4th Monday in Feb: (2/22/65). Dr. Gilmore and Leo R. Sears said to tell you they will be most happy to meet Mr. Ulmer and to be responsible for his accommodations, etc.

Our Jan. meeting is tonight and we are announcing that Mr. Ulmer will be here 4 wks. hence: 2/22/65. This is asking an enormous favor, but so much depends on it! The white community here has consistently managed to have no manual or technical training in the Negro schools - even NDEA funds were used entirely in the white high school- and they seem to be persuing the same course still. We have a few friends on the Bd. of this over-all group: The new Supt. of Schools, Dir. of Adult Ed., Chairman of the

Mr. Paul Anthony

Ministerial Ass'n, but that is about all, as far as we know.

If and when we hear from you that Mr. Ulmer can come here to help clarify this situation and show us how to "Get the Show on the Road" we will be enormously relieved and very happy.

Mr. Frank Ridley Jr., Industrial Employment Policy Specialist from the Dept. of the Navy, kept warning us:"The time is now, what you don't get started in the next 6 months won't get started."

Already the Southwest Florida Community Action, Inc. has boondoggled two months away.

Thanking you for your multitudinous past favors (without you we could not carry on) and hoping it can be arranged for Mr. Ulmer to visit us here and to be our speaker 2/22/65, I am

Ever gratefully yours

Olive W. Anderson

Olive W. Anderson, Secretary
Lee County Council on Human Relations

PS: Mr. Ulmer said if he came he would like to come a day ahead of time. Maybe he could spend the week-end here. It would be easier for him to see interested educators, who would not be tied down, and our people would be only too happy to entertain him. OA.

Fla - Gen

February 9, 1965

Mrs. Everett Dix
Unitarian Society of Daytona Beach
56 North Halifax Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Dix:

Enclosed is brief biographical data. I shall be at the church around 10:30 and will probably be spending the day before with Ed Lewis, Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, should you want me earlier.

For want of anything better, may we call the speech "The Latest New South"?

I look forward to being with you on the 28th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: Ed Lewis

Lud, any comment before I answer?

PA

Fla-Gen.

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

TALLAHASSEE 32306

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

March 8, 1965

Dr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of the most recent Junior College Journal which contains an article by Art Cohen relating to the integration of Miami-Dade Junior College. As you will recall, this study was financed in part by the Southern Regional Council. I am sorry that he did not bring that fact into his article. Nevertheless, I am sure that you will find it of interest. Another graduate student, Mrs. Carol Zion, is doing a depth study on the Negro faculty members involved in this situation. That study should be completed by the fall and I will see that you get a report of it.

No

We have now expended the entire $600 provided by the Southern Regional Council. Would you like to have an official statement from our University Comptroller verifying this fact? If so, I am sure that this can be provided.

Again, we appreciate the Council's support of this project. By virtue of the fact that plans are underway to amalgamate all the Negro and white junior colleges which operate in the same system here in Florida, the results of these two studies are proving very helpful.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Schultz

Raymond E. Schultz
Professor of Higher Education

RES:rc
Enclosure

I'd compliment him, wait for Zion report

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

TELEPHONE
255-5881

March 18, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

It was a pleasure to meet you when you were here recently. With reference to the conversation which we had at the Red Room, I should like to confirm the dates which we discussed.

First I will expect you to conduct a panel discussion on the evening of Wednesday, April 15 at a place to be announced later in the Daytona Beach Area. This discussion will grow out of the meetings which will be held on the two preceeding evenings. On Monday Evening, April 13 Mr. Charles Morgan will speak on the general subject of Civil Rights. On Tuesday Evening Mr. and Mrs. Snowden of Boston will discuss Urban Renewal. Last year on the third evening of our institute, we had an open discussion in a rather freewheeling fashion which turned into a most meaningful occasion. It is my opinion that our people are looking forward to this third evening with at least as much enthusiasm as that with which they anticipate the other meetings in the series.

I am counting on you also to be available to participate in the panel discussion in Tampa on Friday, April 17 on the subject of Segregation and Poverty. This meeting will take place at 9:00 A.M., at the Tampa Terrace

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

Hotel and will last until 12:00 Noon.

I will appreciate receiving a letter from you confirming these dates.

Yours sincerely,

Irvin Cheney

Irvin Cheney,
Associate Director

IC/dnt

Fla - Gen

March 18, 1965

Dr. Raymond E. Schultz
Department of Higher Education
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Dr. Schultz:

Thank you for the copy of the Journal, which we find interesting and helpful.

I'm sure your study has made a considerable contribution to higher education in Florida and we compliment you on it. No further verification of your expenditures is necessary.

We would appreciate a copy of Mrs. Zion's study when it becomes available.

Incidentally, we are very happy to have John Griffin back!

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Fla - Gen -

C

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P

Y

2016 Atapha Nene
Tallahassee, Florida
March 24, 1965

Miss Louise Blackwell, Chairman
Tallahassee Women's Inter-Group Committee
222 West Pensacola
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Miss Blackwell:

The Social Action Committee of the National Association of Social Workers commends you for your leadership and the active part you have taken in trying to keep the public swimming pools open this summer.

We have written the City Commissioners regarding the interest and support of our organization and will be glad to cooperate any way we can.

Sincerely,

/s/ Reba Mangham
Reba Mangham, Chairman
Human Relations & Social
Action Committee

/s/ Stanley Davenport
Stanley Davenport, Chairman
NASW

RM;el

Fla Gen

KURZ, TOOLE, MANESS & MARTIN
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
703-709 FLORIDA THEATRE BLDG.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. 32202

LOUIS KURZ
CLARK W. TOOLE, JR.
WILLIAM H. MANESS
HENRY F. MARTIN, JR.

JAMES F. MOSELEY

TELEPHONE 356-1306
CABLE ADDRESS-"RAGLAND"

March 25, 1965.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 23 and for putting me on the mailing list of New South.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William H. Maness

WHM:sh

April 6, 1965

Mr. Warren Walker
Mt. St. May's Seminary
Emmitsburg, Md.

Dear Mr. Walker:

Mr. Dunbar has asked me to respond to your request. Please accept my apologies for not having done so sooner.

There are two organizations who have interests in Pensacola. Both would welcome your support during the summer.

The Florida Council on Human Relations has membership in the area which would profit from your participation this summer. I am sending Ed Lewis, FCHR Director, a copy of this letter, with the request that he write you concerning this.

Also, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice has membership and program in this area. In fact, the Southeastern Director of NCCIJ was a resident of Pensacola until several years ago. I am sending a copy of this to him also with the request that he write you.

You will be interested to know that there has been an admirable increase in the participation of Catholic clergy in the South in this field during the past several years. Our own work, especially with state Councils on Human Relations, would have been seriously curtailed, if not impossible, without this participation in Mississippi and Louisiana, and to a lesser degree all over the South.

Under separate cover we are sending you a collection of SRC materials which I hope you will find of interest.

Please call on us at any time we may possibly be of service.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mr. Jack Sisson
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Florida

March. 8

Gen

PA please reply

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Dunbar,

I am a student for the catholic priesthood, pursuing my studies in Maryland. God willing, I will be ordained in two years, at which time I will return to the diocese of Mobile-Birmingham to work. As of now I am thouroughly frustrated by the position of our diocese concerning human relations. I am particularly offended by the silence on the situation of the Negro American in my diocese.

I am from Pensacola, Fla. and will be returning home for summer vacation. Could you tell me of any civil rights agencies within the area of Pensacola? Could you tell me of the activities of the Northwest Florida area concerning your work? Could you tell me of any approaches you have made to the Catholic clergy of my diocese? and what of their response? I can't write to the Archbishop, however, one of his representatives will be visiting us soon and I will certainly press him for a stand on the issue.

Anxiously awaiting any available material I remain,

Your brother in Christ
Harvey Walker

(please excuse the informality:)

Return address: Mr. Karen Walker
Mt. St. Mary's Sem.
Emmitsburg
Md.
21727

Fla Gen

UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF DAYTONA BEACH

ORMOND BEACH, FLORIDA

April 6, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your address to our society on the 28th was splendid. A number of persons have commented to me upon how glad they were to have heard you speak.

As a native of Roanoke (I did not leave until 1952) I am especially pleased to see a fellow Virginian taking such an active part in constructive human relations work. I regret that I did not have the opportunity to speak with you after the service. It would be a pleasure to see you when you are next in Daytona Beach.

With warm regards from the members of our society, I am

Yours sincerely,

Philip H. Elliott, Jr.

Philip H. Elliott, Jr.
PRESIDENT.

Ap V 23
Aug 15

Fla - Gen

Tallahassee Women's Inter-group Committee

Room 211, Petroleum Building 226 West Pensacola Street
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

PR
LWD
PW
VJ
MM
BP

April 10, 1965

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Under meetings, etc.

Dear Al:

With regard to the public pools in Tallahassee, we feel that we have probably done all we can at this time. We published the enclosed ad, which resulted in letters to the editor of the local paper and letters to the city commissioners from numerous individuals and groups. Adult Sunday School classes of the leading Presbyterian and Methodist Churches wrote letters to the city officials. A mother's petition was presented to the commissioners at their public meeting by the wife of the Presbyterian Minister, but as you see in the attached copy of the newspaper item, the officials did not comment and have not commented on it yet. Of course, the paper was careful to point out who Mrs. Thomas was and where she lived, and she did receive a few phone calls protesting her part in the petition. This was the first time that a minister's wife has actively participated in our work.

So far, the city officials have left the pools out of the budget for this year and unless the public makes more noise than it has made so far, they are not likely to open the pools.

We are turning our attention to the city hospital, but it seems evident to me that a pattern of non-compliance is developing as far as the elected officials are concerned. We will do what we can in every area where the officials should comply and if they continue to do nothing, we will write a report to the Civil Rights Commission.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Louise

Louise Blackwell
Chairman

Fla Gen

LAW OFFICE
THEODORE R. BOWERS
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
1018 NORTH COVE BOULEVARD
P. O. BOX 811
PANAMA CITY, FLORIDA 32402

TELEPHONE 785-0241
AREA CODE 305

NIGHTS AND HOLIDAYS
TELEPHONE 763-1564

April 19, 1965

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Ececutive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Re: Mr. Wallace Beasley, Jr.
and wife, Mary Beasley
Route 2, Box 306
Port St. Joe Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I am a member of the Bay County Council on Human Relations, presently being incorporated under your auspices. I am not an officer; therefore, I do not speak for the chapter. I speak for myself and as attorney for the many parents whose children are being tutored by the above named teachers.

Our problem is essentially as follows. Mr. and Mrs. Beasley were volunteer workers in a tutoring program sponsored by the Bay County Council on Human Relations. The children being tutored were underprivileged children who happened to be Negroes. The classes were conducted on Saturday mornings in a local church.

Mr. and Mrs. Beasley are Unitarians. Working for better human relations is a part of their religious creed. Theirs is a passion for the elimination of human suffering -- the mending of human wounds and broken hearts caused by man's inhumanity to man. "Race" is of secondary consideration.

Mr. and Mrs. Beasley are presently employed as teachers in Gulf County, Port St. Joe, Florida -- the adjoining county to Bay County, Panama City, Florida. On Thursday, April 15, 1965, Mr. Beasley's principal called him into conference and inquired into his membership in the Bay County Council on Human Relations and his Saturday morning tutoring activities. Mr. Beasley did not deny membership nor tutoring. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Beasley was called into a second conference with the principal and the County Superintendent of Public Instruction. He and his wife, Mrs. Beasley, were instructed to turn in their resignation-- on the threat of being "black-balled" through-out the State. They had

already been recommended for reappointment. Mr. Beasley also has an excellent teaching rating on file in the State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Florida.

Unfortunately, Mr. and Mrs. Beasley are on temporary teaching contracts in Gulf County. Their legal recourse is, therefore, doubtful.

These teachers are being denied their constitutional and statutory rights because of their religious creed and because of local racial prejudices. It is all being done under the color and guise of law!

I am willing to take the questions of law to the federal courts, if necessary. My primary concern here and now is to re-locate these teachers. This is where your office can be of assistance.

Under Title V, Section 504(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; amending Section 104 (a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, your commission is given power under Section 104 (a)(2) (3) and (4) as follows:

"Duties of the Commission"

"(2) study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution because of race, color, religion or national origin or in the administration of justice;

"(3) appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to denials of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution because of race, color, religion or national origin or in the administration of justice;

"(4) serve as a national clearinghouse for information in respect to denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion or national origin, including but not limited to the fields of voting, education, housing, employment, the use of public facilities, and transportation, or in the administration of justice;

Section 506 (f) of the 1964 Act provides in part as follows, to wit:

"(f) The commission . . . may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, hold such hearing and act at such times and places as the Commission or such authorized subcommittee deem advisable. Subpenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses or the production of written or other matter may be issued in accordance with the rules of the commission as contained in Section 102 (j) and (k) of this act. . . "

Section 507 of the 1964 act amends Section 401 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to include the following, to wit:

"(i) The Commission shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Title VI of the 1964 act provides as follows (among others), to wit:

SEC. 601. No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

In the instant case, these teachers are being denied the privilege to teach in this county specifically because of local racial prejudices. The whole program is one of intimidation and reprisals. A lawful means is used to accomplish an unlawful purpose -- all in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

I would appreciate your doing the following:

1. Inquire into the discriminatory policy of this county with reference to the Federal grant- and- aid programs.

2. Use the "good will" and influence of your office to obtain the reappointment of these teachers in Gulf County, if possible, and if not, to act as a go-between to secure employment in another county. I understand the above named teachers are willing to cooperate with any plan you may devise.

3. If necessary, provide these teachers with a letter of reference and explanation in the event the Gulf County School Board attempts to mar their teaching record.

Please advise what action you can and will take, if any. What course of action do you suggest for us?

Your immediate consideration is solicited and appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Theodore R. Bowers

Theodore R. Bowers

TRB/abb

Fla - Gen

Sunday, April 24, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Earlier this year I was in the audience when you spoke to the Unitarian Society of Daytona Beach congregation. Your presentation was outstanding and one I will remember for a long time. Now I would like to ask you to address another organization here in Daytona Beach.

I have been assigned to arrange a speaker for the Kiwanis Club of Daytona Beach for their luncheon meeting on August 25, 1965. Actually, any Wednesday luncheon meeting in August is open if you can't make the August 25 date. If one of these dates is convenient for you, would you please tell us any compensation or expense required for your tenative visit here in August.

As for the subject, the committee on arrangements for the August programs would like to hear about the events which transpired in St. Augustine during the height of the civil rights demonstrations. Earlier our Kiwanis Club heard a St. Augustine physician and a member of the John Birch Society speak on a similar topic. Now we would like to hear another version of that demonstration.

Please address all correspondence to:

E. J. Folkman
29 Wood Haven Circle,
Ormond Beach, Florida

We are hopeful that you can make the August program schedule. If you can't, we might be able to arrange a speaking engagement at some later date.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

Eugene J. Folkman

Eugene J. Folkman

Fla - Gen

April 28, 1965

Mr. E. J. Folkman
29 Wood Haven Circle
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Folkman:

Thank you very much for your invitation to address the Kiwanis Club of Daytona Beach. I should be happy to do so, but I doubt that I would be a very appropriate person for your needs.

My information about the events in St. Augustine is all from written accounts and reports from others. I was not in the community during that period and it would appear you need someone intimately familiar with the events and the people involved.

Two possible suggestions:

Ed Lewis, Director of the Florida Council, was frequently in St. Augustine before, during, and after the demonstrations. He is a good speaker.

Or, I would be happy to come, but with the understanding it would be necessary for me to speak generally about demonstrations with passing reference to St. Augustine but no pretense of being informed of the details of that situation. (In this event it would probably be necessary to be compensated for round trip air tourist fare, since generally SRC cannot afford this type expense.)

If neither of these suggestions is satisfactory, perhaps we can come up with something else.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

BLIND COPY: Ed Lewis

Fla - Gen.

WIDER HORIZONS

OF ORANGE COUNTY, INC.
P. O. BOX ~~1107~~ 1125
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

June 16, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony, Dir of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for referring me to Miss Fay Bennett & National Sharecroppers. I travelled to Knoxville for an interview, but the job I wanted required special writing ability that I could not offer, and turned out to be work not involving the personal contacts and organizational talents which are my forte.

A lesser job was offered, but after consulting with Ed Lewis and my family, I decided it unwise to accept unless I could take it and spend some time in Florida.

So, I remain a starving radical! Please keep me in your kind thoughts. Don't let all this ~~b~~alliance go to waste! Ha!

Thanks again & best regards,

Bill Bennett

May 12, 1965

Mr. William D. Bennett
President
Wider Horizons of Orange County, Inc.
P. O. Box 1167
Orlando, Florida

Dear Bill:

Your letter to Leslie Dunbar has arrived while he is away for the week. In the interest of time, some response from me, though you may hear later from Les if he wishes to add anything.

There are pitifully few teaching aids. One of the best I know of is a history book published by the Board of Education of New York City, "The Negro in American History." Cost: $1.00. Under separate cover we are sending you a copy. The Anti-Defamation League has a series of recordings, film strips, and materials, some of which you might find helpful (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Florida Regional Office, 330 Seybold Building, Miami). The North Carolina Council on Human Relations has done much work in tutorials. They have a little material. (North Carolina CHR, 121 E. Third Street, Room 301, Charlotte, N.C.)

I see no reason why you shouldn't try to recruit college graduates directly, especially students returning to Orlando to spend the summer at home. Another technique which some groups have found effective is to appeal to the appropriate women's groups of the churches and synagogues, asking for special volunteers on a regular -- but less than full schedule -- basis. (I.E., an art teacher one hour a day, three days a week.) And, what about the League of Women Voters there?

Al Ulmer of our staff is corresponding with a number of Peace Corps returnees and some college students, some of whom want to spend the summer in this kind of service. He will keep your request in mind and see if anyone wants to spend the summer in Orlando. One catch, I am sure you can get more volunteers if they could be offered room and board and possibly some spending money. Is this possible?

Ed Lewis knows a number of students at the University of Florida and University of Miami, possibly elsewhere. Perhaps he can do some

recruiting -- or ask those campus groups to see if there are interested students going home to Orlando.

I don't know of a person to help with the school board, but if the need is great be a little more specific on your needs and we'll try to come up with someone.

You can't sell much insurance while getting all this Lord's work done. We will have to get you in the business.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

cc: Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.

Fla. Gen. AU ~~LWD~~

WIDER HORIZONS

OF ORANGE COUNTY, INC.

P. O. BOX 1167
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PA
Can you reply?
See attached

Rec'd 5/10/65

May 5, 1965

MM file

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

In reading a report about the Southern Teaching Program given to me by Dean A. F. Tuttle of Stetson University, I realized that your knowledge of resources for problems related to school integration might be invaluable to Wider Horizons.

Wider Horizons was formed in Orange County, Florida in the Spring of 1964. It immediately organized a school program to help prepare the 132 Negro students who were to enter previously all-white schools. This was one of the largest new integrations of a county school system in the whole South that we know of. We hope that the national recognition of the success of this integration in Orange County may have been due in part to the work of our organization.

It is estimated that 600 Negro students will enter predominately white or all-white schools here next fall. Our organization, although having a membership of 124 interested citizens, cannot find in our area the 40 teachers with the interest, understanding, or education necessary, who are willing to completely volunteer their time for the school as our teachers and principals did last summer. However, some of our teachers and a principal will be available again this year. They are also willing to act in an advisory and supervisory capacity. Our school will include children who have completed first through eighth grades. The main effort of Wider Horizons will be to help these children to improve their communication skills, oral and written, to become acclimated to white teachers, and to give special help in areas of greatest need, such as mathematics, history, etc. The county school board has no funds to operate such a school this year.

Our organization believes that a quiet, positive approach to school integration has been of great benefit to our previously strongly segregated community. We have been continually amazed, that because we were able to provide quick effective communication between our white and Negro community members, several potentially very serious situations, with a hoodlum gang, recalcitrant principal, and a tense social situation at a school dance, have been avoided. It was through our school that the students and their parents learned to trust Wider Horizons and therefore to use us when a difficult situation arose.

We are beginning a campaign to raise funds from our members and citizens in our community. We trust that the school board will quickly take over and improve on our schools. As time goes on we expect closer and, as well, mutually trustful relations to grow between Wider Horizons and the school board.

We have written Richard Stevens of the National Student Association asking for advice in getting students to help as teachers in the school, and Fred Schulze requesting a college graduate as principal.

We badly need teaching aids, and books in this field of intercultural communication but everyone we ask says they don't exist. Is this true?

Can you suggest other organizations who may be looking for projects such as ours?

Do we dare try to recruit college students directly by way of bulletin board flyers?

Can you tell us of other people who have had experience with a school board such as ours who might help us with advice and counsel?

If you are planning to be in Florida we would very much like to show you our program and tell you about the rest of our activities which I have not included in this letter.

Very truly yours,

William D. Bennett by K.T.

William D. Bennett,
President

WIDER HORIZONS OF ORANGE COUNTY, INC.

PURPOSE — In the belief that the future strength of our democracy and our community depends on an educated citizenry, Wider Horizons of Orange County dedicates itself to improving the educational level of the youth of this area. To meet this goal, Wider Horizons is establishing supplementary educational aid programs with the cooperation of local school authorities.

PROGRAM — Wider Horizons is carrying out a timely program of easing the transition for the Negro child who enters the predominantly white school. The program goes beyond the obvious social adjustment area in an effort to upgrade the student's study habits, his ability to communicate, his ability to make use of improved study tools, and his overall acceptance of a good education. At the same time, Wider Horizons will assist the parents to understand the problems and the objectives involved.

Wider Horizons has also undertaken the additional tasks of providing supplementary aid to children attending the predominantly Negro schools and assisting these schools in attaining an equal place in a unified educational system.

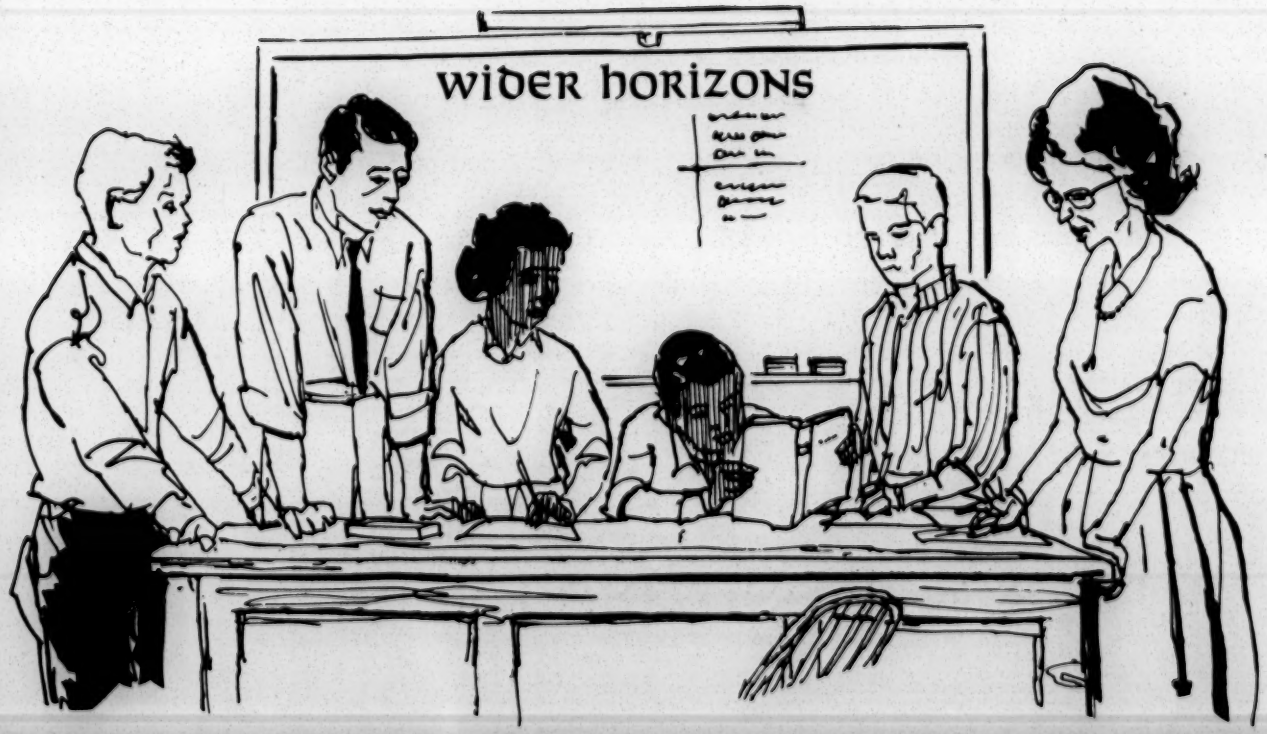
PARTICIPANTS — Wider Horizons functions through a volunteer group of more than 150 Orange County citizens who contribute their time without compensation. Financial needs are met through voluntary contributions from members and others interested in this community project.

POLICY — Wider Horizons believes in a quiet, positive approach to school integration. It has no organizational affiliations; espouses no economic principles; and is politically nonpartisan. Its only dedication is to the principle that the path to progress is through better education for the youth of our community.

For further information write:

Wider Horizons of Orange County, Inc.
P. O. Box 1167
Orlando, Florida

PROGRESS THROUGH EDUCATION • PROGRESS THROUGH EDUCATION • PROGRESS THROUGH EDUCATION



Progress Through Education

Fla. Gen.

June 22, 1965

Mr. Bill Bennett
Wider Horizons of Orange County, Inc.
P. O. Box 1125
Orlando, Florida

Dear Bill:

Sorry the Sharecroppers' position didn't work out but it may be just as well. I had mixed feelings about the job, but it was a foot in the door.

And, we will remember.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Fla. Gen.

June 22, 1965

Mrs. Mable Chesley
Daytona Beach News Journal
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Harrison and Mable:

This is being sent to the newspaper because I don't know your home address.

Ed Lewis has told me something of your interests and this is to offer whatever help I can give. I have today talked with Vernon Jordan, on leave from SRC to the regional office of OEO, and he has promised to be in touch with you. Excluding the Daytona Beach area, there are possibilities. Confining it to that locality is considerably more difficult.

Mainly this is to say that whatever help I can give -- which is probably very little -- I would like to offer. At your convenience would you write me giving any particulars that would be helpful.

This is being written on an airplane and won't reach you for several days. But, I do want you to know as soon as possibly that I think you are both about the best thing that has happened to Florida in a long time and if I can be of any possible help it would be a pleasure personally -- and in self-interest professionally -- to do so.

Best,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 19, 1965

Fla. Gen.

Dear Sir,

I am a member of the Florida Human Relations Council, and would like to report an incident to you, that I hope you will be able to do something about - yesterday we were visited by friends (white) from Dothan, Alabama who told us that their schools were being integrated in Sept., and that a list of the Negro Children's names and addresses, that were entering in Sept., had been printed in the local paper! (The Dothan Eagle, around July 14th.)

Considering that there is a very active Ku Klux Klan in Dothan that advertises its rallies every week or so in our local paper, this seems an extremely discriminatory thing to do, and could not possibly conform to The Dept of Health

Education + Welfare's school desegregation requirements. Would it be possible for you to check this story out and report it to the proper place?

You will receive a copy of this news article in the mail in a day or so, and also a letter to the Editor of the Dothan Eagle, thanking them for giving out these names - you can imagine why they were grateful.

Keep up your good work,

Sincerely

Mrs. Shirlee Haines
502 N. Green St.
Marianna, Fla.

P.S. I would appreciate knowing what action you have taken + the result, if possible.

Fla. - Gen.

July 30, 1965

Mrs. Shirlee Gaines
502 N. Green Street
Marianna, Florida

Dear Mrs. Gaines:

Thank you for the information in your letter of July 19. We have not acted sooner because we wanted the clippings from the Dothan newspaper. However, they haven't arrived and we felt the matter should begin to come to the attention of people who may be in a position to help.

We have shared this with persons in the U.S. Office of Education and with Mr. Ed Stanfield, Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. This will be followed up and we will let you know of what happens.

Please call on us at any time we may possibly be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Fla - Gen.

August 10, 1965

Mr. Maxwell Courtney
439 W. Carolina
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Maxwell:

Anytime Friday, August 13, is good for Paul and me. If you are unable to come on Friday please let us know. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

~~PA - Personal~~
Fla - General

August 16, 1965

Mr. Henry King Stanford
President
University of Miami
Coral Gables, Florida

Dear Dr. Stanford:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. It gives me an opportunity to tell you, belatedly, how pleased I was at your appointment as president of my alma mater. This indication of the kind of leadership desired by the trustees was very reassuring.

While I seldom get to Miami, I look forward to the opportunity of meeting you and discussing our areas of mutual interest.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

file "Fla. - General Corres.

PALM BEACH COUNTY CHAPTER
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. BOX 924
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SA
PA
LD

what do you think?

247 Wells Road
Palm Beach, Florida
August 17, 1965

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I am enclosing a clipping from a recent issue of the Miami Herald, Palm Beach Edition. My purpose in sending you this clipping is to point out what I believe to be an outstanding piece of responsible newspaper reporting and one which I feel deserves some recognition.

I disagree... The corner house might easily be pinpointed by pic. It is a good positive story but nothing super. SA

Of course I am pleased that we have been able to accomplish this "first" in our community and that the Council has had some part in it. Needless to say, we had very carefully played down the whole situation, hoping that these young people could move in and be accepted by the community without publicity. It was inevitable that the secret could not be kept, but I feel that the newspaper has been most responsible in the manner in which they handled it by not mentioning names, or places of occupation or the exact address. In addition the Bureau Chief (of the Palm Beach Edition) has promised not to follow up the story and I appreciate his understanding of the whole situation.

We are also pleased with the appointment of Edward Rodgers. Mr. Rodgers is extremely able and is greatly respected by the whole community.

The Miami Herald is published in Miami, Florida but they put out several editions, one of the Palm Beach one. The office is on S. Olive, West Palm Beach, the Bureau Chief is Tom Smith.

Sincerely yours,

Harriette S. Glasner
(Mrs. R. W. Glasner)
President

For Home Delivery
W. Palm—TE 3-2568
Boca Raton—395-7881
Delray, Boynton—278-3288
Lake Worth—JU 2-4206
Pahokee, Belle Glade, South Bay—924-7507

The Miami Herald

Friday, August 13, 1965 PB Complete State News

Section B

—Herald Photos by MAURICE HOLLEY JR.

Negro Family Has Moved Into This Palm Beach Lakes Home
. . . history-making move into formerly all-white neighborhood

White Area Is Quietly Integrated

By GREG GAGNE
Herald Writer

WEST PALM BEACH — Integration of a previously all-white neighborhood has begun in the city's new Westward Expansion area, the Perini development of Palm Beach Lakes.

A Negro family has moved into the new development on Erie Drive, more than a mile from the nearest Negro section.

Their house is about a mile west of Lake Mangonia.

The family's move was revealed at a meeting of the Community Relations Committee Thursday. The committee played down the action, hesitating to comment.

But it was a history-making move for West Palm Beach. It's the first time a Negro family has jumped traditionally-set boundaries by such a distance.

Apparently the move has been quietly accepted in the neighborhood. A threatened exodus by some in the neighborhood has not materialized since neighbors first learned of the home's sale to the family a few months ago.

The family spent their first night in their new home Wednesday and began moving their belongings in Thursday.

Negro Appointed Deputy Solicitor

Herald Bureau

WEST PALM BEACH — A local Negro attorney was appointed Thursday as assistant solicitor by County Solicitor Marvin M. Mounts Jr.

Edward Rodgers, 38, 595 Fourth St., Riviera Beach, is the first Negro to hold the position. His present law firm is located at 71 Rosemary Ave.

Rodgers was born in Pittsburgh and attended public schools there, but he has lived in Florida for the past 14 years. He received a bachelor of arts degree from Howard University and his law degree from Florida A&M University.

A Navy veteran, Rodgers taught at Roosevelt High School from 1950-1960 before attending law school.

He and his wife Gwendolyn have three children. Rodgers belongs to the Florida Bar, Palm Beach County Bar Association, Vanguard Club, Business and Professional Men's League and is on the board of directors of the Palm Beach County Referral Board.

Edward Rodgers
. . . former teacher

Fla. General

Lee County Council On Human Relations

Sponsored By

Florida Council On Human Relations

P. O. BOX 4040

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Oage Mobile Village, B-I3
Fort Myers, Florida
September-I0-65

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Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Representative
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Do you have a list of publications available that is of more recent date than I962? If you do, I'd be very, very pleased to receive two lists.

Thanking you very much for everything, and wishing you all the best, I am

Sincerely yours,

Olive

Olive W. Anderson
LCCHR Secty

Using the tools of education, mediation and consultation, the Florida Council on Human Relations is increasing the levels of understanding and friendship among the peoples of differing races, creeds colors and other variations of background.

Fla.--General

September 14, 1965

Mrs. Olive W. Anderson
Lee County Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 4040
Page Mobile Village, B-13
Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Olive:

Our publications list isn't up to date but it's newer than yours. A copy is enclosed.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

file - "Fla. General" ✓ E S - you might want to talk to PV about this

PALM BEACH COUNTY CHAPTER
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. BOX 924
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

247 Wells Road
Palm Beach, Florida 33480
November 8, 1965

→ file
PB

Mr. Paul Anthony, Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a rough draft of the Pearl City Civic League Narrative which I discussed with you on the phone today. The draft has been written by members of the Civic League, all Negroes and you will readily see from the spelling that some of them have very limited education. I can get you some photographs if you would like to have them.

Nathan Popkin, a history professor at Marymount College has been trying to assist and encourage this group and I have spoken to them several times. Mr. Popkin's address is 482 S. W. 9th Street, Apt. 7, Boca Raton, Florida.

I hope that you will be able to assist them. I have met them and they are so very eager to help themselves. I think it would be wonderful if someone from your office could pay a visit to the area and meet with Mr. Popkin and their leaders.

Enclosed is an invitation to our Gala Dinner and a complimentary ticket--do let me know if you can come so that we can put you on our program. It was good to talk to you.

Cordially,

Harriette

(Mrs. R. W. Glasner)
President

Enclosure

NARRATIVE

OPERATION FUTURE

PEARL CITY CIVIC LEAGUE
Boca Raton, Florida

1. The Applicant Group by Mr. Spain

The Civic League of Pearl City, Inc., is an organization formed to bring together those in the Negro community of Boca Raton, Florida who are interested in civic betterment of any nature with the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the community. It was founded in 1960 and chartered under the laws of the State of Florida as a non-profit organization in August, 1965. It is non-partisan and non-sectarian. The Board of Directors, which consists of three active members and the officers of the League formulate general plans and act as the governing power of the League. We have a membership of 61 members and the support of the neighborhood. The chief executive officer of the League is the President of the organization, which office is currently held by Mr. George Spain.

2. Description of Pearl City by Mr. Harvey

Boca Raton, Florida is a growing city located on U. S. Highway 1 about 25 miles south of West Palm Beach and about 17 miles north of Ft. Lauderdale. The rapid growth of Boca Raton during the last decade is due to the fact that it is a winter resort town, and many retired people from northern cities found a haven here. It is in fact becoming a center of education. The new Florida Atlantic University, Marymount College, St. Andrews School, Boca Raton High and Elementary Schools are located here.

In the middle of this beautiful metropolis is the Negro community, known as Pearl City. Pearl City is an eye sore, with its 5 streets about two blocks long. Many of the unpainted so-called "houses" are shacks that should have been condemned long ago.

There is a cluster of apartments, known as Dixie Manor or "the project," located in the canter of Pearl City. Inherited by the town from the abandoned Air Force base of World War Two, which they served as housing, they consist of one- and two-room apartments. All over-crowded families of 5 and 6 people live in these apartments. Most of the houses in Pearl City need repairing. There are no paved streets, city sewage nor playgrounds. Most all of the families are in the low-income group.

All adults work as domestics, gardeners or unskilled laborers. During the day, all of the adults are away from home, leaving the older children to care for the smaller ones in as much as there is no day nursery within the community. A few mothers take there children to a nursing center in a neighboring town and must pay $3.50 to $4.00 per week per child plus transportation.

There is no supervised recreation for teen-agers, no supervised playgrounds for small children. Small children play in the streets and teen-agers frequent the joints.

by Mr. McNair

Physical Description: Pearl City is approximate (8) Eight Sq. Blocks in area. Pearl City is ##### sorounded by businessiness, industrial areas, the ~~Atlantic Coastline~~ Rail Road on the West

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

and Fed. HWY. U.S. No-1 on the East. So you see our area is very small.

We have (3) Three Churchs, (1) one School and its very pore Playgrown. South of 15th Terr. in the middle of our city is a project called Dixie Manor aprtment. they are old army barric and was converted into (1) and (2) Two Bedroom, Livingroom, Kitchen, (1) one closet and Bath with Shower only and these apartment are cement block, nevery ben plastic. in or out. They are from (4) fore to (10) Ten in Family which are Living in Those apartment. I have in my own spar time taking picture of Pearl City. of Churchs, apartments, Homes, Walls, School and its Playgrown. In addition, there are about four beer joints in Pearl City where our teen-agers (boys and girls) go. (Photographs are attached.)

3. Community Problems
   1) Economic
   2) Educational
   3) Health
   4) Social
   5) Housing
   6) Legal ~~and Counselling~~

BY MISS MINNIE GRIFFIN

1) Economic Problems --/The majority of the Negro family income is under $3,000 dollars a year because the Negroes are unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

The Pearl City Negro boys and girls drop out of school becasue of the following reasons: because the income of there parents is not high enough for them to continue their education. Some of the dropouts are because of pregnancy, and because the education in the white school is higher than that in the Negro school. Up until 1965, students from Pearl City could only go through 6th grade in their own town, where they attended Roadman Elementary School. They then had to go out-of-town to Delray to continue. These schools were segregated. For a few years, parents could send their children to the Boca Raton white school after they finished Roadman Elementary School, by going to West Palm Beach, and filing a special request, but when they did this, their children the standards very hard at the white school because the education they received at Roadman was very inferior. The school-building too was wooden and very inferior.

In 1965, the school system announced it would close Roadman school and integrate education in Boca Raton. It closed Roadman and these children were transferred, but all the Negro students living in Pearl City who applied for transfer from Carver# High School in Delray Beach, Fla. to go for the first time to high school in their own town were told the white school was already over-crowded and they have to go back to the segregated Carver school in Delray Beach out-of-town. We want all of our children to be able to go to school in our own town where we live, as the white children do.

When they do, they will have trouble with the higher standards and better teachers and will need help, if not to become dropouts who can't get jobs. All of this can account for the great number of dropouts we have in schools.

The Negro father# is employed in: construction, maintenance, lawn care, domestic service, and some skilled-type jobs such as tile-laying, cement work, etc. Pay in such jobs is very low.

are employed as maids and this account for their low salary.

The Pearl City Negroes want to improve themselves. Where we have unskilled workers we want to become skilled workers that's why we are trying to get the grant from the government. We need this grant badly because the Negroes' resources in Pearl City is very limited. So we are turning to the government as our last resort.

The income of the Negro is spent on food, taxes, insurances, water bills, light bills, ########## rent, cloths and that take the little income that we make. The food bills is so high so we can't afford to buy very much. We have to make the little we buy last.

How can we better our selves if we have to spend every penny we make before we make it.

We need help badly.

Many Negroes are trying to make a living out of three thousands dollars a year or less. Example: Maid $1.25 hr. 8 hours a day= $50.00 a week; $2,400 a year if no social security is taken out. Maid working in a college Domitory #### may make $1.37½ hr., 8 hrs. a day = $48.81 a week after social security and withholding tax are taken out make about 2,342.88 a year. Take a family of seven where only one parent is working, and four children in school. The earning is below $85 dollars a week. Family of eight where two are working, there is rent to pay, food to buy, insurance to pay, children lunch to buy and the odds and ends they will need in school such as paper, pencils, etc.

2) Educational problems BY MRS. -- The Negro citizens of Boca Raton, Fla. average approximately a 6th grade educational level which has been limited because of the limited resources and school facilities.

No school for adults - they has to travel far into other towns or cities to get an education. The Majority of them cant afford to go because of the lack of transportation or shortage in income. ########## As of 1965, adults who wanted to enrol in education courses had to pay fees. Approximately 85 to 90 pre-cent of our Negro workers in Boca Raton are unskilled or semi-skilled because they were unable to continue their education in other towns and we don't have a school for adult training or to continue our education in our town.

We, as adults are not able to work 8 hours a day and then drive at least eight miles to another town to further an education or take some kind of traning.

Roadman Elementary school can account for some of the teenage drop out. It gives you only a six-grade education and if the children ### wanted to continue their education they had to travel eight miles or more into other cities or town, and by the time they get started they have already lost interest.

Carver High School, and Roadman Elementary of Boca Raton, Fla., the segregated Negro school in Delray Beach, Fla. which Pearl City teen-agers were sent to, their level of education is lower thean Boca Raton High School, J. C. Mitchel School, and the other white schools in this community. This can account too for a number of dropouts because Negro students who could transfer in recent years were handicapped forthis reason.

We have a small number of college gradurates and they have to leave town, because there is no jobs for them. No teachers at the Roadman school ##### here in Boca Raton# would live in

Most lived in Delray Beach.
our town because housing is so bad.

There are no real facilities for vocational/traning to train residents of Pearl City for skilled jobs.

We need to better the education in our community.

BY MRS.

3) Health Problems/-- We have many bad health needs. Public ###### heath Nurse comes once a months for about three are four hour#. No place to treat the mentally Ill are handicap. At the time of nurse's visit, some of the parent are working and don't have the time. There are to many children that need treatment and not enough time to treat them. ##########

There are children need treatment and there cannot afford to go to the doctor as often as they should go. We need a Health Center and a doctor to come in and give treatment to the once that can't afford it.

If you go to the Hosipol and don't have Insurce are have $50.00 to enter, they will not take you. Emergency cases are treated. Some people are to poor to care insurce and don't have the money around (in order to show $50.00 as evidence of ability to pay at the time of admission).

We also need dental care.

by Mrs. Spain

4) Social Problems/-- We need Social and recreational facilities in the community for the teenagers and adults. The only place we have for our teenagers is the Masonic Hall, which is used as the Teen-Age Center. This building is owned ########## by the(Knights of Pythias)and rented by the city as a teenage Center. ##Lodge
But it is not properly equipped, no facilities for receration , nothing to interest the young people. So we gradually lost them. They go to the street corners and Bars#.As much as we hate this, it isn't a thing we can do about it. We can ot watch our children and work. We have nothing for the adults. We need social improvement. When couples have marriage problems, the community tells them to go to their ministers. Our ministers are good men and want to help, but cannot, because they are not qualified to. There is no place for couples to go.

5) Housing Problems by Mrs. Spain -- Housing is a big problem here. We have families with 6 to 8 children living in two bedroom apartments with no where to move unless out of town. We had families here with year-round jobs but moved away to other cities because of the housing situation, then ride backwards and forth to work here. Some gave up their jobs for lack of proper housing. We are in great need of homes here to meet our economical standards. The city of Boca Raton has generally discourged less expensive homes, and Negroes are most affected by this lack of inexpensive houses. The Pearl City Civic League last year asked the City's cooperation in getting cheaper houses, but was told that ## since the Civil Rights Act was passed, we were free to buy homes anywhere in the city. This is not so.

6) Legal Problems -- Generally, the residents of Pearl City do not use lawyers. When they are brought before the city court on traffic charges or other minor charges, they generally plead guilty and pay fines of about $35.00 approximately. People here do not know what their rights are in instalment-purchase agreee ents, as debtors, or tenants. Also, in personal and family legal problems, there is a need for available lawyers.

4. Community Needs by Mrs. Spain

The community of Pearl City is in great need of improvements in Health, Education, Economics, Social facilities and Housing.

A. Health Needs

The Community is in great need of health improvements, regular clenical service forthe community. We have people here with large families and low incomes who cannot afford regular check ups or Dental Care for their children. We also rent small apartments but the rent is High and we just can't afford proper medical care. We have overcrowded day care homes for our children. They have to sometimes sleep on the floor and eat cold lunches ## almost always.

B. Educational Needs

The educational standard in the community needs to be improved. To do this, we need educational opportunities here for the adults and the drop outs, also the pre-School age children. We are in need for a proffessional day care center. We also need special help and tutoring for our teen-agers and young children to catch up in school.

C. Day-Care Center Facility

Because of the economical condition of the community, we are in great need of a Day Care Center. We have to transfer our children to Deerfield by car for pre-## Scooling and most parents cannot afford the fee. The Nursery age and infants have to be left with different women that are not working and maybe not able to work. They cannot give these children proper care or guidance. The others are left home for the Olde##r Brother or Sister to care for#. Because of our Economical Condition we are in great need of a Day Care Center.

Some ladies hoped to organize a day care center in the spring of 1965 and took a door-to-door survey, but they weren't able to. ## We were also surveyed for the public schools Operation Headstart program in the summer, but ## it was cancelled. We need a facility for very young infants to 5 years old.

Special Fact Sheet on Day-Care Need by Mrs. Goddard

The purpose of a day care center is to care for the little ones while the parent are at work. There are some mothers that can work if she had some one to take care of the children. In a large family, the older children have to take terns at home withe the smaller children and they miss quiet a few days out of school.

There are some children that has never seen a picture book or had a pencil in his hand before he go to school. Some parent can't afford to send their children 5 miles into the next county to a Private Day Care. One family pays approximately $450 a year for three children's care so the mother can work. Generally, the fee is $3.50 a week per child, but it varies depending on if lunch is included.

There are about 150 children under school age and about 1/3 of them

the family can afford to send them to a day care. The other 2/3 is left home by themselves with an older sister or brother.

Last year, the community here wanted such a center so badly, that the Civic League and the Ebenezer Baptist Church arranged to start one in the Church Hall. A Director was brought in and it was started but did not succeed. Our resources are very limited. In Summer, 1965, Operation Headstart was scheled to be held here but was called off two days to time of opening. A day Care Center wil also help in getting our children ready for school. Most of our parent work at least eig t hour everday and they don't have time to teach their children, and get them ready for their first year in school.

This program will also help to train the child to get along with others and respect others rights.

D. Social Needs -- We need some sort of facility where our young and adult people can gather for wholesome activity. In the past, they have not gone to the Community Center for the white community which is by the City Hall. There is no facility in our neighborhood of this sort. The Civic League is considering approaching the town and county authorities and asking them to help in obtaining the use of the Readman School which is now closed. This would be a convenient place to hold classes for adults and teen-agers and also provide recreational programs. This is badly needed, because there has lately been an increase in the number of teen-agers who have been frequenting bars in the neighborhood. We also need some sort of counselling service which is close enough and open during hours when people could go to it for advice and help with personal and marriage problems. There are nosuch facilities now.

E. Housing Needs -- We need better housing, if we are to keep our more ambitious people and provide a decent community for the residents. A real problem is that Pearl City is blocked from expanding b its location between the Railroad and the Federal Highway. A new bowling alley has now blocked expansion to the North. This is important because no Negroes have ever lived in any other part of Boca Raton and probably could not buy lots elsewhere. We also need paved streets and sidewalks, so that people will want to put an investment in houses here; otherwise, no one will want to do this because property values will always be low. We particularly need sidewalks or cat-walks for our children going to and from school. The Civic League has succeeded in getting better street lighting but it is difficult to get other improvements.

F. Economic -- This is perhaps the most serious problem of all. Next to no one in Pearl City has a job above the menial or unskilled level. Some are semi-skilled and a few skilled. There is one business manager in the community. We need programs to train adults to qualify for better jobs. We need programs to place them in better jobs, when they are qualified, and we need programs to convince business owners and managers to open up jobs to Negroes who are qualified. We particularly need programsto help our teen-agers with job problems. There is no local employment office. We need someone to teach residents how to buy the things they need, how to protect themselves in instalment-buying and from loan companies. Some people, particularly women, have asked if they can be trained so they could work in facilities as day care centers when they are opened.

such

5. BACKGROUND OF INTEREST OF PEARL CITY CIVIC LEAGUE IN COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT by Mrs. SPAIN

The Civic League has helped in whatever way it could, but its resources are limited. All of its officers and members have full-time jobs and not much time to devote to such work. That's why we particularly need help.

In 1964, the Civic League has worked closely with the Ebenezer Baptist Church to set up a Day Care Center in the Church Hall. But it failed because of limited resources.

The League through some of its officers in a question-answer period with the Mayor of the City asked for land to build low price homes but was referred to Civil Right law of 64.

The Civic League has helped in the support of the Boy Scouts by donations and transportation to activities.

It also helped in getting from the City Government the right to Grave Plots and street lights for Pearl City residents.

In the fall of 1964, it set up a non-partisan voter registration program, complete with a registration station in the Teen-Age Center in Pearl City to encourage residents of the neighborhood to register and vote. Transportation was furnished by the League to the polls on election day.

It has tried to contact the city authorities and get their cooperation in keeping Pearl City teen-agers out of the bars in the neighborhood. It ~~##### ##~~ supervises the Teen-Age Center and holds the keys to it.
It has requested for a Day Care Center to the Community Action Consel of Palm Beach County but it has not been acted on.

Generally, it has tried to work for the welfare of the community as best it can . Any grant it would receive would be administered fairly and equitably, and with full accord of the laws, and with the best professional help it could get. It would fully abide by the Civil Rights Act and would open any government-sponsored programs to all persons eligible without regard to race, ~~##~~ creed, religion, or any other factor other than need.

THE LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT IS TRYING TO GET THE CITY TO PREVENT THE ROADMAN SCHOOL BUILDING FROM BEING DISMANTLED AND TO LET THE COMMUNITY USE ITS FACILITIES FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER. HE HOPES TO APPROACH THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITS SUPPORT, AND THE NEW COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL OF BOCA RATON.

6. PLANNING FOR PROGRAMS IN PEARL CITY UNDER THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1964 - BY (IN DELRAY BEACH, BOYNTON BEACH, AND W.P.B)

CIVIC LEAGUE MEMBERS HAVE WORKED ON PLANNING COMMITTEES ON THE COMUNITY ACTION CONCEL WHICH WAS FORMD ON A COUNTY-WIDE BASE IN THE WINTER OF 65. THEY APPLIED FOR A TECHNICAL DEVELOPEMENT GRANT BUT HAS NOT RECEIVED IT. WE FEEL THAT THE CAC IS MOVING TOO SLOW.

RESIDENTS WOULD PREFER TO APPLY DIRECT FOR PROGRAM THAT WOULD MEET THEIR NEEDS. A SPECIAL MEETING WAS CALLED FOR AUGUST 31, 1965, ATTENDED BY CIVIC LEAGUE MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COMMUNITY, AND SOME COMMUNITY LEADERS FROM ADJASENT TOWNS AND COUNTIES. THEY WERE:

MRS. FLORENCE NELSON, WEST PALM BEACH, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE PALM BEACH COUNTY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, AND MEMBER OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN.

REV. SAMUEL GEORGE, FT. LAUDERDALE, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NAACP, SOUTHEAST FLORIDA.

DR. DONALD HALLOCK, FT. LAUDERDALE, VICE CHAIRMAN, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL OF BROWARD COUNTY.

MR. NATHAN POPKIN, BOCA RATON, FACULTY MEMBER, MARYMOUNT COLLEGE, AND PROJECT DIRECTOR, MARYMOUNT COLLEGE 1965 SUMMER SELF-HELP PROJECT.

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN WILAND, POMPANO LABOR CAMP, VISTA VOLUNTEERS, COMMUNITY SERVICE FOUNDATION MIGRANT PROGRAM.

MR. SPAIN OPENED THE MEETING AT THE TEEN-AGE CENTER AND, AFTER A FULL DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES OPEN TO THE CIVIC LEAGUE, REV. BOWERS MOVED THAT THE CIVIC LEAGUE APPLY FOR A GRANT FOR A BROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM FOR ADULTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE. MRS. WILLIAMS SECONDED THE MOTION AND IT WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

A PLANNING COMMITTEE TO PREEPARE THE APPLICATION WAS FORMED OF VOLUNTEERS PRESENT AT THE MEETING AND MR. POPKIN AGREED TO HELP THEM. THE PLANNING COMMITTEE WAS MADE UP OF:

MRS. MOLLY RICH, MISS MINNIE GRIFFIN, MRS. LOUISE WILLIAMS, MISS ALBERRY, MRS. CHARLIE MAE BROWN, MRS. HAMILTON, MRS. KATIE MAE GODDARD, MRS. CORALEE SPAIN, AND MR. ROBERT MCNAIR -- ALL RESIDENTS OF PEARL CITY

AT ITS FIRST MEETING ON SEPTEMBER I AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH HALL, THE MEMBERS ELECTED MRS. MOLLY RICH, CHAIRMAN, AND MISS MINNIE GRIFFIN, SECRETARY. THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO WRITE UP AN ACCOUNT OF PEARL CITY'S TROUBLES AND NEEDS. EACH COMMITTEE MEMBER WAS GIVEN ONE SUBJECT TO WRITE ON.

THE COMMITTEE HELD A FULL MEETING SESSION ON SEPTEMBER 4 AND WORKING SESSIONS ON SEPTEMBER 5 AND SEPTEMBER 8. IT USUALLY MET AT THE EB. BAPTIST CHURCH OR AT THE TEEN-AGE CENTER OR MR. SPAIN'S HOME. ON SEPTEMBER 9, ALL THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS BROUGHT THEIR REPORTS TO A MEETING AT THE TEEN-AGE CENTER. THE DECISION WAS MADE TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS AND SEND THEM WITH THE APPLICATION. MR. POPKIN AGREED TO TYPE THE REPORTS AND HAVE THEM MIMOGRAPHED, SO ALL THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WOULD HAVE A COMPLETE COPY OF THIS ROUGH DRAFT. IT WAS ALSO REPORTED THAT PEOPLE IN BOYNTON WERE GOING AHEAD WITH THEIR OWN PROGRAM, AND THAT THE CITY HAD LET THEM HAVE THE WILSON (NEGRO) RECREATION CENTER TO USE FOR DAY-CARE. MR. SPAIN REPORTED THAT THE CHARTER OF THE LEAGUE, WHICH HAD BEEN DELAYED, HAD ARRIVED IN GOOD SHAPE FROM TALLAHASSEE, AND THAT HE HOPED TO TALK SOON WITH THE CITY ABOUT CONTRIBUTING THE USE OF THE OLD ROADMAN SCHOOL BUILDING AS THEIR PART OF THE LOCAL CONTRIBUTION. HE ALSO REPORTED THAT THE BOARD OF THE EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH HAD AGREED TO CONTRIBUTE THE SPACE OF THEIR FACILITIES FREE AS PART OF THE 10 % NEEDED LOCAL CONTRIBUTION, AND THAT HE WOULD ASK AT OTHER CHURCHES IN PEARL CITY. THE EB. BAPTISE CHURCH HAD GOTTEN A HEALTH PERMIT FOR A DAY-CARE ON ITS PROPERTY THE YEAR BEFORE, SO THAT WAS READY.

MR. SPAIN REPORTED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED ### LETTERS FROM PEOPLE IN PEARL CITY AND ELSEWHERE SUPPORTING THE PROGRAM. MR. WILAND SUGGESTED IN HIS LETTER THAT THE CIVIC LEAGUE HOLD ANOTHER SURVEY OF NEEDS. MOST PEOPLE WERE AGAINST ANY MORE SURVEYS, SAYING THEY HAD BEEN SURVEYED FOR OPERATION HEADSTART AND AT OTHER TIMES AND HAD HAD ENOUGH OF THAT. MR. AND MRS. HARVEY JOINED THE PLANNING COMMITTEE AT THAT MEETING, AND MR. HARVEY AGREED TO WRITE THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PEARL CITY SECTION WHICH WAS STILL LACKING. MR. MCNAIR BROUGHT IN HIS PHOTOS# OF THE SCHOOL, CHURCHS, AND HOUSES, AN TEEN-AGE CENTER. MR. SPAIN ANNOUNCED THAT ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD SOON.

7. GENERAL PURPOSES OF PROGRAMS BY

THIS IS THE PROGRAM MOST NEEDED:

A. PRE-SCHOOL
B. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUPS
C. TEEN-AGERS
D. ADULTS

- THE PURPOSE FOR THE PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM IS TO PREPARE THE CHILDREN BEFORE THEY ENTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. THERE ARE MANY CHILDREN WHO ARE LEFT ALONE WHEN THERE PARENTS ARE WORKING. WE NEED THE DAY-CARE CENTER BECAUSE SOME PARENTS CAN'T AFFORD TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO A KINDERGARTEN. THE NEAREST ONE IS IN DEERFIELD AND IT IS A PRIVATE ONE. EACH PARENT HAVE TO PAY A DIFFERENT PRICE. MANY CAN'T AFFORD IT.

THE PURPOSE FOR THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL GROUP PROGRAM IS TO KEEP OUR CHILDREN OUT OF TROUBLE WHILE THE PARENTS ARE WORKING.

THE PURPOSE OF TEEN-AGERS PROGRAM IS TO KEEP OUR TEEN-AGE BOYS AND GIRLS OUT OF THE LOCAL BARS AND OFF OF STREET CORNERS. IF WE PROVIDE WOLSOME EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THEM, WE WILL BE ABLE TO GAIN THEM BACK FROM STREET CORNERS AND LOCAL BARS AND THEREFORE WE MAY BE ABLE TO CUT DOWN ON STELLING AND OTHER CRIMES COMMITTED BY OUR TEEN AGERS, AND EQUIP THEM BETTER TO HOLD JOBS.

THE PURPOSE OF THE ADULT PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE FACULITIES FOR THE ADULTS WHO DIDN'T HAVE THE OPPUNITY TO FINISH GRADE OR HIGH SCHOOL AND WHO WOULD ALSO LIKE TO TAKE UP A TRADE. WITH THESE PROGRAMS WE WOULD BE ABLE TO BETTER OUR LIVING CONDITIONS AND AT THE SAME TIME BETTER OURSELVES. INSTEADE OF UNSKILLED WORKERS WE CAN BECOME SKILLED WORKERS BY LEARNING TRADES.

WE ALSO WANT A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PROGRAM TO LEARN OUR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS CITIZENS AND BECOME MORE USEFUL AND ACTIVE CITIZENS OF OUR TOWN, COUNTY, AND STATE, AS WELL AS OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 18, 1966

The Reverend Otis D. Blake
1512 North East Third Avenue
Gainesville, Florida

Dear Mr. Blake:

In reply to your letter of February 14, I know of no funds available to help finance a nursing home.

If what you have in mind is a commercial venture, perhaps you could get information on low-interest loans from the Small Business Administration in Washington.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

EB/pf

cc: August VandenBosch

DOCUMENT SERVICES

1512 North East Third Avenue
Gainesville, Florida
February 14, 1966

Mr Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr Stanfield:

I am writing to you for information concerning available funds toward financing a nursing home. I met with the Rev. August H. Vandenbosch on Feb. 13th 1966; and he informed me of possible of possible assistance but that I would get better consideration from your office. I will appreciate all of the information that I can get get, If the funds are available then please send me the necessary application.

Sincerely Yours
(Rev) Otis D. Blake

July 11, 1966

Mr. Robert A. Spivey
3219 Del Rio Terrace
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear Mr. Spivey:

A letter which I found in our files reminds me of Mr. Ulmer's request mentioned in his letter of June 7 to you that I send him information about the role and scope of local councils on human relations.

Unfortunately, we do not have very much prepared material on this subject. However, I am enclosing a copy of suggested local council by-laws and a copy of suggested local council projects. These projects are mentioned only in very brief outline but perhaps they will be suggestive.

If there are specific problems with which I can help, or particular questions which I might try to answer, please let me know.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enclosures

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables, Florida 33146
Phone 661-5598

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Associate Director
WILLIAM H. MILES

August 14, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Ed:

All of Gye Long's mail from SRC is being addressed to this office. As Gye works out of Marianna and never get into the Miami area, this just delays his getting his mail.

Carole - please note

His correct mailing address is:

Gye L. Long
Rt. 3. Box 143
Marianna, Florida 32446

Am green with envy at your Gatlinburg retreat--think you ought to have one for office personell.

Sincerely,

Ann

Ann Garey

August 18, 1967

Mrs. Ann Garey
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Dear Ann:

Thank you for getting us straigtened out on Gye Long's mailing address. I knew, of course, that he was working out of Marianna, but that Address is not given on our state counéils staffs list, and I suspect that he will still get some mail at the state office, even though Carol and I will note his correct address for our mailings.

I really agree with you about the need for a retreat for office personnel. Don't think that I don't know who really runs things. It is just that for economic reasons we had to draw the line somewhere. There ain't no justice!

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

639 Hammock Road
Melbourne, Florida
September 20, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director Field Activities, Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanfield,

Thank you so much for arranging to send your Executive Assistant, Mr. James N. Wood, to speak to us at our annual banquet on October 9. We are highly pleased. Rev. Smith, our president, has written to him. We would like to know if we should pay any of his expenses or should it just be an honorarium?

We had really hoped that you yourself could be with us, but we understand your wish to be as close to home as possible with the addition to your family of a wonderful set of twins. Congratulations!

Sincerely,
Katherine Reece
Secretary, South Brevard
Council On Human Relations

U R G E N T

JUL. 12 1968

A REQUEST FOR AID IN THE ST. PETERSBURG CRISIS

Today, July 12, 1968, the sanitation workers of St. Petersburg, Florida, have been out of work for 67 days. They were fired after many broken promises on the part of the city and, especially, the city manager, Lynn Andrews.

Your support is needed and may be given in the following ways:

1. Funds for the workers' welfare and for operations and organization during the crisis.
2. The presence of persons who are willing to come to St. Petersburg.
3. Letters to:
   A. The city manager urging him to change his position and keep the promises made to sanitation workers and return them to work without punitive measures.
      Mr. Lynn Andrews, City Manager
      City of St. Petersburg
      City Hall
      P.O. Box 2842
      St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731
   B. The Mayor, Don Jones, commending him for his stand for justice.
      Mayor Don Jones
      90 31st St. N.
      St. Petersburg, Fla.
   C. The Chamber of Commerce, suggesting that the crisis damages the national tourist image of St. Petersburg.
      225 4th St. S.
      St. Petersburg, Fla.
   D. The St. Petersburg Times indicating your support for justice for the sanitation workers.
   4/E. Taking official action in your organization and urging your members to aid in the above items.

Please write to us and indicate your support!

Sanitation Workers (813) 823-3671
2225 13th St. S.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Joe Savage, President
James B. Sanderlin, Attorney
Henry Cathirell, Secretary
Bill Land, Staff Organizer

OBJECTIVES OF THE SANITATION WORKERS

1. All men be promptly reinstated in their former jobs with full benefits such as sick time, insurance etc.

2. Restore all vacation time that the men have earned.

3. The men choose whether they are to have their vacation time split up or not.

4. No man be compelled or forced to work in the rain.

5. Restore all former eight paid holidays and no man be compelled or forced to work on such holidays.

6. All route change to be made by a survey team consisting of a worker from the committee and one man chosen by the department head.

7. The committee of the Young Men's Progressive Club and their legal representative continue to represent the men in dealing with all problems in the department.

8. Wages be based on task accomplishment. The Fired Sanitation Workers would like to be paid the same amount of pay as is presently being paid for route collection.

St. Petersburg Independent July 2, 1968

JUL. 12 1968

KENTUCKIANS ENTERING CITY CRISIS TODAY

Kentucky's first Negro state senator and the executive director of that state's branch of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were due to arrive here about noon todya to join in St. Petersburg's newborn civil rights movement.

That news was soured somewhat, however by reports from Louisville the Rev. A. C. King probably will be unable to honor an earlier commitment to return here this week.

King spent two days in St. Petersburg last week observing the recial unrest and meeting with ministers and representatives of the city administration of the city administration and dissident Negroes. He vowed to keep support coming.

King said today his own plans for returning here are unsettled and that SCLC has not yet decided whether to put its major effort into the St.Petersburg confrontation.

"At this point we don't know what our commitment will be," he said. "Right now we're just lending what assistance we can."

"Problems" at his Louisville church are supposed to be the reason for the change in travel plans. King told the Independent Friday he would return here Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Georgia Davis is the state senator. She's also the executive secretary of Kentucky branch of SCLC. Accompanying her will be Raoul Cunningham, executive director of the same branch.

Sen. Davis will address a mass meeting at 8 p.m. Wednesday at Bethel A.M.E. Church, 912 Third Ave. N.

A press conference was scheduled for 2:15 p.m. today at Lakeview Presbyterian Church to introduce the two Kentucky visitors to newsmen.

It was not known this morning if Sen. Davis and Cunnignham would participate in today's march, scheduled to leave Jordan Parj at 5p.m. and arrive at City Hall about 5:45.

Meanwhile, there were these developments:

---The Rev. Irvin Elligan of Lakeview Presbyterian Church said today the group of 28 concerned clergymen who pleaded with city councilmen two weeks ago for "constructive proposals" to end the unrest, will try again Wednesday.

"We've had no direct communication from the city officials since our last appearance," Rev. Elligan saik. "And this has been a source of disappiontment. We thought be now there would have been some indication of Council's plans."

The Concerned Clergy were to meet at 3:30 p.m. today to Pasadena Community Church to assess the situation and plan their appearance before councilmen on Wednesday.

---City Council has received a resolution from the South Pinellas Senior Citizens Club, stating: "Race relations in the City of St. Petersburg have been good up to now. We fear the action of City Council and the city manager is leading to certain trouble....

"We ask the mayor, the city council and the city manager to reconsider their action to date and come to an amicable agreement to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned."

___City Manager Lynn Andrews was asked today if he has been participating in any discussions or meetings aimed at settling the two-month-old dispute involving the dismissal of 211 former gar-

bagemen who walked off the job May 6 because of alleged wage dissatisfaction.

Andrews declined to answer "yes" or "no." He said if he were involved in delicate meetings, he would not say so anyway.

---A petition from more than 50 southside residents has been received by the C ty Council urging fair play for the fired sanitation workers.

St. Petersburg Independent July 3, 1968

MOVES LAUNCHED TO SOLVE CRISIS

Separate efforts to nip St. Petersburg's mounting racial problems in the bud were taken on two fronts today.

The concerned clergy of St. Petersburg again urged city councilmen to exert more dynamic leadership in restoring a climate in which simple justice and law and order can prevail.

St. Petersburg busimossman Raleigh W. Greene Jr. announced the formation of a nonprofit corporation dedicated to uphold law and order and to seek peaceful means of solving the problems of social change.

The organization, "Citizens for a Lawful Cimmunity," is being spearheaded by the local Bar Association and other interested persons.

According to Greene, it is intended to give voice to the majority of citizens who wish orderly change, to give recognition to those who yearn for law and order, and to "preserve that for which this nation was founded."

Objectives of the new group will be:

---To create a means of educating citizens on the meaning of the law and its applications in preserving individual rights and freedoms.

---To educate citizens in methods of seeking peaceful and just changes in our laws to meet the growth of our civilization and society.

---To do all in our power to uphold lawful authority and to reinforce citizen respect for the law.

---To serve as a forum for the great majority of our people who do not believe in extreme solutions or violent approaches to social change.

---To keep open lines of communication and dialogue by which all groups and individuals can be assured fo fair and calm consideration of their beliefs and their solutions.

---To show by example that our way of life can only be preserved by fair and just application of the law.

The clergymen, led by the Rev. John G. Clarkson, said they were disappionted that the only response they got "was apparently from the administration and addressed itself to a factual review of events up to the crisis, rather than to the current social climate of the community."

Councilmen were told by spokesmen representing more than two dozen ministers that there are alternatives other than "unqualified acceptance of all procedures" or dismissal of Andrews.

MOVES LAUNCHED... (con't)

"We believe council, as elected representatives, has the right, responsibility and perrogatives to assure sound and wise administration without violating the Charter," the ministers said.

"It is our concensus as concerned clergy, that there be formed within our community a cooperative body, representing business, industry, religious life and city government," the ministers said.

St. Petersburg Times July 7, 1968

THIRTEENTH MARCH ENDS PEACEFULLY

More than a hundred demonstrators pounded the pavement to St. Petersburg City Hall yesterday as the city's 13th civil rights march in 30 days came to a peaceful conclusion.

Fired sanitation men and their supporters were without the services of Kentucky State Sen Georgia Davis in yesterday's 29-block hike.

But they gained William Land, a bearded, denim-clad Negro identified by local leaders as a staff member of the New York-based Commission on Racial Justice of the United Church of Christ.

Sen. Davis and her colleague, Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference Executive Director Raoul Cunningham, left St. Petersburg yerterday morning and promised to return in a few days.

Land, wearing blue denims and black sandals, breathed life into what had started as a dull march with his melodic baritone singing and his forceful shouts of "freedom" into a portable speaker.

From the steps of City Hall, Land described himself as "one of the outsiders who believes in freedom and justice in America." He compared this city to Memphis and indicated he was a veteran of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s last campaign.

At one point several people were gathered on porches watching the parade when they were exhorted by one marcher:

"Hey you Uncle Tomw over there. Get in this march or get back into your house."

In other civil rights developments yesterday:

A second "pray-in" was staged at the Lake Maggiore sanitation compound between siz and seven yerterday morning by 13 women, three of whom were white. Police said the women prayed alongside the street leading into the compound and did not obstruct traffic as they had Friday.

Joe Savage, leader of the former sanitation men, said another march on City Hall was planned to begin today a 5p.m. at the Jordan Park Community Center.

About 20 sanitation men met behind the closed doors of their meeting hall on Union Street prior to the march. Indications were the meeting was to plan for arrival of more nationally-known civil rights figures in the city.

James Sanderlin, attorney for the sanitation protesters, confirmed the group is working on "several projects" to bring in nationally "prominent" supproters.

Asked if Black Power advocates Stokely Carmichael or H. Rap Brown might be included, he replied, "I said prominent, not infamous."

THIRTEENTH MARCH (con't)

Sanderlin confirmed, however, that Georgia State Rep. Julian Bond, former public realtions director of Carmichael's Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee(SNCC) is coming. Bond is expected in the city July 17.

Due to arrive Tuesday is the Rev. C.K. Steele, first vice president of the SCLC. Rev. A.D. King is expected Wednesday.

For several hours it was uncertain whether yesterday's march would take place. Both Savage and Sanderlin complained of being tired.

At Jordan Park, however, Savage asked the nucleus of about 40 supporters if they wanted to march and was answered with "yeah, man."

The column, which included only one white man at the outset, left Jordan Park at 5:50 and arrived at City Hall at 6:35.

The highest count of marchers during the trek was 105.

As the procession crossed Central Avemue, Land shouted to white spectators to "come on and support us--we are marching for justice."

Retirees sat on green benches and stared as the procession filed by them.

As has been the practice in recent days, the marchers terminated their trek at the Union Street meeting hall with a hand-clasping "sing-in" and a rally inside the building.

Earlier in the afternoon, 11blue-denim-clad pickets appeared at the Sears-Roebuck and Co.Ninth Street store and another group of equal size at Webb's City.

Carrying signs reading "These merchants support racism," the all-Negro groups of young men marched on the sidewalk around the two stores. They paced back and forth without incident for over an hour before the sanitation marchers got under way.

Independent July 11, 1968

CITY VOTES TO LET MARCHES CONTINUE

The St. Petersburg City Council today authorized the continued issuance of civil rights protest march permits, but warned there will be "day-to-day evaluation" of the parades to see that they conform to permit restrictions.

The unanimous decision was reached following 10 minutes of secret deliberation in Mayor Con Jones' office.

Long before the decision was made public, representatives of 211 former city garbagemen distributed press releases heralding "the largest march and rally that we have had of any of the previous 16 marches in St. Petersburg."

Today's City Hall-bound march was scheduled-with or without city sanction-to leave Jordan Park at 5 p.m.

The Rev. A.D. King, brother of the assassinated Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Kentucky State Sen. Georgia Davis and a number of aides were expected to return to St. Petersburg sometime today.

It was not known immediately if they would lead today's planned march. They were expected to address a mass rally scheduled for 8p.m. at the Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church, 21st Street and Ninth Ave. S.

Meanwhile, supporters of the former sanitation workers were reportedly distributing mimeographed flyers entitled "Racism," urging hundreds of persons attending the Jehovah's Witnesses convention at Bayfront Center to join in "tourism boycott to suffocate the monster of racism."

The flyer blamed City Manager Lynn Andrews and city councilmen for the present racial unrest in St. Petersburg.

The council's decision to allow protest marches to continue came despite the recommendation of Police Chief Harold Smith, who claimed the marches are draining the manpower resources of his department and contributing to increases in accidents and crime in the city.

Persons pleading with the city officials to cintinue the marches included Community Relations Commission Chairman Chester Guth, I.M. Ike Williams, president to the local NAACP chapter, and Leon McCullough, a young Negro who has been serving as a parade marshal.

Andrews told councilmen today the unrest resulting from the May 6 sanitation walkout already has cost the city $250,000-almost half of which has been spent on beefed up police patrols.

Chief Smith said police overtime alone has cost $94,887. Smith said 40 to 50 police officers are specially assigned for crisis duty every time there is a march.

"Se have inadequate manpower to maintain all zones in the city," Smith said. "Traffic enforcement has been drastically reduced. Accidents are climbing. Fine revenue has been reduced."

Smith said he was concerned with the number of youngsters participating in the recent marches. He said they created a headache for his officers and increased the prospects for accidents and injuries.

"What kind of legal ground would we be on if we stopped the marches," Mayor Con Jones asked City Atty. Frank McDevitt.

"Well, it would be our duty to support and defend the city's action," McDevitt replied. "But it could be difficult."

Councilman Bill Allison repeatedly interjected that parade rules have been devised to protect people marching as well as the

CITY VOTES.....(cont'd)

public "and there have been violations...a continues breach of restrictions to the point where you have to draw the line."

In secret session, councilmen "drew the line" by agreeing among themselvesto allow the marches to continue "just until Monday, then wee'll put the clamps down (if necessary.)"

Ike Williams warned the councilmen that be shutting off peaceful protest, they would be treading on constitutional rights they have sworn to uphold and would be doing "a great disservice to the community."

He said if the marches are allowed to continue a greater effort will be made to restrict children 16 and under from participating. Such assurance also came from Chester James, a longtime resident fondly nicknamed "The Mayor of Methodist Town."

Parade marshal McCullough predicted riots in St. Petersburg if the marches are stopped.

Fla - R. A. P.

FLORIDA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS

Rural Advancement Project
Directors Report For July, 1968
Gye Long

CIVIC GROUPS

A. I have continued my work with the Organizations in Jackson, Gasden and Jefferson Counties which have been trying to get Voter Registration and Educational Campaign started in these Counties. Progress has been very slow. In my opinion the slow pace is caused by an uncooperative attitude of Officials, the lack of financial assistance and the group not registrated are the hard core and need an understanding of why they should register and vote.
Recently the Secretary of State, of Florida, announced that his office would assist in Voter Education and Registration drive. His office had received a grant for this purpose. The drive will start the last week in August and run through the first week of October. Before the announcement, I had been told by a representative from his office; they were looking for the grant. I am still in touch with the representative, Mr. Ralph Maultsby. We have high hopes of carrying the "Books" into the neighborhoods to help register people.

B. Cooperatives All Kind. The N.E.J.A. Federal Credit Union of which I am a member and officer, reviewed the "1967 Thrift Honor Award." Enclosed is a copy letter recieved with the Award.

CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS

I am working with the Jackson County Branch of N.A.A.C.P. on two cases reported last month concerning Ned Davis, a soldier from Calhoun County, Florida, and is on emergency leave from Viet Nam to attend his father's funeral. He is still in jail and awaiting trial.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eugene McOouts of Graceville, Flrida asked me to attend a hearing in Dothar, Alabama for their son Joseph Jr. to determine whether he was sane enough to stand trial. The Judge who conducted the hearing continued it until an examination could be held to determine his sanity. Charges had not been brought against Joseph Jr; because of the possibility of insanity. He is supposed to have shot a policeman after the policeman started beating him with handcuffs. Then he kidnapped a would-be rescurers three children and pick-up truck. He wrecked the truck and the older children ran to safety. He took the three year old boy, stole one or two more cars before he was cornered on the Alabama-Florida line in a wooded area. The baby (three year old) was shot out of his arms by someone in the group of officers and killed. Joseph Jr. was captured. The mother is afraid he will be charged with the murder of the baby.
Joseph Jr. has been in and out of Mental Hospitals six times since 1964.

Indigenous Groups continued finally throufht the efforts of alot of people. Food distrubution is a reality in this area. No help came from the local governmental bodies, however, they are in control.

HOUSING

Self-help housing groups are being organized in several communities. Some in each of the following counties have been organized. Minor difficulties are being ironed out; such as clear deeds to the property. This is especially time consuming where other heirs are involved. The counties are Gasden, Jackson, and Leon.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND AGENCIES CONTACTED:

The twelfth annual Jackson County Farm Tour was held on July 11, 1968. This tour is held yearly in Jackson County, and was first started as part of an educational and informational tour by the Negro agent at that time. On the outset the organized communities planned with the agent and Vocational Agriculture teacher the tour. In the last three years or since we do not have a Negro on the extension staff the County Extension Agent have one of the Vocational Agriculture teachers to place along with him and the only thing the people know is when it is being advertised by local radio and newspaper.
The T.A.P. Committee from this area met on July 18, 1968 in Marianna, Fla. The two counties of Jackson and Gasden had representatives present to inform the people present of programs available to them especially cooperative and buying clubs or organizations. No definite organizations have been formed at present; however, I have and intend to continue a follow-up of persons expressing intrest in cooperative.

Special Assistance Welfare. Mrs. Octavia Williams previously reported was placed back on the Welfare for Aid to Dependent Children. Though she made a new application.

SPECIAL REPORT

On July 15, around 5:00 p.m., my wife (Pearl) and two daughters Rita (14) and Joyce (12) went into the OK Music Store on Market Street in Marianna to purchase a hymnal for Joyce's music class. After finding the book and giving the clerk (Mr. C. B. Carlton) two one dollar bills and looking at some other books and records, Pearl asked the Sr. Carlton for her 50¢ change. She was told that the change was 44¢ because of the tax. Tfhen she asked for the 44¢. He told her that he had given the change too her. She told him he had not and advised him to search her pocketbook. He refused and aaid she would find it when she arrived home. Pearl then said that she was calling him a liar. She said that she did not have her change. Carlton told her he would knock the devil out of her. She said, "No you won't." Then he struck her five or six times about the right side of the head and face. Carlton then asked her out. She still demanded her change. Then he called a policeman. The policeman called the chief of police. Carlton met him at the front of the store. Pearl went out where the chief of police and Carlton were talking. When she demanded his arrest to the chief, the shief asked them to go back into the store. As At this time Carlton threatened to hit her again but the chief told him not while he was present. The plice chief threatened to arrest her for' disturbing the pease, but did not.
When she arrived home I was just returning from distrubuting used clothing in Havana, Fla. I called the county sheriff and asked him to arrest Mr. Carlton. The sheriff told us that he would have to have a warrent. Since then, I have gone to everyone I thought concerned and I haven't been able to get a warrent for his arrest. I have been given the run around. Nothing has been done by the law or law enforcement yet.

Fla- GENERAL

Mr. William H. Miles, Associate Director

William H. "Bill" Miles came to the Florida Council on Human Relations as its Associate Director on July 10, 1967.

He had been doing a stint on the Pittsburgh Fleet of U.S. Steel up in the "cold North" just prior to coming to this position. All of the rest of his working experience has been in Florida. His past employment includes :Policeman with the City of Miami Police Department, House Parent, working with delinquent children at Kendall Children's home in Dade County, and Recreation Director with the City of Miami Welfare Department's Recreation Division.

Bill's deep interest in Human Relations work is evidenced by the organizations in which he has been active through the years. Some of these are--Richmond Heights Citzens' Committee, South Dade Political Action League; Congress on Racial Equality; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Greater Miami Chapter, Florida Council on Human Relations(Board member);and Florida Civil Liberties Union(past Board member.) He has been active in voter registration and voter education in Miami's Coconut Grove area. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Miami where he has taught Sunday School, and worked with their Liberal Religious Youth groups and Boy Scout Chapter.

He was born and raised in Florida--claiming Jacksonville as his birthplace, but considering West Palm Beach as "home" during his school years. He attended Industrial High, a grade school, in West Palm Beach and graduated from Stanton High School in Jacksonville. He attended Florida Normal Memorial College in St. Augustine for two years.

The Miles family have been residents of Dade County for many years. Mrs. Miles (Evelyn) works at Kendall Childrens Home. They have three children--Tangela, 17; Tammy, 10; and Billy, 9.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

Dear Ed--

Your "irresistable criticism" was a good one--but it went to the wrong person. I must claim for myself,alone, all the glory of that error. Augie caught it after I had mimeographed about 3000 copies--his comment was similar to yours--"Ann, the only thing this could mean is that you want to kill the governor"

Oh well--I may be stupid, but I have many redeeming qualities--such as----
I'm bound to think of some before our Spring Workshop and will recount them to you at that time.--

Ann

April 24 (1954)

Dear Harold,

Thanks very much for your letter of the 19th.

I am interested in following up on Mr. Dunlap but so far have been unable to find anybody in Miami that knows him & I hesitate to hit him cold (as I don't know him either).

It seems probable to me that I could do a better job for the Fla. organization than most that live see in that line so I will keep working on it.

I quit the U.Dist in Tampa last Nov & went on a 4½ month cruise in the Bahamas with Hilma in our sailboat. Philosophically (& politically) they (the MDs) & I were miles apart & getting farther so I decided to make a break.

But caught up on a lot of reading & we both lost about 5" from our waistline (which we still can't explain) & really enjoyed living!

Hope you get down this way sometime & we can see you.

Best regards to all,

Bill Paulin

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP AND SEAL.
NO OTHER ENVELOPE SHOULD BE USED.

December 2, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF, CENTRAL OFFICE

FROM: GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Had occasion to talk with Davisson Dunlap December 2nd, re alleged "Orlando Situation" (of which he had no news).

DD said that in 13 days or thereabouts they would assemble a well-attended Statewide meeting and launch the Florida show in renewed vigor. Mimeo machines are to roll tomorrow with proposed constitution, which would be sent us for advance review, and they hope, approval. Modelled on those we sent.

Had had good cooperation from people asked to come to the meeting.

HCF
GTH
KS
FR

December 27, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: Katherine Stoney

From: GSM

I give tentative approval, subject to your wishes, to an arrangement discussed with Fred Routh.

The Florida Division needs to have performed some additional travel to a number of points in the state to reawaken interest and sample opinion preparatory to the final launching of their program in January, 1955.

They want Fred Routh to come down and do the travel. Fred wants to drive in order to reach the various places. That will be an expensive trip. I will be willing to approve it on the condition that one-half of Routh's sum of the travel voucher be paid from the to-be-made travel to Florida Council for the eight or nine months subsidy period remaining for Florida prior to September 30, 1955.

Ordinarily we would not from this office perform the detailed travel on behalf of the organizational efforts of the state groups. But as Routh is from Florida and can perform the travel advantageously, it seems to me desirable. On the other hand, I would like the state to feel that it must bear a reasonable proportion of the cost involved.

January 18, 1955

(Dictated January 17)

TO: KS

In conversation with Fred Routh re travel by him for the Florida Council on Human Relations, the matter shapes up in my mind as follows:

The effective date of employment of staff by the Florida Council on Human Relations becomes the date on which, by agreement, they begin to use one Fred Routh (who happens, also, to be employed by the Southern Regional Council for their purposes). I see no hard in making your current allocation to the Florida Council on Human Relations include a sum to cover this use of Routh as temporary staff for the Florida Council on Human Relations.

I do not object to contributing Routh's salary to this arrangement.

April 28, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: GSM, FBR

FROM: GTH

RE: Telephone conversation with Mr. Thorwald

Mr. Thorwald called on Thursday afternoon in response to a call placed by FBR. He opened the conversation by saying that had we not called him he had planned to call us later today. He said that he had been completely without information in regard to the objectives of the organization, the terms of employment, or the terms governing the operation of the agency. He said that on April 1st he had been called to Jacksonville for an interview. Either that day or a few days later, he had had a call from Mrs. Starr, the Secretary of the Board, reporting that he had been nominated for the position of Executive Secretary. He said that Mrs. Starr reported that his appointment would be confirmed from Atlanta. He has had no word from anyone from that day forward except inquiries as to what "he was going to do about the job." He felt that he had had too limited information and noone on the Board with whom he had talked had been able to provide him with more definite information.

I reviewed for him the purpose of the grant, reported that the SRC was able to make available $13,200 per state for the first year, $10,500 for the second year and $8.000 for the third year. I explained that this amount ($13,200) included the salary of an Executive at $5,000, half the salary of an Associate ($2,500), an office secretary ($2,500) and a remaining $3,200 toward operating costs to be matched by $1,800 raised by the state organization. I told him that there was some possibility that states might be able to have the full salary of an associate assured for the next 16 months but that this matter had not been finally cleared. I explained that the plans for the establishment of an office and the administration of the program, including the determination of what operating money would be spent for, was the decision of the responsible board of the state agency.

Mr. Thorwald accepted the invitation to come to Atlanta next Wednesday for more detailed information on the SRC's objectives for state organizations. He said that he had been interested in the operation because he had thought of it as a means of developing processes within the state which would further compliance with the Supreme Court decree. It had been his impression that this was the basis of the FTR's grant to the SRC.

rmf
cc:CHP

MEMO

May 14, 1956

TO: Rev. J. Edward Lantz

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

RE: Florida Council on Human Relations

The Florida Council on Human Relations, successor to the Florida Division of the Southern Regional Council, has its headquarters in Daytona Beach. It has an integrated interracial Board of Directors representing the various geographical areas of the state - from Key West to Pensacola. It has an integrated professional staff. It has been working closely with local human relations or community relations councils and ministerial associations, United Church Women, and democratic-minded groups and individuals. It is concerned with the problems of attaining a democratic society. Its chief focus at the present is race relations and more particularly the implementation of the Supreme Court decision. The Council has an annual meeting to review the past year's work: decisions of the Executive Committee and activities of the staff. The Executive Committee meets at least once every three months to conduct the affairs of the organization. The staff consists of two people: (1) The Executive Director, William K. Williams - ordained Methodist minister, former student of human relations at the University of Miami and graduate of the Drew School of Theology; (2) The Associate Executive Director, Howard K. Roberts, native Floridian, graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work - experienced counselor and group worker. The state Chairman at the present time is Rev. Caxton Doggett of Rader Memorial Church (Methodist) in Miami.

The Board and staff have won the confidence of many of the people of Florida and have gained the respect of the professionals from the Southern Regional Council Central Office.

FBR:mef

Florida Council on Human Relations
324 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida.

Telephone - 3-7072

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 16, 1957

MEMO TO: The Central Staff

FROM: Frederick B. Routh

SUBJECT: Florida Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations took place on January 15 in Daytona Beach, Florida. The meeting was well attended by Board and Regular members. The two staff members gave reports based upon the Florida Council's publication, "Answering These Questions." They broke down their reports into two basic sections: (1) what we have done, and (2) what we can do (both contained in "Answering These Questions." It was pointed out that they had been in operation for 16 months, that they had helped activate 12 "locals," ten of which are affiliated with FCHR, and two of which have working relationships with it. They also pointed out they had had a part in seeking to resolve several "incident" situations, namely at Delray Beach, Tallahassee (bus boycott), and Jacksonville (defense of Urban League).

They pointed out that the staff had been active in 30 cities and had traveled more than 20,000 miles; that they had been in correspondence or consultation with the Administrative Assistant to the Governor, the Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, the presidents of most colleges, many superintendents, the United Church Women and the Women's Society of Christian Service; also the ADL, the AJC, the ACLU, the NAACP, the NCCJ, and the UL.

A frantic appeal was made to the board regarding the crucial financial situation of the Council. They also decided to further their efforts to obtain tax exemption.

Among the things discussed which can be done were (1) a pilot project for desegregation in Dade County (2) continuing coordination of human relations agencies efforts and activities (3) continued support and development of locals (4) the development of a youth board.

FHR spoke on the three year effort of SRC under a grant from the Fund for the Republic to develop effective self perpetuating state agencies. He also spoke of the new orientation of SRC with special emphasis on a regional approach to the problems of desegregation.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

14 March 57

To - Central Staff, SRC.

The new address of the Florida Council on Human Relations is:

213 NE. 2nd Ave.

Miami Florida

April 8, 1957

Mr. Malcolm Ross
University of Miami
Box 8105
University Branch
Coral Gables 46, Florida

Dear Mr. Ross:

We have just received from the Fund for the Republic the amount of $416.66 granted to the Southern Regional Council on your nomination as one of the winners of the American Traditions Contest.

It is my understanding that you wish us to allocate this amount to the Florida Council on Human Relations for its work in the Dade County area. Accordingly, we are forwarding our check for $416.66 to the Florida Council with a letter of explanation. I am sure that you will be hearing from Mr. Williams, the Executive Director, shortly.

Congratulations for your well deserved award and our thanks for the honor you have done the S.R.C. and the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

April 8, 1957

Mrs. E. Carol Klose
161 Roberta Road
Ormond Beach, Florida

Dear Mrs. Klose:

We have just received the amount of $416.66 from the Fund for the Republic, representing the grant made at your request as a winner in the American Traditions Contest.

We are deeply grateful to you for designating the Southern Regional Council as the organization to receive this grant. In accordance with your request, we are forwarding one-half of this sum to the Florida Council on Human Relations for its fine work in that state.

Congratulations on this well deserved award and our warmest appreciation.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

For your information

8/10/59

Paul Rilling - SRC

Regards
Art Levin

RECEIVED AUG 21 1959

Alex Miller

Nate Perlmutter

August 18, 1959

You may recall our advising you some many months ago that the Dade County of Public Instruction had determined to desegregate one of Miami's schools. This is the "desegregation" decision that put legislators into a dither.

At the time we indicated that this decision would not likely -- as a practical matter -- result in any desegregation to speak of inasmuch as the school site was a rapidly "changing" neighborhood.

Within this context, please note the attached story from the Miami News.

NP:mwr
Encl.

cc: Oscar Cohen
Ted Freedman
Art Levin
Bob Kohler
Irwin Schulman

Orchard Villa Solves Mixing By Moving Out

By CLARKE ASH

White residents in Miami's Orchard Villa neighborhood appear to be solving their integration problem, at least temporarily, by moving out.

A random sampling of the neighborhood indicates that few, if any, white students will enroll at Orchard Villa elementary school this fall.

The school, located in a mixed neighborhood that is fast becoming all-Negro, is to be the scene of Florida's first attempt at school integration.

★ ★ ★

OFFICIALLY, SCHOOL HEADS still cling to the fact that about 60 white students signed up last spring to attend Orchard Villa in the fall. The Dade School Board has voted to admit four Negroes to the school.

The neighborhood mailman says that of 1,500 families in the area, only 10 are white.

And the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said it knew of no new plans by Negro parents to ask assignment of their children at Orchard Villa.

★ ★ ★

MORE THAN 900 property transactions have taken place in the area within the past year, most involving sales to Negroes or to white landlords for Negro occupancy.

School Supt. Joe Hall said it would not alter the school board's plan to open Orchard Villa with the four Negroes whose admission was approved by the board, and with "what white children will enroll."

Hall conceded that it would not be feasible to operate the school, built to accommodate 420 pupils, with an enrollment of four.

★ ★ ★

BUT HE SAID NO CHANGES will be made until after Sept. 8, when it can be determined definitely who will enroll.

All-Negro Holmes Elementary School, 11 blocks from Orchard Villa, was overcrowded last year with an enrollment of 1,579.

Hall was asked if it would be logical to assume that, in the event no whites enroll at Orchard Villa, some of the pupil load at Holmes would be assigned to Orchard Villa.

"You would have to assume that, not I," Hall replied.

The superintendent said that the transfer of white students remaining in the Orchard Villa district to other schools is covered by a long-standing school policy, if such a question should arise.

"The request of a student for transfer to a school in another district will be honored if there is room available in the school of his choice," Hall said.

MIAMI NEWS 8-16-59

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of Field Trip to Florida Council on
Human Relations, August 25-29, 1959.
Paul M. Rilling

- - -

Isn't DCCCR an affiliate of FCHR? Yes.

1. Overall Evaluation. The Florida Council on Human Relations and the Dade County Council on Community Relations are technically two organizations although functionally operate as one in most cases. They have separate boards and officers but share staff, office, and combine on a common budget. The Florida Council is a state council fairly similar to others. The Dade County Council, on the other hand, is a"quasi-public" body with official relationships to five of the municipal bodies in the Dade County area. They are financially supported by two of these public bodies. As a part of the public tie-in public boards and/or officials are entitled to appoint representatives on the board of the Dade County Council. As the present time eight of the eleven county councilmen have appointed representatives, the highest total yet, with some expectations of cooperation from the other three. Largely because of this quasi-public status the Dade County Council tends to be less militant and outspoken than the Florida Council ~~and~~ in its pronouncements and tends to have greater access to leadership channels.

During the current year the staff of the two council groups has devoted over 75% of its time to the Dade County area. The Dade County Council is fairly well-known in the community with good entree into the power structure, the mass media, and the governmental structure. I have not had time to sufficiently evaluate the impact of the state wide effort but it would seem that the Dade County Council, although it did never quite realize its potential, is having a constructive impact on the local scene.

On the basis of several days of observation and consultations in Dade County it seem to me that the Dade County Council is fairly widely known, fairly well respected by some people, while criticized as disappointing and ineffective by others. One of the grounds for the continued criticism of the council is the feeling of a militantly liberal element that the Dade County Council is being too careful, too respectable, not sufficiently forthright and outspoken. The majority of the Dade County board seems to prefer the more subtle and diplomatic approach to the problem, working through and with office holders and leadership. It would be fair to say , however, that some of the criticisms of the council are justified. These would deal with poor public relations, with fiscal mismanagement, and with the general image of the council. Although the local staff has excellent contacts with the press the use of these ~~of~~ contacts through releases, suggestions for coverage, etc. have not been too effectively utilized. It is also evident that

the director had not been able to project and image of himself and the council as efficient, well organized, on top of news and events, etc. This is probably more a matter of personal communication and public relations than it is of program shortcomings.

2. Staff.

Bill Williams, Director of the Florida Council and of the Dade County Council, is well-known in the Miami area and to some extent around the state. He is well liked personally and seems to be respected in many circles. He has effective access to many decision making channels and has also been able to work through church channels. He is somewhat weak on administrative details, fund raising, and the management of money generally. He seems to have a good grasp of the realities of the situation and has strong program skills.

Jane B. Leeds, who has been functioning as intern this year and is also billed as executive assistant, is a woman in her late thirties. Although this is her first professional job in the intergroup relations field she has been a significant factor in the operation of the council because of her strong personality, her longtime experience in Miami, and her expreience and position as a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee locally. She has a strong commitment to the work, is an effective speaker, and is interested in continuing with the council as a career. She is extremely interested in interagency contacts and in administrative matters. The strength and aggressiveness of her personality is at the same time a strength and a weakness. Although she is growing in this direction she is not yet strong on program or in grasp of the total subject matter area of human relations. She likes and respects Bill but doubts that he will ever be able to put the council on a solvent basis. Although she does not hope for his failure and will certainly do nothing to bring it about I believe she would see herself as the normal successor should Bill step out due to the financial problems of the council. She is extremely active in interagency politics which is again both a stength and a weakness.

3. Program. The Florida and Dade County Councils carry on a fairly active and effective program. Among their activities and achievements:

1. Co-sponsorship with the Anti-Defamation League of Human Relations workshops at the University of Miami and the University of Florida.

2. A special human relations workshop at the University of Florida co-sponsored with the Department of Religion and the Gainesville Council on Human Relations.

3. An annual orientation in Dade County for new ministers with special emphasis on human relations concerns for arrangement of a meeting ~~for~~ with key ministers from around the state with Gov. Collins on the school situation.

4. An audit of human rights problems in Dade County in cooperation with other groups.

5. ~~Authorship~~ Sponsorship of the Save Our Schools Discussion groups in Dade County.

6. Cooperation with public officials in West Palm Beach toward the organization of a mayors committee there; orientation workshop with members of the committee.

7. Acting as convening agency for the regular interagency meetings in Dade County.

8. A special study of the problems of the Spanish speaking people in Dade County. The committee was under the chairmanship of a prominent Spanish speaking citizen. The report received large publicity with the press and attention from local government agencies. Some recommendations of the committee have been carried out.

9. Several conferences with the Dade County School Superintendent in order to offer assistance and plan for desegregation this September.

10. Planning for a statewide religious leaders conference using as a nucleus the delegation attending the recent Washington Conference of the Presidents Committee on government contracts.

4. Finance.

This is the weakest aspect of the entire Florida council operation. The director of the council has shown a perennial tendency to overestimate income and to expend funds without proper attention to funds available. For 1959 a budget of over $27,000 was planned. Of this sum $13,600 has been raised to date with practically no chance of reaching the budget figure. Unless at least $24,000 of it is raised within a short period the Florida Council will lose out on ~~the~~ a Field Foundation grant of $3,000 each for the next three years. The grant is contingent upon the rest of the budget being raised.

The Florida Council is currently some $3,000 in debt half of which is owed as salary to the director. This deficit has not substantially increased during the past six months, nor has it been decreased. It should be noted that the fund-raising record of the Florida Council is not out of line with that of other state groups. Overspending seems to be the

major cause of the financial difficulties of the Florida Council. They have committed themselves to the salary of a second staff person for 1960 although funds for this purpose are not in sight. They purchased an expensive offset machine and have two telephone lines at their office. They have taken in nearly $1500 in membership fees since January 1st of this year. They have collected $11,700 in contributions. This figure includes SRC support of $6,000. (?) 500-600 members?

5. Intergroup cooperation.

The Dade County Council on Human Relations has taken the lead in convening the agency professionals on a regular basis and sees itself as the logical coordinating agency for works specifically in the human relations field. This role is accepted in theory by the ~~inter~~agencies involved. The major intergroup agencies with offices in Miami are the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the NCCJ. Cooperation among the staff professionals has not been at all times smooth although it seems to have improved in recent months. There is considerable rivalry and some sincere ~~in~~differences of policy approach among the professionals. The position of the Dade County Council has been particularly sensitive in-as-much as it was originally virtually a creature of the other agencies. The other agency professionals have traditionally sat on the board of the Dade County Council and staff professionals of these groups have felt a more than normal proprietary interest in the Dade County Council . Although all staff persons feel a legitimate role for the council and support it there has been considerable criticism of the council by various professionals and considerable disagreement among them as to the proper role of the Dade County Council. Haskell, Lazere of the American Jewish Congress expresses a very ~~native~~ negative attitude toward the council indicating that he feels that it has missed its main opportunity and has generally disappointed liberal opinion in Miami. Lazere favors a much more militant position and more active program of public education through the mass media. involved

Seymour Samet of the American Jewish Committee feels that the council has not projected an effective public image . He feels that the Council needs to coordinate more effectively with the 32 member organizations (other agencies, private groups, etc.) than it does at present. He is not sold on the value of the public relationship of the council and he feels that the Dade County Council really needs full time staff with separate staff for the Florida Council.

Nate Perlmutter of the Anti-Defamation League speaks very positively of the council and of the council staff members. He thinks that Dade County Council is doing a very useful and effective work in Miami and suggests that "the trouble among the agency professionals is that Bill Williams is getting entirely too much advice and each professional is attempting to remake the Dade County Council in his own image."

6. Recommendations.

1. Southern Regional Council needs to maintain a closer and more frequent liaison with the Florida group.

2. The staff of the Florida Council needs help on working out a more effective public relations approach, particularly in Miami.

3. Some procedures must be worked out for controlling the financial policies of the council. Strings and controls need to be imposed limiting the way that the staff can use the funds of the council.

4. The staff of the council needs to be encouraged to spend a larger percentage of its time outside of Dade County.

5. Other agency professionals should serve the Council as members and as resource persons — not as members of the executive committee.

MEMORANDUM October 13, 1959

TO: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

RE: Meeting of Executive Committee
of Florida Council on Human Relations
Saturday, October 10, 1959

1. The meeting was attended by eight to ten persons, a good attendance for the committee. The meeting lasted some four hours and was concerned almost exclusively with the impending financial crisis.

2. Bill Williams, Executive Director of the Florida Council, was obviously considerably upset with the action of SRC in writing directly to lay leadership concerning this crisis. He considered this an indication of lack of confidence in him and was particularly hurt by the suggestion that there was need for someone to supervise the financial dealings of the office. This feeling was not, however, openly expressed to the members of the committee.

3. Bill reported to the committee that he had already taken some action to curtail expenditures, that one of the two rooms in the office had been given up, one of the telephones given up, both he and Jane Leeds had been working as wolunteers, in Bill's case since October 1, in Jane's case since September 1.

4. I expressed the concern of SRC, told the group that a grant for 1960 for $3,900 had been conditionally approved by the Executive Board. I mentioned that this was the only increase suggested for a state group and that it represented confidence in the program and work of the Florida Council. I added that the Executive Committee made the grant conditional upon a change of the financial picture by the end of this year, that SRC could not put funds into Florida next year unless there was a reasonable expectation that the Florida Council could maintain a staff and an active program throughout the year. I indicated that our Executive Committee does not feel that the present picture provides grounds for such expectations.

5. The committee approved the retrenchment policy that Bill has already taken and also those suggested in a SRC memo to Hal Lewis. Neither Hal Lewis nor Herb Davidson shared the text of their memo with the committee. I read the text of the recommendations only. The group authorized Bill to discharge the staff secretary and to operate out of his home. The committee took notice of the fact that Bill states he had been working without pay since October 1. It was the understanding of the committee and of Bill that this constitutes a donation of one month to the Council. This

donation was accepted without discussion or comment. Bill made it clear that he would have to receive some of the back salary owed him if he were to survive the rest of the year.

6. Obligations of the Florida Council at present are slightly under $5,000. It is estimated that around $2,500 more will be needed to carry the operation through 1959. The Florida Council has received a conditional grant of $3,000 a year for the next three years. They will have to raise $10,000 between now and the end of December to qualify for this foundation assistance.

7. The committee agreed to launch a major fund raising drive throughout Florida in the month of November. Although strong efforts were made to encourage the appointment of a fund raising chairman by Bill and me, this was not done. Although the committee members are anxious that the funds be raised, none of them is willing to take any important activity toward such a state wide effort. The group eagerly grasped at the straw provided by the planning that Bill and Paul Anthony have done for a kick-off fund raising meeting in several Florida communities. Bill plans to use Paul Anthony, James Dabbs, and one or two Florida luminaries as resource help at these meetings.

The fund raising plan that was adopted by the Florida group, if it could be honored by such a title, is that Hal Lewis will write to each local chairman indicating when the kick-off meeting will take place in his community, asking for his advance organization. On the appointed day, Bill and the outside person will devote some hours to personal conferences with prospective large donors and will meet with a membership group in the evening.

Hopefully local leadership will follow up this meeting and Bill will be available for a return visit as part of this effort.

The responsibility for coordinating the entire fund raising drive will again and as usual rest with the executive director. Quite obviously some of the members of the committee, unwilling to accept personal responsibility, are in hopes that the outside persons can raise the necessary budget for the Florida Council. Herb Davidson particularly expressed this hope.

8. It is my own evaluation that the lay leadership of the Florida Council is unwilling or unable to make the necessary effort to raise the needed funds. I do not think that the effort agreed upon, as outlined above, is an adequate effort, depending as it does on direction from the office and on cooperation from

local groups, some of which have been most uncooperative in the past. I suspect that the group will raise around $3,000, thus fail to qualify for the Field grant and will, in my opinion, not merit the conditional allocation for 1960 activities. We should do all we can to prove this prediction inaccurate.

cc: Paul Anthony

MEMO FROM: William K. Williams
TO: Board of Directors of FCHR
Executive Committee of DCCCR
Local council presidents of FCHR
RE: Current status of programming and finances

Programming in Dade County is confined to one project - the promotion of a fully official community relations body which would be a part of Metro. The Chairman and the representatives of the County Commission are preparing a proposal they will shortly submit recommending the creation of such a body.

In the rest of the state we are working on the following projects:

A. The follow-through of a religious leaders conference with the President's Committee on Government Contracts. This is beginning to shape up.

B. The state level conference on the human relations outlook to be jointly sponsored with groups like the Florida Bar, Chamber of Commerce and Council of Churches.

C. The annual meeting of the FCHR.

D. Some joint workshops with the Anti-Defamation League in Orlando and Miami.

E. Development of consultant resource program for which we may be able to draw on consultant funds of the Southern Regional Council. This effort is headed by Dr. Dean Epley, Department of Human Relations, University of Miami.

F. Finances --- Do to unforeseeable circumstances, our indebtedness has taken an alarming turn for the worse. All we have been able to conceive we have done to raise some money. The Southern Regional Council extended assistance in the person of Paul Anthony for a few days, to see if he might help us with this emergency situation. However, conditions are very slow to change so that the following administrative remedies have been taken: -

1. As of October 1st, the only employee is the secretary. Your Executive Director and Jane Leeds are working as volunteers.

2. One phone has been disconnected.

3. We are negotiating a reduction of office space to one-half our current rate.

This will reduce to an absolute minimum any further commitment for funds for the immediate future. If, during that time we can eliminate our debt and get back on our feet, this will have simply been a temporary period of hardship. If this fails, then at least it will have reduced the indebtedness and stopped the downward trend.

Needless to say, this must be a short term situation and means that every effort we can individually make is vital. It is unfortunate that the financial picture has continued to worsen at the very time our programming opportunities are beginning to brighten. Apparently we have sufficiently shown our integrity and ability as an organization to begin to find acceptance in some of the most conservative areas. We have obviously been successful in the concentrated programming in Dade County.

It seems almost impossible that the mere lack of money should darken what is otherwise such a positive picture.

October 8, 1959

October 16, 1959

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis
700 S. W. 11th Avenue
Miami 36, Florida

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the copy of your letter to Bill. Think it good that you did this.

As matters now stand, Paul Rilling - who will be in Washington at the time - will speak to Bill on Monday, without any recommendations but merely raising the question of whether or not conditions might not call for a change in the original plans. He is of the opinion, however, that the decision is Bill's as indeed it must be in the final analysis.

Quite frankly I'm thoroughly confused over the whole matter -- especially as to what role I can and should play in all this. The flesh is willing, but the spirit is becoming very weak!.

Keep me informed.

Best,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

October 15, 1959

Dear Paul,

I have written this letter to Bill as I wanted him to have the facts and read them over, before speaking to you on Monday.

Believe this letter covers the points we discussed in our conversation of Tuesday.

Ed

October 15, 1959

Mr. Bill Williams
Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N. E. 2nd Ave.,
Miami 32, Fla.

Dear Bill:

Needless to say, when I received the information that the organization is about to pull in its horns, I was quite unnerved.

On Tuesday I called Atlanta and discussed the situation with Paul Anthony which I am going to give you.

The facts I am about to give, I believe, are not overly optimistic, but are based on a sound appraisal of the situation.

Financially, we are rapidly pulling ourselves out of the hole, and it is my belief that by the first of the year all back bills and current bills will have been met, and a portion of back salaries will have been paid. If the situation is better than I anticipate, all back salaries will have been paid and in either case, we will go into the new year solvent.

On Wednesday of this week we deposited $135.00 received in contributions.

An additional $117.50 has come in, $92.50 of which is to be deposited and the other $25.00 (a contribution from the White Temple Methodist Church with the stipulation that it be used toward your back salary) was given to Beryl as she was in the office when Dr. Buell brought in the cash.

The work locally that you and Paul have done is beginning to definitely bear fruit, and if you will continue your efforts, it is safe to assume that a minimum of $500.00 or more should be deposited within the next month to six weeks.

Our membership drive, as you know, will be starting in a week or ten days and certainly should account for $1500. to $2,000. Max Friedson, who has already accepted the chairmanship of our fund raising committee, will be getting underway within the next month and I believe he will not bring in less than from $2,000. to $5,000.

On November 10th or 15th your projected state-wide trip will begin and certainly should account for an additional $2,000. to $5,000.

Combine the above four projects with the fact that we are the richest and most liberal area in the South, and it is inconceivable to me that we will not be completely out of the woods and in good shape at the end of this year.

In my personal opinion, and I am sure that most of the dedicated liberals in the area will agree with me, the organization will be seriously crippled, if not totally destroyed by eliminating its downtown office and staff, especially considering the amount of time it will be required of you to spend throughout the state.

(cont'd)

Bill Williams October 15, 1959

I feel - No. 1 - that it is imperative that we retain one, rather than two offices and Barbara on a full-time basis, and I feel - No. 2 - the above is entirely possible with the four points outlined on the first page of this letter.

When the very drastic actions were taken in Daytona, I do not believe that any one was fully aware that the financial picture was as hopeful as it actually is.

The reason I am writing this letter to you is that I want you to have these facts and be able to think about them before you speak to Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Edwyn E. Lewis

EEL:ba

cc: Paul Anthony

October 21, 1959

Messrs. Paul Rilling and Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
64 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

As you probably know, on Monday I had quite a lengthy conversation with Bill concerning the Council's problems. The following is as near as possible a verbatim record of this conversation. Incidentally, neither of us lost our tempers, and the entire thing was done as diplomatically as possible on my part, and knowing me, you know that "ain't" easy.

First - I went over the four points with Bill as per my previous letter to you - that No. 1 - a continuing contribution campaign should be carried on for the next month - that No. 2 - approximately the middle of next month the 1960 membership campaign for contributions would begin - that No. 3 - Max Friedson would undertake a campaign for contributions, and that - No. 4 - Bill's swing throughout the state would begin, in addition to which, on the first of January the SRC would contribute approximately $900.

I further emphasized that we have three to five tough weeks before the various crash programs begin, but that we are now on the way to solid footing, and that this is the worst possible time to surrender the organization which has been five years in the building.

I emphasized repeatedly that this change would at best cripple the organization and would most likely ruin it; that the result would be a pleasant outlet for Bill's time; further - that the only possible advantage to this change I could see is a "selfish" one; that this change would obviously give him the largest income he has ever enjoyed and could legally assist him with payments on his mortgage, utilities and phone, and that he could and would undoubtedly charge off even small things like his trips into town and parking to the expense account.

I remarked that with the organization fighting for its very life, and at the most crucial time, he goes off to San Juan for a week and that as far as I could see, the only reason we are in this financial fix and so slow coming out of it, is that at no time was his full time or efforts devoted to fighting for its survival. At this point, I went over the names of several people who had been contacted by Paul and/or Bill and who had never been recontacted. Even Senator Cain has not been approached for a minimum of two to three weeks.

I also cleared up certain mis-statements per Max Friedson, contributions, etc., some of which you have discussed with Jane yesterday.

(more)

Messrs. Paul Killing and Paul Anthony October 21, 1959

I emphasized and re-emphasized too that he was deserting the organization at the precise time that it was climbing out of its difficulties.

The following conclusions I have come to, not based on personalities, as Bill is a likable person, but based on conversations with men in the field and personal observations and checking our records.

Bill is completely incompetent as Executive Director as he lacks executive ability. His ideal position would be as an administrative assistant or a program chairman.

As far as I can see, the solid contributions have been few, and except for a beautiful program at the beginning of each year, which, incidentally, I feel, have been ineffective or indifferent, which have been carried out, there has been little solid accomplishment. Most of the things that credit has been taken for have been performed by other organizations or consisted of long personal talks by Bill with a visiting executive or two. If you desire, I can elaborate on this in the future.

Bill, has, of course, completely made up his mind and I agree that nothing can be done by you people at this time. I want to assure you that I will continue to do whatever is asked of me by you and that I will continue to work with Bill if he so requests.

When the inevitable change in directors occurs, please depend on me to do as much as is required to bring the organization up to its true effectiveness.

The above record is as near as my memory serves complete and is sent to you to use as you see fit.

Please call on my at any time for anything.

Very truly yours,

Edwyn E. Lewis

P.S. I realize this is a bit clumbsy, but it was dictated over the phone and I didn't have a chance to correct any gramatical errors. However, the context is correct.

MEMORANDUM October 26, 1959

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling PR

The Florida Council is following up Paul's fund raising initiative there with a series of local meetings, November 12-25. You will remember that we had contemplated the probability of Paul's returning to Florida for several days to carry through his initiative there.

Bill has asked that Paul come to Florida Monday, November 23 through Thursday, November 26. Paul indicates that these dates are possible on his calendar and we are planning to carry through with this request.

The situation in Florida seems to be fraught with some additional confusion at the moment. We have received conflicting reports, charges, and counter-charges from various persons involved in the situation.

I am compelled to drive to Florida over this coming week-end for the purpose of driving my Mother on down from Atlanta to Miami. I am planning to stay over Monday and, if necessary, Tuesday, for the purpose of conferring with three or four of those involved, soothing ruffled tempers and finding out the facts if possible. Inasmuch as I would have to make the trip to Miami for personal reasons anyway, I will charge the Council only for my one-way return trip.

PMR/sm

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JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
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PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
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JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT

How abt fund-raising quota?

Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] GEORGIA
[illegible]2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 2, 1960

To: Harold Fleming and P.Anthony From: Paul Rilling

Subject: Discussions with new leadership of the Florida Council

1. The Florida Council operation is definitely worth a saving effort. There are at least three or four effective and active local groups, considerable vitality and promising leadership in some of the up-state groups.

2. The new leadership team of the Florida Council seems a definite step forward. Gordon Lewis as new president seems to be a strong organization man and seems to have a good grasp of the problems and weaknesses of the past operation. He is chairman of the Orlando group, probably the strongest local group in Florida. This group under Lewis raised $2,000 during the recent state-wide fund drive. This is more than half the total raised during the drive. Lewis has plans to tighten up liaison between the director and the president by monthly meetings between the two.

3. The situation in Dade County continues to be as fuzzy and vague and negative as it has been. This unfortunately is one aspect of the overall problem which the present state leadership cannot cope with because of lack of contact with the situation. Senator Cain is pushing his drive for a public commission. Bill expects an answer yes or no on this issue within the next three weeks. Bill feels we can take no particular action in this confusing situation until this effort is clarified one way or the other. In the meantime, Bill is serving the Dade County Council simply as "another local affiliate," although it is not clear whether he has told them that. He has no contact with Senator Cain and the board of the Dade County Council has not met since last fall. The DCCHR is to all practical purposes moribund.

Jane Leeds is causing considerable harm to Bill and the Florida Council through back-biting and rumor mongering, in

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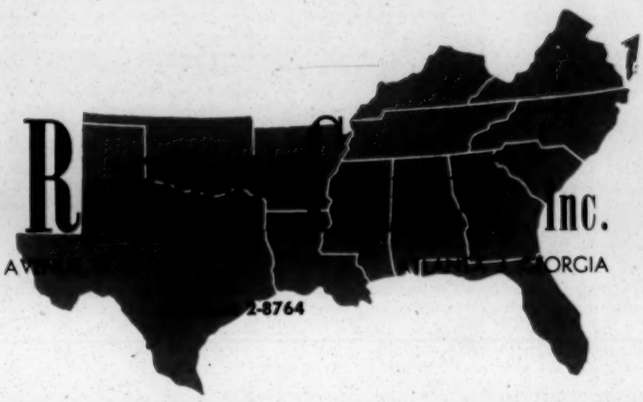

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 2, 1960

To: H. F. and P. A. From: P. R.

Subject: Memo - page 2

which efforts she is receiving considerable help from Seymour Samet. The AJC is preparing a separate effort for the appointment of a public commission in case Cain should fail. In either case it is probable that Seymour will press for the organization of a new group which would be unrelated to the DCCHR or the Florida Council. the ADL office continues to support Bill and to seek public support for his activities.

Jane Leeds states that the Florida Council will be able to do nothing in Miami so long as Bill is its Director. She is doing her best to make this a true statement.

4. I was unable to examine Bill's financial statement or audit records, because of his involvement in an emergency situation in Daytona Beach. According to the figures he has submitted to Gordon Lewis and the members of the board, he has some $1,200 in the bank as of the beginning of February. The only bills he owes continue to be those to Jane Leeds and the New South account He has hesitated to pay Jane Leeds any substantial amount during February because of the uncertainty about the tax situation and SRC assistance.

5. One of the problems concerning the future of the Florida Council is the relationship of local groups to the state council. I am unable to find out which locals if any are officially affiliated with the Florida Council. The 11 locals that Bill claims as affiliates are organized by or have some sort of tenuous relationship to Bill's office. In fact, each group seems to operate autonomously and there is no financial arrangement between the state council and any local group. No group has joint membership with the state council. The only revenues that can be counted on by the FCHR are through individual membership dues from persons who have dual memberships in both local and state groups.

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INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 2, 1960

To: HF & PA From: PR

Subject: page 3

6. The major needs of the Florida Council are:
   a. A system of financial control over the director's office.
   b. Closer liaison between the director and state board and local groups outside Miami.
   c. A systematic plan for meeting the annual budget.
   d. The resolution of the Miami mess.
   e. The establishment of a system of tighter relationships between the state office and local groups.

7. I think the above should be transmitted in terms of advice and counsel to the FCHR and that as conditions for financial assistance we insist only on a specific system of financial oversight, a plan for state fund-raising and a clarification of the DCCHR situation. The first two should be prior conditions for additional assistance. The third should be a condition for continued assistance throughout the year but should not necessarily be a condition as of May 31. I think some time lee-way is reasonable in this case.

December 6, 1960

HCF PR

visit to Florida (week of November 20)

The Florida Council seems to be in considerably better shape than a year ago. The Council is on a solvent basis with all bills paid and $1,500 in the bank. At the last board meeting program concerns dominated the discussion for the first time in a year. Bill feels that his board is stronger and more willing to take responsibility as a result of the financial crisis.

Bill has spent most of his time since last spring visiting groups outside of Miami and strengthening his ties with groups throughout the state. He feels with some substantiating evidence that he has succeeded in creating a better relationship between these groups and the state office and in strengthening their program concerns.

The board of the Florida Council at its next meeting will consider the matter of opening a state office. If the decision is made to do so, Bill will recommend that the office be located in Coral Gables which is closer to his residence and where he feels rents are more reasonable. Bill and his wife obviously feel that it would be better if the office were to remain in Bill's home and feel that there has been if anything some increase in staff efficiency since the move.

The Florida Council has finally faced the impasse concerning the Dade County Council. It has been decided that the board of the Florida Council will appoint a steering committee of Miami persons to direct the organization of a local unit of the Florida Council in Dade County. The present membership of the Dade County Council will be circularized and urged to continue their membership in the Florida Council and join the new local unit. There will be a number of activities for the membership fairly quickly so as to get the group underway in an auspicious a fashion. Bill feels that some prestige persons will help with these efforts. Members of the DCC have always been members of the Florida Council as well so that Bill feels it would be legitimate to simply urge them to renew their membership in the Florida Council and join the local group as their memberships expire.

Bill continues to take a somewhat dim view of Saul Silverman's work with the Governor's Commission. He feels that the Commission itself has been of extreme value, but that Silverman is a con type who does much talking and very little solid work. He indicated that Silverman spent exactly one day in Jacksonville and much of that time attending meetings set up by our people there. Bill feels that Silverman has since claimed for this and other efforts disproportionate credit. This view of Silverman personally seems to be shared by at least some of the lay leadership of the Council, including, according to Bill, Cannon McClosky in Jacksonville who was one of Silverman's original contacts but is now supposedly disenchanted. McCloskey is chairman of Christian Social Relations and is firmly backed by the Bishop of the Episcopal Church and according to Bill and Ruby was apparently the major white factor on the liberal side there.

I conferred in Daytona Beach with Mable Reese, the new state president, and with the chairman of the local group there. They informed me that the public beaches of Daytona have been effectively and quietly desegregated throughout the summer. They also reported that the local Mayor's Commission is of very little value consisting of a few good Negro people, some Uncle Tom Negro types and some segregationist white persons. Mrs. Reese indicated that Herb Davidson has had serious doubts about Bill's effectiveness as director and that he was prepared at one time to move formally for his removal at a board meeting. Something happened, however, and Herb could not make the meeting and apparently the thing has fizzled out. Mrs. Reese is herself influenced by Herb's doubts and thinking on many matters but rather clearly will think for herself and disagrees with Herb on several important organizational matters.

I believe that there is evidence that Bill has learned from his recent experiences and is today a better director than he was two years ago. His finances are being scrupulously handled with an outside bookkeeper. Bill is extremely conscious of his expenditures and fiscal balance. He has tightened up on organization, including liaison with the president and board and contacts with local groups. There is still a sort of vagueness and lack of firm direction about his operation. Things still move slowly and often get bogged down and forgotten for mohths. He still lacks the decisiveness which is needed in the situation for an ideal type of operation.

Lwd

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

4241 S. W. 109TH COURT
MIAMI 55, FLORIDA

PHONE CA 1-8521

June 20, 1961

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Miami

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

In response to your query- there actually are four "possibles" in this state, thinking in terms of a beginning of school desegregation next Fall.

Most likely, of course, is Pensacola where the school board has just submitted a plan under court order. Pensacola is a remarkably stable town, considering the neighborhood, and shouldn't have anything like the struggle some other communities might.

They have one of the best County Supt. in the state, a very good newspaper whose editor has always been a part of our local council there, a fairly good city police department, a dependency on the Pensacola Naval Air Statation of long standing, some pretty decent and liberal civic leadership, and a climate of race relations which has not been bad.

On the negative side they have a newly elected county sheriff who is something of an unknown quantity with some pessimism in that direction on the part of some Negro leaders. Our local council has not penetrated as far as I had hoped, and is still rather small. Unhappily, one of the most influential clergy in the city, Rev. J.B. Nichols, who has headed it recently, was just moved to become a district supt. some eighty miles away. This is a serious loss, because there is apparently no other of similar caliber in the large downtown church group. Of course the proximity to Alabama and Mississippi is certainly a threat to be reckoned with- everyone I spoke with agreed on this.

The most disturbing aspect to me is the feeling I got (admittedly on short, far from comprehensive visit) that the community is allowing itself to be shoved into a change through court action without any real preparation or coordination. If left alone this might take place without much strain, but if some incident, rumor, or troublemaker got loose I feel havoc might result before folks got themselves together.

Our group there will be submitting a request to the Board of the FCHR next month asking that I spend all of August whaling away on their situation to see if we can get some channels of communication established securely, hold some preparatory sessions with teachers, PTA leadership, etc. They are going to raise some money, and provide a base to operate from. I think it will be a fairly sympathetic situation to work in, and that this is probably what we should do. I asked if Will Campbell would be a help while I was there, and got an evasive answer which remained uncertain even after I pursued it a bit. I believe I'll know more within the next couple of weeks.

Meanwhile there are suits pressing Jacksonville, Daytona Beach, Tampa, and one plodding along in West Palm Beach. Talking with Bob Saunders, Exec. of the NAACP for Florida, he felt last month that anything was possible in any of these areas and that we ought to watch them closely during the Summer. I will be in touch with their attorney, our local people, and Bert Collier just prior to our Board meeting next month, and will be prepared to give a final rundown on how it looks in each place. Actually it would be surprising if any of these hit the fan in the Fall, but it is apparently too close for any complacency on them.

By the way, Bob Saunders shares my concern about the Pensacola situation.

As for Daytona Beach this is an important broadside suit, and the school board is simply going thru the motions. They know they must comply, and they have a fairly good chairman (chairlady) plus a good superintendent, John Smiley. There'll be some groans in the hinterlands of Palatka, but Daytona should breeze into this kind of change without a ruffle. We'll be doublechecking this, too, of course, but Daytona is probably the easiest place in the state to make changes.

Hope this is helpful. Just talked with Mabel about those dates- looks like July 21 & 22, on west coast. Copy of my report going into the mail- in fact I'll put it in with this.

Cheers,

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

LWD ✓
MB ✓
MM

August 24, 1961

REPORT To Southern Regional Council

From Florida Council on Human Relations

RE Status of school desegregation in Florida

When schools open this year in Florida there will further extensions of the desegregation of schools in Dade County (Miami) and the first desegregation of schools in Volusia County.(Daytona Beach) All the other 65 counties remain segregated.

This will be the third school year that children have been assigned to racially mixed schools in Dade County. A very slight beginning in 1959 was very slightly extended last year. This year some 250 Negroes are expected to attend nine schools with whites in the Dade County system. (The school systems in Florida are county systems, with Superintendents elected in all but Dade, where he is appointed by the Board of Education.)

Two hundred of these Negro pupils will be concentrated in Earlington Heights Elementary School, which is in a changing neighborhood so that some believe it will be either all Negro or virtually so by year's end. This was the pattern of the first school opened to Negroes here in the Orchard Villa School.

Last year a Catholic High School also admitted Negro pupils for the first time. No announcement has been made of assignments yet this year.

Dade County accomplished its beginning two years ago without any real fuss or bother, and accepted last year's assignments with aplomb. There has not been a ripple of comment over this year's assignments, and no problems are expected.

Incidentally, Dade County was close to having a court order its beginning but "voluntarily" took action. The same thing is now happening in Volusia County.

In Volusia County two Negro pupils are assigned to formerly all white schools. A suit has been pressed there attacking the Pupil Assignment Law, and this is seen by some as a move to stave off final legal ruling on this level.

It is anticipated that this beginning in Daytona Beach will be accepted without great upheaval, even though this will be the first such move outside the south Florida area. This is an important distinction, for the Legislature is controlled by the conservative element of the upper state areas. However, the Attorney Genreal's office has been repeating for some time that the only hope for Florida is application of the Pupil Assignment Law, and that it cannot be maintained if it is used only to maintain the status quo.

Thus each of the counties under legal pressures has tended to assume a posture of "we are not administering a segregated system, but are simply applying the Pupil Assignment Law."

The NAACP is pressing suits in four other counties-

Escambia (Pensacola)

Duval (Jacksonville)

Hillsboro (Tampa)

Palm Beach

In Escambia and Palm Beach counties the school board were ordered by the court to present a plan. The Escambia board submitted a plan which consisted of notifying all parents of their rights un the Pupil Assignment Law regarding requests to transfer, reserving right to make final decisions on transfer requests. U.S. District Judge Carswell approved this plan on August 7th, thus delaying desegregation one more year.

This came as a surprise to most Pensacola people who had earlier believed that a beginning would be made this year. The community is surprisingly liberal and we believe it could have made a beginning this year with a minimum of trouble, and perhaps none.

In Palm Beach county the suit is based on an attempt to follow through the administrative procedure called for by the Pupil Assignment Law-requesting transfer, a school board hearing, and finally appeal to the State Board of Education. The school board has denied the requested transfers un der provision of the Pupil Assignment Law and continues to maintain that it is operating no segregated system. The State Board of Education upheld the denial of transfer.

When the time finally comes for the Tampa area to begin desegregating it will probably take place without any real problems. The school administration and community leadership are able and basically progressive. Doubtless it is only the political climate which causes them to hold off until court pressure relieves them of the burden of responsiblity for making a beginning.

In Duval County (Jacksonville) the story is apt to be different. A year ago we had our worst racial incident in years in that city, and the climate is still bad. This city will probably fight the change as long and as bitterly as possible and may well present us with our worst problem when the day finally comes. That day is at least a year away, however.

In addition to the public school picture there is a junior college program which is administered by the county school boards. Some 24 are in various stages of development now, with a goal of 40 for the future. Planning initially was on a flatly segregated, separate institution, basis reportedly in order to get the Legislature to appropriate the funds. In most instances the white facilities are being developed on a substantial basis, and the Negro facilities are tacked on to a Negro High School, on a very limited basis.

Dade County is again different. It has projected three "centers", one of which is a Negro center. However, some courses are offered only at one center and already Negroes are allowed to take these particular courses along with the white students. They take the bulk of their courses, of course, at the Negro center, commuting to the other for the specialized courses. This pattern may well be duplicated by other counties- at least one other is already considering it.

Beyond this the two State Universities at Gainesville and Tallahassee are open to Negroes. Students have been admitted with no problem at Gainesville- none have applied, apparently, in Tallahassee.

One last item. A new liberal arts college is being established by a private group with assistance from the Congregational Christian churches. To be located at Sarasota it will be ready for classes by 1964, and will be open to students without regard to race or religion.

!!

Only other private college in Florida with an "open" policy at present is the Catholic Barry College for girls in Miami. It has yet to admit its first Negro girl, however.

Wm K Williams

Wm K Williams
Executive Director

Miami Barry ??

File Copy - Field Services

LWD ✓
MB
ML ✓
JM ✓
~~BW~~
Dope

MEMO

Oct. 29, 1961

L Fla

To Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council

FROM Bill Williams, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 SW 109 Court, Miami,55,Fla.

1. Desegregation in St Petersburg.

Tomlinson Adult Education Center (a "white" vocational school in the heart of the city) admitted its first Negro student this summer- a gal interested in bettering her secretarial background, attending evening classes. This semester they have a Negro fellow taking some electronic courses in the evening- courses which are not available in the Negro vocational school.

These students were admitted on a fairly routine basis, it would seem. By that I mean there were no steps of preparation of anybody, no precautions taken, etc. The applications were processed, the students admitted, and classes went right on.

Precedent for this kind of thing was set in Miami last year, and it is clear that isolated cases of this sort will be rather welcomed in most quarters from here on out. These are straws of "good faith" administration of our pupil assignment law which must be kept inviolate.

I talked with the head of this school, Mr. Hills, and he seemed rather at ease about it though there was a slight chip on his shoulder. He said that these applications had been looked into, and approved because it was found that these were not sponsored by any pressure groups but rather prompted by the need for additional education.

In sum, these seem to be rather peripheral cases which have been easily accepted by the community and the school involved without a ripple.

Gibbs High School. (Negro) This is a combination school which includes a regular high school and a vocational school program. The white student is a man who is in the shoe repair business in St Petersburg and felt the need of some further instruction. The only school offering a course for shoemakers was Gibbs, so he applied. Somewhat on the same basis of the above cases his application was reviewed and approved. This, too, is an evening offering, and he has been received easily by his classmates.

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An incident occurred last week which may or may not be related to this situation. A "Molotov cocktail" was tossed through the window of the assistant principal in the wee hours of the morning, miraculously doing very little damage other than to the window and drapes. He said they have no indication yet of what was behind it.

On this same campus is located Gibbs Junior College whose presidant has been a member of my board. He is doing a very unusual job with this college, and has been visited by representatives from several of the local branches of national concerns (doing gov't work) for consultation on having some of their curriculum altered to prepare students for jobs with these concerns. This is being worked out.

Meanwhile, they had 16 applications from white individuals wanting jobs on their faculty and have hired two. They have three white students now, and anticipate more.

One interesting item for next year- Gibbs Jr. Coll. will "graduate" some 200 people this year most of whom will be looking for somewhere to continue their college career. Almost half of these are Tampans, and the new Univ. of South Florida in Tampa will be their target. It offers third year courses for the first time next year, and will add the fourth the following year. Only two Negroes have been admitted over there this year, though there were more applications.

St Petersburg Junior College at present has two Negro students, one of which is a straight A student. This has been received with aplomb by all.

2. Desegregation in Tampa. Last year there were something like 100 applications by Negroes for white schools and all were denied. This year there were only about 10 such applications, one of which involved the child of the Rev. R. Leon Lowry, state president of the NAACP. These were all denied, and Rev. Lowry was the only one to follow through the administrative procedure of a hearing before the school board, where the request was approved.

However, this again was a highly specialized situation, since his youngster was applying for a school for the handicapped with facilities not available elsewhere.

Rev. Lowry said that everyone was most cordial, and that he regrets that other parents failed to follow through in this same way. There is speculation about this being an attempt to quiet his voice, but he feels that those involved now know him too well to entertain such notions. I agree.

There was no identifiable "preparation" involved here, either, though the application was thoroughly processed.

The admission of two Negro students at the Univ. of South Fla. was already mentioned. Some half dozen additional applications have been held up.

3. Does this (plus similar, though more pertinent, I think) developments in Broward and Palm Beach Counties) represent a new development in the schoold desegregation story??????

The really new development, as I see it, is in the noticeable shift in the attitude of people which permits at least token accommodation without the all out effort to prepare and minimizing the need for massive law enforcement measures.

This shift has come at a point where the legal pressures maintained by the NAACP have pushed many communities to the very brink. All possible opportunities to delay or avoid a change have been exhausted, and there is nowhere else to go. Further efforts of this sort can only bring forth strong court orders and complete loss of control of the situation on the old order.

Thus, with time having now run out, brinkmanship dictates that something be done to forestall sweeping court orders, and that something is conceived as the admission of a few Negroes to schools wherever possible to give the appearance of some movement and some "good faith".

There are some important contrasts in the manner in which such steps are being taken-

> In Daytona Beach there was much effort put into safeguarding the situation, and considerable involvement of the community in the process. The Negro families involved were informed of all these steps, and felt secure in the situation. The move was careful and considerate on the part of all involved, and went very smoothly.
>
> In Ft Lauderdale and Palm Beach County the white leadership played the game very close to the chest. Only a handful knew that a change was going to be made, and no advance warning was given to Negro leadership or the Negro families involved. As a result these have not been altogether harmonious experiences. There have been no incidents, but there are unhappy rumblings, [illegible] children in Ft Lauderdale have requested transfers back to their old all Negro schools.

In the latter case this is the old pattern of white leadership making all the decisions and setting the pattern. There is keen resentment of legal pressures, and bitterness over being "pushed around". Attempts (and there have been many) to bring about some kind of consultation between white and Negro leadership for a more progressive approach to these and other problems have been either bluntly resisted or adroitly sidestepped.

In spite of this the students in all these south Florida schools seem to have been received rather well by their fellow students, and the parents by other parents in most schools.

If you think an article is still [illegible] worth, be happy to work on one. Regret the delay in [illegible] much until I had the chance to get over to [illegible] to see folks.

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April 2, 1962

(cc: Ben Muse,
Les Dunbar J.J. Brewbaker)

Paul Rilling

Travel to Pensacola, Florida, March 28-30, 1962

My visit to Pensacola was at the suggestion of Mr. Rubin Orr, Assistant County Superintendent of Schools in Charge of Administration. He learned about SRC through contacts with Brewbaker. He wished advice drawn from Atlanta, etc., on community preparation for school desegregation. He indicated that he was not particularly interested in my thinking concerning internal preparation, that he would handle the schools all right. He did say, however, that he plans to involve Brewbaker in future meetings with school personnel.

Following the agenda arranged for me, I met with the following groups: the School Assistance Committee (on Wednesday afternoon and again on Friday afternoon); Negro principals and white principals (separately); and on two occasions with the Superintendent, Dr. Woodham, along with Mr. Orr and the Assistant Superintedent for Personnel, Mr. Parten. I had individual conferences with Mr. Maurice Harling, political reporter for the Pensacola newspapers; Mrs. Eagan, a Negro lady who seems to have the major responsibility for planning in connection with school desegregation. I tried unsuccessfully to contact the Rev. William Dobbins, A.M.E. minister who is the apparent major Negro leader. I did meet him by accident at the airport on my way out of town and we had a brief chat.

Pensacola is under court order to desegregate next September. The school board, which is quite conservative, will apply the Florida pupil placement law with a few minor changes as approved by the courts. There is considerable pride in Pensacola concerning the state pupil placement which is considered to be the handiwork of the late Judge Fabisinski of Pensacola. The Superintendent and his staff are frankly segregationists and would prefer as little change as possible. They feel, however, that since the change is coming they have some obligation to meet it responsibly and smoothly. Mr Orr will apparently be the major person responsible in the

Superintendent's office. Mr. Parten is also public affairs chairman of the County PTAs, and has been speaking to groups of PTA units about the problem. The Superintendent's office expects something like 150 Negroes to apply to a number of schools. They guess that something like 15 would actually be granted approval to transfer. Mrs. Ragan indicated that a considerable effort is being made to find outstanding students and that some 20 plus have so far agreed to apply for transfers. This would involve the Junior College, Pensacola High School, one junior high school, and two elementary schools. One of the "Negro" children planning to apply for transfer is a Korean girl who has been adopted by a Negro family.

The transfer procedure will be that during the week of April 23 any student, white or Negro, desiring to transfer from his present school to any other school must have his parents apply at the office of the principal of his present school for application blanks, which are then filled out and left with the principal. The blanks are quite simple. The school board has until July 15 to notify parents whether transfers have or have not been approved. The school board plans to follow the exact same procedure with white and Negro children and has been following the same procedure since 1957. A number of criteria will be applied as permitted by the state pupil placement law. Transfer applicants will be given psychological tests and their homes will be visited. Also considered will be their academic record, their citizenship record, and their academic capacity as judged by standardized tests given all students in the system. Mr. Orr will make the recommendations for the professional staff to the board and points out that his recommendations have never been denied to date. It should be emphasized again that this exacting procedure has been followed with transfer students going from white to white or Negro to Negro schools since 1957. Only the one week time span is new. Mr. Orr will meet with Negro principals separately and give them the blanks and carefully explain the procedures. They will also be outlined in the press one week prior to the beginning of the registration period. Mr. Orr claims that the procedures have already been explained to "Negro leaders."

The school assistance committee seems to be a potentially most effective instrument. It consists at present of some 30 persons

including businessmen, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the city manager, the police chief, and representatives of the county sheriff's office, the school superintendent and assistant superintendents, prominent ministers of first churches, the editor of the newspaper, etc.. The group plans to do an OASIS type job of "supporting the school board and maintaining law and order." The president of the County PTA Council was on hand and indicated that her units plan to have special programs on the problem between now and the end of school. The committee plans to do its planning quietly, not coming out into public notice until after the May 8th primary at which two school board members and the legislative delegation is nominated. The group would carry out programs and activities through channels of various churches and organizations throughout the summer, probably culminating in a fairly loud public effort the last three or four weeks. The group will remain white, but plans close liaison with Negro leaders through a special liaison committee and perhaps occasional joint meetings. There was strong resistance to a biracial committee or to strong liaison with Negroes on the part of several conservative committee members.

As a result of questions raised during my meetings with Negro principals, Mr. Orr has agreed to have a joint meeting of white and Negro principals in late April or early May at which time he hopes Brewbaker will be on hand as a program resource. Brewbaker is currently scheduled into Pensacola Saturday, April 28. Orr would prefer him sometime during the following week. We discussed the Chattanooga materials and Orr agreed he would undertake "some sort of effort" with teachers of at least some of the schools most likely to be involved. The superintendent's office hopes that the schools involved will be those in fairly receptive neighborhoods. There is some fear concerning the possible repercussions in the northern part of the county, the rural part of the county.

My opportunity to make contact with Negro leadership was, unfortunately, restricted on this trip. It seems to be true that the Negro community, approximately 20%, is fairly well organized and united, compared to most Southern communities. Voter registration is reported to be high. While I was there there was a mass meeting sponsored by the Negro ministerial association, featuring Congressman Diggs of Michigan, with over 2,000 attending. Just about a month ago, Pensacola resolved its lunch counter difficulties after sit-ins, picketing, and boycotting. The Rev. Mr. Dobbins was the leader in this effort. He is a young minister, probably in his middle thirties, who attended seminary in Atlanta. Another key Negro name in the area is Attorney Charles Wilson. All Negro leaders seem to be active in the NAACP, but it is not clear that efforts during the sit-ins or, currently, aimed at school desegregation, are being carried out through the organizational channels of the NAACP. White leadership has considerable respect for Dobbins and tends, I suspect, to over-estimate the preparation and organization of the Negro community.

The general situation looks promising. There is no currently organized resistance group. The area did have an active White Citizens Council several years ago but little has been heard of it lately and it is believed to be moribund and largely discredited. There is a considerable tradition of communication and mutual respect across racial lines. Both sides seem to be proud that the sit-in controversy was resolved by negotiation through a bi-racial committee appointed by the community council with mutual trust on both sides. I could never find out exactly what the community council is. It seems to be some sort of planning council related to the United Fund, with its own executive director full time. The chief potential for trouble during school desegregation would seem to be the White Citizens Councils of south Alabama, and probable sensational coverage by the extremist newspapers of Mobile, 60 miles away. The radio stations and television station as well as the press of Pensacola

is involved in the School Assistance Committee and ~~p~~ will probably cooperate in keying ~~#####~~ coverage into an overall plan. It was agreed, for example, that no publicity would be given to my trip ~~##/##/###~~ nor to the committee until after the May 8th primary.

Key names in this situation in addition to those noted above are Mr. Wallace F. King, 1803 East Mallory Street. King is in charge of civilian employees at the Naval Base. He is a former chairman of the United Fund and has been selected as chairman of the School Assistance Committee. Mr. Jack Sisson, Catholic layman, advertising man, hard-working member of the School Assistance Committe, and also member of Operation Alert in Pensacola, 700 West Moreno Street; the Rev. Herbert Miller, First Presbyterian Church, who made a speech to the Kiwanis Club recently, which rocked the community, stressing the need for preparation for the inevitable; the Rev. Paul Duffy, First Methodist Church, the major prestige church in Pensacola; the Rev. Stanley Mullin, white Methodist minister, probably link ~~##~~ between the School Assistance Committee and the liberal group in the Council on Human Relations; the Rev. Joe Blair, white Baptist minister, chairman of the Human Relations Council, considered too controversial at present for the School Assistance Committee/.

Fla Gen

August 20, 1962

The Rev. Mr. William Dobbins
404 West Gadsden
Pensacola, Florida

Dear Mr. Dobbins:

You may remember that I met you briefly at the airport in late March or April following my visit to Pensacola where I met with the school superintendent and others concerning preparation for school desegregation. I have recently been out of the country on vacation and I am anxious to learn the current state of developments in Pensacola. My contacts in the white community indicate that things are going smoothly from the standpoint of an orderly transition. I would appreciate your judgement. I am aware of the limited nature of planned desegregation and of the possibility of court challenge, but at the moment I am most interested in learning the climate of public opinion and your evaluation of efforts at community preparation.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Fla dope

December 17, 1962

Lwd LWD PA

Florida Council

Met on Saturday, December 15, with Executive Committee of the Florida Council. Mable Reese Chesley, President, and Ralph Mason Dreger, Acting Director, both seem to be well qualified and hard working.

Everyone gave sincere respect to Bill Williams and all seemed relieved he is gone. The group has a good awareness of mistakes made and what not to have again as to personnel and programs.

The Council has on hand approximately $2,200, some $2,000 more than when Dreger took over. Expenses are being closely watched and a realistic budget of approximately $17, 000 was approved. The group will likely meet our requirement of havine $3,000 on hand to receive the SRC special grant of $2,000. Great hope is placed in the annual meeting to be held in late January or early February. They especially want a Negro speaker and I have agreed to approach Benjamin Mays.

I have also agreed to seek an early appointment with Louis Mitchell of Birmingham. The Florida Council is especially interested in him though there is a salary conflict. They have budgeted $8,000, Mitchell wants $9,500. The group wants to hire a director no earlier than March, no later than June.

When a director is hired, the permanent office will be in Daytona Beach.

An evening with Mable Chesley and Herbert Davidson gave me an opportunity to explore matters rather thoroughly. About the future of FCHR, Mable is optimistic, Herbert skeptical. Both seem right to me. The "new" Council will enjoy unusually good support from at least some of the board.

I feel SRC should give this group and the Florida effort as

much support as possible during 1963. If the next round is a failure, it will probably remove Florida from the state Council list. If it is a success, the Florida Council could yet become the first completely independent and adequately self-supporting group.

I am cautiously optimistic. The matter now rests almost entirely with the wisdom and luck with which the new director is chosen.

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern R[redacted] Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AV[redacted] ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date January 29, 1963

To: LWD ✓ From: PA

Subject: Trip to Daytona Beach, January 25 and 26

Spent considerable time at airports. Mitchell and wife, with whom I was to have breakfast at Atlanta airport on Friday, missed breakfast and the plane; arrived Daytona 4:30 P.M.. Branton, whom I went to meet on Saturday, didn't make it at all; spoke to annual meeting in regular role of substitute.

Friday afternoon and evening with Herbert Davidson, Mabel Chesley, Ralph Dreger and others where policies later described were largely developed. Dreger is exhaustingly eager; FCHR Executive Committee met at 7:30 A.M. Saturday to interview Mitchell. Full board met at 10:00 A.M. to hear Committee recommendations and question candidate. Full Council met at 11:00 A.M. to hear board decision and otherwise conduct business.

FCHR adopted a 1963 budget of $14,962.00. This is the lowest FCHR budget ever planned and the lowest for any Council in 1963. It is sound and adequate for their circumstances and plans. They now have in hand or committed (including total possible SRC help) all but $4,300.00 of this amount.

Mitchell they liked. He has been tentatively offered the job, to begin in June, subject to FCHR having on hand or committed the full amount of the 1963 budget by April 1. (This budget, incidentally, includes a minimum surplus of $2,000 carry-over for 1964!) Mitchell, in turn, has given a tentative acceptance but has a month before making it definite.

To the individuals with whom I met, to the Executive Committee, and to the board, I made the statement something as follows: SRC thinks Florida has great potential and we feel now is the time to offer maximum financial and staff help so that potential can be realized. In giving this assistance we hope the Florida Council can very quickly begin moving toward self-support and we can begin shifting our resources to the Mississippi-

type situations. All of these persons seem to agree with that opinion and fully support it. I have the feeling the FCHR is very grateful for our present help and quite aware of its responsibilities to begin doing for itself.

Very likely the group will meet its full budget by April. Of the $4,300 to be raised, approximately $2,000 was raised in pledges at the annual meeting. This everyone found very encouraging. If things continue as they are, and if Mitchell accepts the job, we have a good chance here.

The matter is by no means certain at this time, but we do have a chance, in effect, to begin something unencumbered, with little carry-over except some valuable experience.

Chartered local council affiliates of FCHR as of April, 1963:

Tallahassee CHR
Community Relations Council (Miami)
HRC of Greater Jacksonville
Upper Pinellas Branch of FCHR (Clearwater)
West Palm Beach Chapter of FCHR
Lee County CHR (Fort Myers)
Central Brevard CHR

Fort Pierce Community Association is an "Institutional Affiliate," but not a chartered affiliate.

Fla dope

November 8, 1963

LWD PA

Florida trip, November 3-7, 1963

On Sunday evening, before beginning the Florida tour, Mitchell and I completed the plans for the new approach to membership and finances. Essentially these are: no membership fee, persons become members simply by signing a statement indicating agreement with the beliefs and programs of the Council; members and friends will be encouraged to pledge a contribution, preferably payable on a monthly basis throughout the year. All members will receive the FCHR Newsletter and New South (sent together by FCHR) and New South will be used assa basic promotional piece for potentially interested persons. Lou hopes to distribute some hundreds of extra copies of the magazine each month, the number largely determined by cost and funds available.

The budget for 1964 is $35,000, which means that FCHR must raise approximately $30,000 next year, compared to slightly more than $5,000 raised this year.

Drove to Palm Beach on Monday, met with leaders of the Palm Beach County Chapter of FCHR that afternoon. The "Gala Dinner" that evening was a tremendous success, with the capacity of the 300 of the dining room filled. Reports were that twice that number could have been present if facilities permitted. The evening was marked by an excellent spirit of people pleased to be together and not too much illusion about what they had yet to do to make their area a decent one. Very good program (attached). 178 persons joined the FCHR and pledged $5,800 in support. (The actual amount is somewhat less than this because a few persons at least thought they were pledging a one time contribution rather than an amount to be paid monthly.) This occasion created a Palm Beach chapter of something over 200 members, bringing it from one of the smallest to one of the largest in the state. It was the most successful occasion of this nature which I've attended and, in part at least, a guide for possible use in programs and membership drives elsewhere.

79

Tuesday morning met with biracial ministerial group in Palm Beach, the Ministers Action Council. Good group who pledged their support to FCHR

Tuesday afternoon met with student leaders from campus of University of Miami. Tuesday evening organizational meeting of that group. Some twenty-five members joined that evening and the group is optimistic about plans for a rather large organization. The chapter has good faculty support and leadership.

Wednesday worked with Dade County Chapter leadership. This group is still in very poor shape in every respect, representing an exaggeration of the state-wide problem of having to live down its past. Much progress has been made under the leadership of Mrs. Franklin Williams as Executive Director. Edwin Lewis, an old personal friend and very capable person who is a successful businessman (real estate) is now doing much of the work and will probably be the nest president. Mrs. Williams wants to resign her position, though she will remain active. Finding a good replacement for her will be a problem.

Wednesday evening, annual dinner of the Dade County chapter. By past standards, the affair was quite a success. Some 100 persons attended. Father Gibson and I spoke. The program was not well planned, too much going on for too long. Much confusion about the new membership-support plan. (Pledges amount to only about $800.) Following the Palm Beach success this was probably a good experience for Lou and me, because on a state-wide basis this latter occasion was more representative of the problems to be dealt with.

Wednesday, breakfast with select group from Dade County executive committee to plan membership-finance program based on personal solicitations by these committee members and a few others.

Later, an effort to enlist the support of the Florida Council of Churches was unsuccessful.

Thereafter, the first opportunity during the week for several hours alone with Mitchell. The new director is doing a good job--in program as well as promotion--, is respected and highly regarded by all with whom I spoke and, at least in Palm Beach and Miami, is serving as a real spark plug for reorganization and development. He has a tremendous amount of energy, works incredibly long hours, and has deep sense of dedication to the cause.

He and the Florida Council rely heavily on SRC and their association with us. While they correctly understand our relationship, they have need to feel associated with this organization for which they have deep respect. They have need, too, for some identification with SRC because in many places the image of FCHR per se is not good.

This respect for SRC pleases me and I see no reason why our relationship, correctly interpreted, should not be a part of their public identification. In fact, we are largely responsible for what they must undo and rebuild and I think we have an obligation to do everything possible to help them in this.

Several other matters should be covered in a brief conversation.

Please return attached program.

Fla - Dope -

~~April~~ May 18, 1964

LWD (cc: Dr. H. Franklin Williams) PA

Florida Council

During the period May 13-15 I spoke with several members of the FCHR Executive Committee. Purpose was to inform them of Mitchell's leaving, discuss what next and how to go about it, and to determine reaciton to Ed Lewis as a candidate for the job. Franklin Williams agreed this should be done, he and I having assured the FCHR committee Mitchell would not leave permanently if the leave of absence was granted for SRC.

Of the committee members, I talked with Herbert Davidson and Mrs. Henrine Banks of Daytona Beach, Mrs. Marjorie Olsen of Cocoa, and James Piowaty of Fort Pierce. I also discussed this matter with Harrison and Mable Chesley and with Irving Cheney. Cheney is now serving as acting director, does not want to leave his church for a permanent appointment, is willing to continue as "Assistant Director" of FCHR, knows Ed Lewis, thinks he's a good man for the job and will work with Lewis should he become director. (The idea of this businessman-clergyman combination--both men conspicuously successful in their fields--is intriguing.)

While Mable Chesley is no longer on the Executive Committee, she and her husband remain as major members and contributors of FCHR. They were not surprised or particularly unhappy with this new development, know Lewis only slightly, but are prepared to give him their active support. (The Chesleys are typical of the good--and uncommonly capable--people who insist on SRC staff recommendations in these matters and act accordingly. In a sense they respect us for knowing our business, take seriously our recommendations and opinions, and respond not as "yes men" but as people who have sought and received competent advice. This is, obviously, a sobering responsibility and the basis for our present dilemma. These people took our word in the Mitchell transfer and acted against their better judgment. None of them took the opportunity to say "I told you so" but it was necessary that I, personally and as an envoy of Franklin Williams-an SRC representative as well as FCHR president-, give them an opportunity to do so.)

With the exception of Davidson, none of the committee members were surprised. All were happy for Mitchell's good fortune and wished him well. Mrs. Banks knows Lewis and liked the idea of him being director. None of the others know him, but all are interested in having an early interview. Ideally, if Lewis is selected, the decision should be made before the semi-annual meeting of the full board is held in Cocoa on May 30. Mitchell's resignation will be announced at that time and it would be good if the committee could recommend a replacement at the same time. Davidson has suggested an evening meeting on the 29th for this purpose. For obvious reasons of travel costs, I had not planned to be present at this meeting but all of the above have urged me to be and Davidson has insisted. I have promised to try to be there.

I will phone Franklin Williams on Monday and get his reaction to all this.

We have quite a responsibility here. I would like to discuss this with you as soon as possible, but certainly before the 29th whether or not I attend the FCHR board meeting.

Matters of other Florida interests are in separate memos.

Fla-
Dope

May 18, 1964

LWD PA

Florida gubernatorial race

As you know, Robert King High, mayor of Miami, and Haydon Burnes, mayor of Jacksonville, are in a run-off election in the Democratic primary. This is in the old Florida tradition of a "liberal" vs. a "conservative" offering themselves. It is different in that it is the first time in which an "integrationist" vs. a "segregationist" compete. (Burns, last week, emphatically denies that he is a "racist.") It is also different in that it is the first time in which a candidate from metropolitan South Florida is a serious contender.

High's victory in the first election was an upset and a matter of genuine surprise for much of Florida. He was an open integrationist, a Miamian, spent less than $100,000 (the fourth-place candidate reported expenditures of approximately a quarter of a million) got less than 50% of the vote in Miami, and did not campaign extensively. He did, however, campaign well. He convinced enough people that he was a serious candidate. One of his campaign managers is a Negro, the Rev. Gene Tillman of West Palm Beach. Tillman is credited with getting this message across to the Negro voters of Florida.

At present we have a genuine--frightening--example of the pro vs. the amateur. Burns has said that he has 750 businessmen who have each pledged $1,000 toward his run-off campaign. High headquarters does not have bumper stickers for people who ask for them.

(Mrs. Henrine Banks of Daytona tells me she is certain Burns supporters have $25,000 to buy Negro votes in Volusia County. It is still done.)

Burns is the favorite and will likely win. This has long term implications since the next governor will be the last to hold a two year term. Thereafter, the term will be four years and the next two-year governor can succeed himself. Hence, the winner may be six years in office.

But, the morale of the High campaign is phenomenal. I talked with Gene Tillman while in Florida, and he thinks they have a wonner. On Friday evening I attended a small dinner for Mrs. High. She is a lovely, petite, strong women. With a group of Miami women and a band, they are campaigning from the bakk of a truck. (Even the musicians are campgigning!)

Within the context of our concerns, we all like to think of Florida as having left the South. We are eager that any state in the region do so and Florida seems and looks so different that it is easy for us to consider it so. Certainly the state is different in that it has a large and identifiable group of liberals. It has a large and growing number of Negro voters. But these groups are in the minority and generally fail to win in contests like the present one. Central and North Florida, areas like Jacksonville and St. Augustine sill predominate. The principals we support have promise and potential in this [illegible]. But, Armageddon has not arrived.

Now is the time, in areas like Florida, when the leverage we have can be used. (The Voter Education Project programs in Florida are the kind of pertinant efforts that do make a difference; the right help at the right time.)

Specifically, Florida has not moved beyond the need for help from us. That state particularly needs our assistance and has the people, the momentum, and the potential for progress. But, this is promise, not certainty.

Generally, while we must and should shift our resources to the Mississippies of the South, we must develop ways to continue to help people in states which have--by comparison--arrived. It may be that genuine biracial efforts are possible only under such circumstances.

Fla -
Dope

May 18, 1964

LWD PA

Meeting on employment in Cocoa, Florida

On Thursday, May 14, Lou Mitchell and I attended, by invitation, a meeting of the directors of personnel and directors of public relations of the private industry government contractors of Cape Kennedy.

The personnel and public relations people each have formal associations that meet periodically. This was a joint meeting called for the purpose of discussing with us the opportunities for cooperation in programs of mutual concern. Some 80 people attended. This was more than was expected and the dining room of the restaurant was not large enough to seat all of those who appeared.

Mitchell did a good job of describing the Florida Council and suggesting specific immediate programs which would be undertaken jointly. The audience was generally receptive and generally in agreement, though there was an undercurrent of the businessman's conservatism and reluctance to get involved with "do-gooders." Reaction ranged from outright endorsement to that of one personnel director who privately predicted, "No niggers will ever by employed by our company."

Private discussions after the meeting with individuals from several companies were especially encouraging. The representative from Pan American (one of the largest employers in the Cape), from Lockheed, and from TWA (just getting started, only about 5,000 employees") were especially encouraging. Interestingly, Brown Engineering (of Huntsville, Alabama) is our strongest supporter and, in effect, our sponsor, in this effort. (The Florida Council board meeting of May 30 will be held in Cocoa in the Brown engineering conference room.)

This is only a foot in the door. Whether or not anything of significance comes from this will depend on the follow-up; the intensive work with the most willing where we really produce and where we can, on rare occasion, work in human relations as effectively

as these people build missiles. If we can do these things there is an opportunity. Discrimination is rampant, but, relatively, at a minimum.

We shall need to emphasize employment opportunity at the skilled and semi-skilled levels. Anyone, who is very lucky, can produce one Negro mathematician. We need to concentrate on where the most of the whites are now employed, where the most of the economy and the potential is present.

We also need to interpret industry's responsibility. It is not enough that these companies employ Negro secretaries. The corporations need to be concerned with where their employees live, where their employees' children attend school, etc. Ironically, corporations already have an intense interest in the areas for whites, but an almost complete block when these interests become "controversial."

Here we have an opportunity, step by step, to work at all this. It is an opportunity for private agencies and private business to cooperate and to prove that each is essential for the other's interests.

The Cocoa area is deep South, very Deep South. But everything in that area, from Palm trees to the importance of first families, is disappearing rapidly under the rush of "progress." Frankly, I find all this change frightening and seriously in question. But, the change is a fact and if everything is going to be new there is no reason why decency and opportunity shouldn't be a part of it.

Florida is still very "Southern," far more conservative than many people realize. (By comparison, North Carolina is, in my opinion, well ahead of this state. The hundreds of thousands of non-Southern migrants to Florida have not necessarily brought any great wisdom with them.) But the things in Cape Kennedy are, God forbid, supposed to be what the New South is looking for: shiney new industry, high salaries, formally educated people.

We should do what we can with this opportunity. I am reminded of Mr. Dabbs' resolve that the South reach into its roots and embrace and humanize the industrial revolution.

Fla - Finance

QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST QUARTER 1966

Cash:			
January 1, 1966			
in Fla. Bank & Trust Ck. Acc.		$197.10	
INCOME;			
Trans to Lincoln Bank in Miami			
From Fla. Bank & Trust in Daytona		$1208.16	
Contributions by chapters		2918.00	
S.R.C.		4150.00	* see below for
Grants		1996.80	* breakdown
Misc.		50.92	
Conv. Res.		327.36	
		$10,651.24	
Total			$10,849.14
Disbursements:	$7885.92		
Cash as of Mar 31, 1966			$ 2,963.22
In Lincoln Nat"l Bank	$2356.75		
In Fla. Bank & Trust	606.47		
	$2963.22		
RAP Grant $3000.00			
Disbursements: Directors Salary		$625.00	
"moving exp.		500.00	
" travel Exp.		71.10	
office equip.		231.08	
phone deposit		20.00	
Returned to expanded grant-in=aid fund		200.00	
		$1647.18	
Bal. in RAp Grant			$1352.82

QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST QUARTER 1966 (continued)

Ford Foundations Expanded Grant-in-Aid
$1550.00(+200.00 ret. from RAP) $1750.00

Disbursements:

Directors Salary	$300.00
Secretary"s Salary	200.00
Director's Travel	150.00
Office Exp.	125.00
	$775.00

Bal. in Expanded Grant-in-Aid Fund $975.00

General operation expenses:

Office(incldes -postage, supplies and equipment)	$ 331.17
Travel	681.20
Annual meeting Exp.	374.88
Empolyers Share Soc. Sec.	155.83
Director's Salary	2199.99
Office Sec. Salary	385.01
Office Rent	65.00
Salary advance	746.66
Phone	274.63
Witholding tax	81.13
Accounting fee	93.75
Misc. expenses	74.49
	$5463.74

General operating fund	$5463.74
RAP grant	1647.18
Expanded grant-in-aid	775.00
	$7885.92

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

803 South Thompson Avenue
DeLand, Florida 32720
June 18, 1966

Mayor Sidney Smith
City Hall
120 South Florida Avenue
DeLand, Florida

Dear Mayor Smith:

Thank you for your letter of May 27, 1966. After comparing your responses with the questions and suggestions raised in our letter of May 9, 1966 we found that several items received no response. May we assume that you will be sending us also the answers to the following questions:

1. At City Hall when do you intend to employ Negroes in positions other than menial?

2. If a person regardless of color, is competent to hold a position such as a foreman or supervisor, will that person be employed when the position is open?

3. What criteria or guidelines are used to determine priority for improvement of streets? What type of plan do you intend to follow in paving the 17.3 miles of unpaved streets and what streets are included in this measure?

4. In our letter of May 9, we asked about the formation of a bi-racial committee to work on racial problems. Your letter of May 27 carried no reference to the bi-racial committee. Because such committees have been highly beneficial in other cities, we urge your consideration of this suggestion. Use another term, if you like, such as Community Action Committee, Citizens Council, etc., instead of bi-racial committee as long as it serves the same purpose. Will the City Commission approve appointing such a committee along with some of our recommendations? If not, why?

5. Are Negroes eligible for the Police Auxiliary? If not, why? If yes, how will they be selected and/or know about the position?

6. Are Negroes consulted before projects like street paving, sewer and drainage are implemented? If not, why? If yes, who and when?

7. What is the standard distance between street lights under the Master Street Lighting Plan?

We feel that the municipal tax base should and does provide funds for increased Negro salaries and salaries commensurate with the positions held by city employees. It is difficult to say that the salaries of Negro employees are less than that of white employees because in nearly all cases, Negroes and whites are employed in different kinds of work. Negroes are employed as garbage truck drivers and collectors, pipe layers and fitters, mechanics, and heavy equipment operators, but whites are not. We do not feel that these people are considered financially unfortunate citizens who should be subsidized to an important extent but that their salaries should be in keeping with the standards of living and wage increases of our time plus an equal opportunity for advancement. We would appreciate having a copy of the pay schedule for all city employees.

The major recommendation that we have concerning a Federal Low-Rent Housing Project is that a Negro, whom we approve, be placed on the housing committee whenever any housing project discussion is held.

We will submit a list to you at a later date pertaining to specific areas which we believe need fire hydrants.

We feel that your knowledge about the police incidents is true. However, we also feel that a number of incidents are not reported to you, the Police Chief, or the City Manager. For this reason several members from different organizations are planning to follow your suggestion on contacting Chief Fred Folson about incidents which occurred during the past few months.

These questions and statements are being raised not only by myself but by other private citizens and DeLand organizations, such as West Volusia Council on Human Relations, West Volusia Branch of NAACP, DeLand Council of the National Council of Negro Women, Electrolyte Club, "E" Club, Community Garden Club, etc.

A list will follow shortly, which is being circulated, containing the names of private citizens who are concerned about the problems of our city.

We are willing to cooperate with your program in whatever way we can. We would also appreciate your continued cooperation, too.

Respectfully yours

David H. Staples

cc: Mr. W. T. McIlwain

CITY OF DELAND

DELAND, FLORIDA 32721

May 27, 1966

OFFICE OF
THE MAYOR

POST OFFICE DRAWER 449
TELEPHONE 904 - 734-3464

Mr. David H. Staples
803 South Thompson Avenue
DeLand, Florida 32720

Dear Mr. Staples:

Thank you for your letter requesting information about the plans and operations of our City. It was necessary to secure information from the City Manager and other officials before giving you answers to your many questions.

There are about 17.3 miles of unpaved streets in DeLand at this time. Using an average width of 20 feet for each street this means a total of 203,644 square yards of paving necessary, at an average cost of $2.00 per square yard; the total would approximate $407,288. Previous administrations have been slow in performing this work and we now have a good program started, but it will take several years to complete.

We have authorized the City Manager to have South Thompson Avenue paved for three blocks, from Beresford to Volusia and from Winnemissett to Euclid as soon as minimum rights-of-way have been dedicated to the City, and with which you have agreed to cooperate. After Dr. Starke has dedicated to the City the necessary land, Thompson will then be connected and paved thru his property. I believe our City is reasonably well covered with water lines and fire hydrants. Let me know if you refer to specific areas.

Our Master Street Lighting Plan will cover the remainder of DeLand by the end of this fiscal year. Actual construction will start in the southwest section within a week or ten days. Sidewalk construction remains a major problem and it appears we must start forcing their construction by special assessments to abutting property owners. Do you think the owners in your area would support this plan?

We are now considering a Federal Low-Rent Housing Project. As of yet, no definite decisions have been reached on this matter and if some of your group would care to make recommendations, we would be glad to take them into consideration.

We have our application in to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for major water and sewer additions, in Atlanta now, requesting a grant of about $588,000 for a total project of about $2,300,000. We hope for approval before July 1st. This project will provide sanitary sewers for all present built-up areas in DeLand, including yours.

The City Manager states that your statements of police brutality are not true and requests detailed information, if you know of any such incidents, or that you check your information with Chief Fred Folsom, Patrolman N. B. Mitchell or Patrolman George Tinsley.

I appreciate very much your taking the time to write your letter about the problems which are also of great concern to me. However, the municipal tax base does not provide funds for financially unfortunate citizens to be subsidized to an important extent. They must work and help themselves to a better way of life, just like you have done for your family. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney E. Smith

Sidney E. Smith
Mayor

SES:na

cc: Mr. W. T. McIlwain
City Manager

Fla - DOPE

803 South Thompson Avenue
DeLand, Florida 32720
May 9, 1966

Mayor Sidney Smith
City Hall
120 South Florida Avenue
DeLand, Florida

Dear Mayor Smith:

I have been selected by numerous citizens of DeLand to obtain information from the City Commission concerning a number of problems which exist in our city. The major concerns are city improvement, job employment, racial discrimination, and the establishment of a bi-racial committee.

Items of concern pertaining to city improvement are roads, sidewalks, street lights, fire hydrants, housing, and sewers and proper drainage. Most of the Negroes within the city limits of DeLand live in Ward 4. We feel that this ward has less ~~un~~paved streets than any other area in DeLand. According to the report of the City Commission on Monday, May 2, 1966 we learned that the roads which deserved immediate attention for paving or resurfacing did not include roads in our area or section of town. It was also reported that Ward 4's request for road construction funds was less than any other. This does not sound practical. Our people are building more and more modern homes in this area to improve the city. What is the City Commission's intention in regards to road paving and sidewalk improvement? What criteria or guidelines are used to determine priority streets for improvement?

According to the immediate past and present City Manager the new street lights were being installed in three phases. We have been quite patient waiting on the completion of the third phase which affects a great number of us, Negroes and whites. We also have knowledge of a city resident who has to pay each month for a light on their street. This, we feel could easily be remedied by the City Commission. What and when do you plan to complete the last phase of new street lighting or do you feel that the intent of this project was never to be completed from the start? In some places the lighting is spread far enough apart to warrant another light in between.

With the number of homes in some areas we feel that you should have more fire hydrants put in. What do you plan to do to remedy this situation?

Most of the other cities are doing everything they can to improve the living conditions of the underprivileged, disadvantaged, poverty stricken or low income families. In this area of our country this would apply mainly to the Negro. In other parts of our country it would probably be the Mexicans, Puerto Rican, etc. Most of these type people will never be able to own their own home or enjoy the conforts of living in clean surroundings or a modern home. We would suggest that the City Commission give immediate thought and consideration to this matter.

We feel that a Federal Low Income rental project should be worked out and started within the city limits of DeLand. This would add greatly to the improvement and beautification of our city as well as the level of living and education. Once the project is completed a great number of the so-called shacks (houses) could be torn down or condemned. What is your thinking along these lines or do you really think the Negro is all right as he is in DeLand? Why couldn't we start a housing project? If the city of DeLand really wanted to improve these conditions, they could find the means, funds, and the property.

When you speak of a $2 million plus sewer and drainage system project we don't know if this includes the larger populated area of Negroes (Ward 4) as well as others or what. We do know that the Federal Government will not finance a program where discrimination is shown. It is not our belief that any of us would want to register a complaint to hold up or have funds withdrawn which are intended to improve our city. Again we ask, what criteria or guidelines are being used to determine the priority of this program? Furthermore, we believe as you do that to pave a street, dig it up to put in a sewer and drainage system, then pave it again is a waste of money to have the street paved if you plan to put in sewers and drainage and then pave it, within a reasonable period of time. Therefore, we ask, how long will it be before we know which streets and how many will be paved in our area and which streets and how long will it be before the streets that will have sewers and proper drainage and paving? How many Negroes are consulted before these type projects are implemented?

When we speak of job employment we would like to know your answers to the following: When do you plan to hire Negroes in positions at City Hall other than menial? How many Negroes were considered for the Police Auxiliary? How many Negroes are paid salaries commensurate to the position they hold with the city? How many Negroes are kept out of top employment jobs because of race discrimination?

Recently there have been several incidents which gave our citizens definite impressions that there are certain discriminatory practices in law enforcement which may even border on police brutality. We believe that our City Commission should examine with care the criteria of selecting its law enforcement officers and procedures used by them for making arrest, the manner in which the accused are booked and bringing them to trial. We are of the opinion that the educational level of our officers, their background and training may have a distinct bearing on this. We are certainly against the use of profane language, name calling (boy to an adult and nigger) and presupposition of guilt on the part of law enforcement officers. What criteria is now being used by our present police force to insure <u>equal</u> justice under the law?

These items have been discussed numerous times by our people and other interested persons and groups. The tension is mounting and we would not want to make our next move without <u>first</u> finding out the amount of help we would receive from the City Commission. With this in mind, we would like to suggest that the City Commission establish a bi-racial committee consisting of persons who are not bias in their thoughts and discriminatory in their opinions including Negroes whom we consider are not "Uncle Toms" or "Yes sir men." This itself would add integrity to our city government. We would like to see both Negroes and whites of different professions on the committee who would work in the best interest of the city of DeLand. The problems of the Negro and citizens of DeLand are many.

We feel that by establishing an appointed bi-racial committee from an approved list that most of these existing problems could be solved without demonstrations or outside groups who are in constant contact with our citizenry.

This letter is by no means a pressure letter but one of concern seeking information to find out what you can do, what you plan to do, what will you do, and how long will you take before our next step is taken. We think the time is now for something to be done. This letter carries the expressed words of many citizens of DeLand, groups, and organizations who are supporting this move.

Yours for a better relationship,

David N. Staples

cc: Mr. W. T. McIlwain, City Manager

The Myths *of* Integrated Housing

MYTH 1: Property Values Go Down When Non-Whites Move Into A Neighborhood

FACTS: This myth has been scientifically answered by the Commission on Race and Housing, chaired by the president of the largest mutual savings bank in the United States and composed of such prominent members as the president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Henry Luce. They commissioned some of the nation's leading scientists to conduct twenty-six studies costing over $300,000.

On this question of what is the effect of Negro entry into the suburbs upon property values, they studied over 5,000 property transfers. They found that in 44% of the cases values rose after Negro entry. In 41% they remained essentially the same and, in only 15% did they decline. Furthermore, the declines were small -- only 9% at the most, whereas the increases were up to 26%.

To explain the decreases, which occur largely in run-down neighborhoods adjoining non-white ghettoes, the "Review of the Society of Residential Appraisers" concludes:

"It is the mass exodus that temporarily gluts the market with offerings that depress prices -- not the influx of the minority groups. After the first hysterical selling phase passes prices become stabilized, then gradually increase under pressure of Negro bidding."

A study in Baltimore came to the same conclusion:

"Homes are now being sold to Negroes at least 75% above the present market value. Real estate operators readily admit that they are buying homes now occupied by whites as rapidly as they become vacant to sell to Negro buyers at a much greater profit than they could obtain elsewhere."

Panic selling, not racial integration in housing, causes a decline in property values. An intelligent community that understands this issue -- that will not be panicked or misled by fear or hysteria -- has nothing to fear economically from integration in housing.

MYTH 2: If One Negro or Puerto Rican Moves Into A Neighborhood, A Multitude Will Follow

FACTS: The movement of one non-white into a neighborhood will not necessarily change the neighborhood. Only hysteria and panic-selling can cause a neighborhood to radically change its face. If residents "stay put" and if they do not succumb to the high pressure tactics of some real estate promoters -- their neighborhood will retain its value and status.

But the chances of non-whites invading suburban areas "en masse" are highly unlikely, -- because only a tiny fraction can afford to buy homes in suburban communities. There are relatively few Negroes moreover that are ready today to move into a strange and hostile white community and expose their children to the difficulties of adjusting to such a community.

MYTH 3: Negroes Do Not Maintain Their Property

FACTS: The best way to disprove this myth is to look at those areas or housing developments that have been integrated, such as Germantown, Pa., (a wealthy suburban community); Queensview Houses (a non-profit cooperative in Queens, N. Y.); Parkway Village, N. Y. (an interracial development primarily for UN personnel); to mention just a few. In all of these areas the minority group families have kept up their property as well as or better than the old-time residents.

Negroes who move into suburban communities are as determined as their white neighbors to "keep up" their homes. If they can afford the price of a suburban home, they are generally of the same or higher economic class as the other residents of their community.

Another basic way to explode this myth is to realize that it is based on "stereotype thinking" - thinking that considers Negro occupancy as exclusively "slum occupancy" and believes that the Negro has created slum conditions. Usually, it is the "advancing age of the structure coupled with lack of maintenance by indifferent or greedy absentee owners who know it is not necessary to maintain the properties to hold tenants who have no other place to go that is the primary cause of slum conditions -- not the dwellers."

MYTH 4: Negroes Will Not Be Able To Keep Up Their Mortgages And Thus Will Be Forced To Sell Their Homes At Lower Prices To A Poorer Class of People

FACTS: Credit experience with Negro home buyers has been excellent. The president of the People's Bond and Mortgage Co., one of Philadelphia's biggest lenders has written for the National Association of Home Builders:

"Over the years a great segment of the Negro population has obtained the respect of lenders, simply and quietly, by paying their bills when due. Actually there is no difference in our delinquency records between white and Negro loans and we take pride in our below-average mortgage delinquency record."

MYTH 5: Neighborhoods Should Be Homogeneous With Residents Having The Same Cultural and Economic Background

FACTS: Homogeneous neighborhoods are not good for adults or children. They provide limited opportunity for cultural enrichment.

If a child never associates with a Negro, a Jew, a Protestant or a Catholic, he will be more apt to develop erroneous ideas and unfounded fears about such persons who do not belong in his real world. A child living in poverty and hardship will never understand the problems of our society. The best private schools attempt by scholarships and other inducements to attract children of all backgrounds, so that the school may be truly representative of the American cultural scene.

MYTH 6: If Negroes Are Permitted To Live In The Same Areas as Whites and Go to the Same Schools, Intermarriage Will Increase

FACTS: The Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP), a society of distinguished psychiatrists, has stated:

"The expectation voiced by many people that school desegregation will result in a great rise in the rate of intermarriage seems to be an expression of their bias and fear, rather than a reliable prediction. The facts conclude that school desegregation per se does not influence the rate of intermarriage in ways that are yet predictable."

The Committee on School Desegregation of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, arrives at the same conclusion:

' 'One ungrounded fear is that intermarriage will result from desegregation. Statistics show that in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation, intermarriage is a rare thing indeed.'

MYTH 7: Social Prestige Will Be Lost If Negroes or Puerto Ricans Live In Your Neighborhood

FACTS: Only when an area has begun to "run down" and rents begin to fall, do values and social prestige decline, but actually they inherit, rather than cause, this deterioration.

The way to preserve a neighborhood's appearance and status is not by barring Negroes or Puerto Ricans but by insisting that health and housing regulations are obeyed, that zoning ordinances are enforced, that overcrowding is prohibited, that that landlords keep their houses in proper repair and maintenance and that city planners strive to protect the neighborhood. Only by a widescale program of planning, enforcement and education can a neighborhood retain its attractivensss. A neigh-

borhood gains prestige from its appearance, from the stature of those who live in it, from the quality of its community life -- not from the color of its inhabitants' skin.

MYTH 8: Negro Children Are Innately Less Intelligent Than White Children. Integrated Housing Leading to Integrated Schools Therefore Will Result in Lower Educational Standards and Will Hold Back The Intellectual Development of White Children.

FACTS: The assumption that there are innate differences in the intellectual potential between Negroes and whites or between Puerto Ricans and other Americans is flatly denied by all scientists. If many Negro students do tend to rank below many white students, (there are some Negro children who do better than the average white child), it is not because of any innate biological difference but "because of lack of incentive and feelings of inferiority and because they come from homes and communities where there are few if any cultural advantages."

In suburban communities the fear that permitting a few Negro children into the schools will lower the standards of the schools is completely fallacious. The children of Negro families able to afford suburban homes generally have the same aspirations and motivation as white children. Even if a segregated school were equal in the physical facilities it provides, the mere fact of "segregation" humiliates minority children -- a humiliation that retards educational motivation and achievement. It is morally indefensible to demand the best educational facilities for white children and at the same time to ignore the damage we are inflicting on Negro children by confining them to ghettoized schools. It is this ghettoization in housing and in education that helps to breed and create the maladjusted child, the delinquent and the criminal.

MYTH 9: If Negroes or Puerto Ricans Move Into A White Neighborhood, Crime and Delinquency Will Increase.

FACTS: In discussing this myth, it is important to distinguish between the movement of a few Negroes into a suburban community and the creation of "black belts" in formerly all-white urban areas. No one believes that crime and delinquency will result from the first movement; it is the second that produces this fear. There can be no question but that slum conditions do go hand in hand with crime and delinquency. The way to protect a community is to provide fair housing markets for all people, to give all better education and employment opportunities and to rigidly enforce housing, health, sanitary and police regulations so that every part of the city is conducive to decent living.

HALIFAX AREA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Distributed by:
THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
2 West 20th St., New York 11, N. Y.

PA
ES

FROM PAGE TWELVE

a look at the Mau Mau's "Civic Work," **two dark red "punctuation marks"** . . . The bullet (later classified as a 30 cal. slug fired from a Luger) entered high on the outside of my left thigh and bored through serveral inches of muscle, emerging slightly lower than the point of entry.

Hastings Hero's handiwork presented a lengthy chore for a doctor named Nabers . . . **Due to the fact the shot was fired by a high powered weapon, pressed directly against my leg, a quarter-sized hole was blown in my thigh. The patch job was complicated by heavy powder-burns from the point-blank muzzle-blast.** — Dr. Nabers plied his trade for almost two hours, ably assisted by a courteous staff.

The wound has been painful and inconvenient, but I consider myself very fortunate . . . If the bullet had struck two inches closer it would have shattered the bone — had the slug followed the course the negro intended, it would have torn through my stomach. — A perforated muscle is mild by comparison.

LAWYER'S BLACKFLIP

When the press contacted Alcee Hastings regarding the murder attempt and the subsequent arrest of Davis — **Hastings hastened to deny any connection with the affair** . . . Lawyer Hastings also went on to state publicly he **definitely would NOT** represent the man accused of shooting me in his (Hastings) behalf.

Several weeks later **Hastings pulled a backflip and belied his previous statement when he turnedup as the "Attorney of Record" at Davis' arraignment.**

THE TRIAL

Thanks to Hasting's legal stalls, over half'a-year passed before the accused would-be killer was finally forced to face trial . . . Davis was charged with **"Aggravated Assault"** (in some states this charge is called "assault with a deadly weapon").

The defendant was entitled to a choice of trial by jury, or by an individual judge . . . Davis chose **Trial by Jury.**

On December 15th the hulking 26 year-old negro faced a six-man jury before **Judge Russell E. Seay** in the Broward County Circuit Court . . . It was interesting to note Davis' legal council had **doubled** since his arraignment. **The accused would-be killer was flanked by TWO negro lawyers.**

Alcee "Backflip" Hastings (who stated he would NOT represent Davis) was accompanied by **George Allen** . . . In addition to their legal partnership, Hastings and Allen share many common interests and activities—: **The two negro lawyers are both wellknown racial agitators—** Both are legal representatives and "spokesmen" for the local chapter of the **NAACP** — Both Hastings & Allen are members of the **"Civil Liberties Union"**, a national organization reportedly **infiltrated and directed by Communists.** They are both members of the **"Florida Council On Human Relations"**, an organization set up at the direction of the **"Southern Regional Council"**— which is an extension of the notorious **"Southern Educational Fund", a group that has been repeatedly cited as a "Subversive Communist-front" organization.** (This matter will be exposed in the upcoming "IB Special Report" on Communism in Broward County.)

Throughout the trial, Davis maintained a disinterested attitude. His two lawyers harped on the fact their client was a negro, accused of shooting a white man — **inferring the threadbare "Civil Rights" pitch that negroes are not afforded "Equal Justice", particularly in Southern courts.**

The State's case was advanced by **Ed Miller,** an accomplished barrister of the County Solcitor's office.—Miller shunned dramatic oratorical theatrics and presented the facts of the case in a workmanlike manner.

STATE'S CASE:

Mr. Miller presented the facts of the case in the following sequence:

(1) My testimony was used to provide a detailed account of the attempted murder, a description of the Mau Mau gunman and their getaway cars—Particular attention was given to one car, **a green Cadillac convertible with Dade County plates and political bumper-stickers plugging three candidates — Alcee Hastings, Joe Varon and Scott Kelly.**

(2) Just nine hours after the shooting I identified my assailant's photo in the police "Mug File".

(3) The following day I picked my assailant from a police "Line Up".

(4) The "Mug File" photo and the man identified in the "Line Up" were the same man — **Jessie Lee Davis.**

STILL WITH IT? — TRY PAGE SIXTEEN

"IB" ads sell

consider it

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Fla - Finance

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

CHAPTER QUOTAS FOR 1966

		1965
Broward County	$ 500.00	($ 120.00)
Bay County	150.00	(65.00)
Central Brevard	500.00	(170.00)
Fort Pierce	750.00	(661.00)
Gainesville	500.00	(258.00)
Halifax	2500.00	(1445.00)
Jacksonville	1000.00	(782.50)
Lee County	500.00	(330.50)
Melbourne	750.00	(530.00)
Miami	4000.00	(1516.00)
Ocala	200.00	(10.00)
Palm Beach	2500.00	(1167.00)
St. Petersburg	250.00	(11.00)
Tallahassee	300.00	(144.00)
Tampa	500.00	(141.00)
Upper Pinellas	2500.00	(1384.00)
West Volusia	400.00	(331.50)
Winter Park	500.00	(67.50)
Miscellaneous	1650.00	(654.30)
	$19950.00	

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

MONTHLY REPORT
to
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

_____
Month--Year

_____
Name of local council

_____
Person making report

_____
Address

Membership

Begining of month_____
New Members _____
Members Dropped _____
Amount sent to
Florida Council_____

Please attach names and addresses of new members and names of members dropped.

Comments and NEWS of your council's activities:

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

April 5, 1966

TO: Local Council Presidents
SUBJECT: Financial and Membership Reporting

Financial Policy: At our Annual Meeting in January 1966, a new system of financial relationships was established. Under this new method, each chapter is assigned a goal for support of the State Council. It is the responsibility of the local council to set the membership dues structure and any other methods of raising funds so that these goals may be met. Enclosed is the goal adopted for each council.

Expanded Grant-In-Aid: We have been awarded an additional grant-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council in order to increase membership and program, and to become self-sustaining in our basic staffed operations. One of the guidelines on the use of these funds, with the implication that continuation is dependent on it, requires that we show growth both in membership and support of the State Council by the local councils. It is therefore most important that each local chairman take seriously his responsibility in this regard.

A second guideline that is important is the one requiring detailed reporting on the support received and membership reports monthly from our local chapters. Enclosed you will find a form that contains the needed facts and figures for our report. Would you please see that these reports are made regularly and that they are in our hands by the fifth of each month with the report of the previous month.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

P.S. Would you please send us a complete list of members names and addresses so that our mailing list may be brought up to date.

Fla. - DOPE

THINGS I WANT AND THINGS I DON'T WANT

I Want

I want every black person to have a comfortable home.

I want every black person to have wholesome food.

I want every black person to have a good education.

I am willing to contribute money to help bring these things about.

Now I Don't Want

I don't want the Federal Government to compel me to eat in restaurants with black people, especially if I have children and my wife with me.

I don't want the Federal Government to make me sleep in beds that black people have slept in.

I don't want the Federal Government to compel little girls and my wife to try on dresses that black people have tried on.

I don't want the Federal Government to compel me to try on suits that black men have tried on.

I don't want the Federal Government to compel my children to attend schools that have a large percentage of black children.

I don't want black people to move in next door to me.

I don't want the Federal Government to tell me to whom I must sell my house.

I don't want the Federal Government to tell me for whom I must work and whom I must employ.

I don't encroach upon black people.

I don't want black people to encroach upon me.

Rec. April 27, 1967 - by Mrs. Hurbanks - Pres. F.C.N.R.

Ellen Stanfield

This came to me from Pompano, unsigned, after Miami F.C.H.R. dinner.
Hennie

Fla. - DOPE

STATEMENT TO
RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE
OF THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Submitted by

August H. VandenBosche
5225 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

June 27, 1967

STATEMENT CONCERNING AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN FLORIDA
Presented by
August H. VandenBosche
for the
Florida Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers
and the
Florida Council on Human Relations

My name is August H. VandenBosche. I am the Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations, a private, non-profit membership organization of some 2500 members in twenty chapters in all areas of Florida. The purpose of the Florida Council is to devise, develop, and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership.

Also, I serve as the chairman of the Florida Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers, a coalition of organizations dedicated to assisting farm workers secure their basic rights and dignity. The Coordinating Committee is composed of the following groups:

The American Friends Service Committee
The Community Action Fund
The Diocese of Miami Human Relations Board
The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry
The Florida Citizens Committee on Agrigultural Labor
The Florida Council on Human Relations
Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO
N.A.A.C.P.-State Conference of Branches

I would like to submit the following statement on behalf of the Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers and the Florida Council on Human Relations.

I. The Condition of Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers in Florida.

In Florida, over 100,000 seasonal farm workers and migrants pick and pack the fruits and vegetables which symbolize the "abundant harvest" of present American affluence. Yet, as strangers and sojourners, many workers live in substandard shacks with inadequate water and bad sanitation, are clad in cast-offs, and travel from place to place in rickety, unsafe cars, trucks and buses. They are underfed, under-educated, overworked, and often deprived of medical care and welfare services. For the most part, migrant workers in agriculture are un-organized and usually have no minimum-wage protections, workmen's compensation, or unemployment insurance. At the end of the season "up the road" they return to their home base in Florida with little or nothing saved from their precarious, low-paid and back-breaking jobs. This is so even though wives and children in may cases also work in the fields.

The condition of these farm workers in Florida is morally,economically, physically and socially intolerable, exhibiting the following characteristics:

A. Wages:

If figured by Social Security records:	(Annual)	$ 1,055.00
If figured by Statistical Analysis of the United States:	(Annual)	500.00
If figured by Dept. of Agriculture:	(Annual)	$698--1,379.00

Figured anyway, it is miserable!

B. Health Conditions:

1. Farm workers continue to exhibit high rates of disease and sickness incomprehensible in Modern 20th Century America. For example, in one of Florida's smallest counties 100% of all migrant children between the ages of 0 and 15 years have parasitic diseases, 43% of these also have skin diseases and 96% of them under 5 years suffer from diarrhea.
2. The above figures only apply to those who have been examined. Authorities estimate that only 1/6 of the Florida farm workers have had a physical examination in the last ten years, if at all.

3. Disabling work-related accidents(among those reported) total just under 10% of the total number of workers, and in the reported number of work-related fatalities the figures are 4½ times the number reported in the mining industry.
4. Infant mortality is significantly higher. In one area over one third of the migrant births reported were delivered by miiwives outside of hospitals, and without a physician present. Of the numbers of unreported births, many occur in buses, trucks, or at "the end of the row." A farm worker's infant has a very poor chance to live and enjoy life.

C. Education:

Studies demonstrate the pathetic state of education among the farm workers, where the average adult has an educational level of less than 6 years. Fewer than 1% of farm workers finish high school, and it is the rare individual who has ever entered college.

D. Housing:

Housing conditions are in such a deplorable state that "new"1966 farm family housing is an 8 x 16 wooden shack without electricity or toilet facilities, and other housing is inadequate, dirty, unsafe, and expensive ($10 to $15 per week is the most frequent rate). Collier County (Immokalee) last July adopted a progressive standard for migrant housing stating that no quarters can be smaller than 8 x 8, and that all units must have electricity. Still, there is no provision for individual toilet and bathing facilities, and only a "portable water supply," which means a faucet from which the farm worker can fill a pail and carry it to the house. Collier County is the County where last year alone, fires destroyed 175 beds in 7 camps with 4 deaths and the destruction of 13 buildings.

E. Sanitation:

Sanitation conditinns are so basically deplorable that privies are almost totally lacking in the fields, and drinking water is contaminated by sewage. The Florida Health Project Reports state that in one county there were more health violations than privies. One can only imagine the alternatives available to the field worker who must labor from dawn to dusk where there are neither toilet facilities or facilities for hand-washing.

F. Morality:

The morals of the farm worker andhis family are daily undermined by the almost total lack of privacy in their housing and toilet facilities, the almost total lack or recreational facilities, and the easy access to cheap alcohol and narcotics.

G. Legislation:

Protective laws of the State, including Social Security laws, Child Labor Laws, School Attendance laws, and others, are most often unenforced with reference to the Farm Workers. Unemployment Insurance coverage, unemployment disability insurance coverage, workman's compensation, fair employment coverage, and Social Security coverage are either non-existent or inadequate. CCFW member staff personnel know and have observed children, some as young as five--seven years old, working in the fields; and they are aware that at the cry of "it sure looks like rain," the children disappear.

H. Economic Exploitation:

Economic exploitation in the form of "company stores" and exhorbitant interest rates is the pattern among the Farm Workers.

I. Child Care:

Mothers with young infants and young school children are forced to work to subsist (there are 1.4 wage workers ,on the average, per farm family, and in Florida this more frequently represents a mother-child work force as opposed to a husband-wife work force). There are so few places where children of farm worker mothers can be left with safety, that these young children are either left on their own, cared for by other school age children, or in the hands of the "grannies" who although well-intentioned, are incapable of providing sanitary and desireable day care for infants and young children.

J. Citizenship:

Because of their necessary mobility and extreme poverty, the agricultural worker rarely is registered to vote and excersizes precious few responsibilities of citizenship in local government and community affairs. Instead, he is considered an intruder whenever he makes any attempt to participate in decisions which affect his very life, health, safety and economic position.

K. Automation:

In 1965, the foreign work force in Florida was reduced from over 50,000 workers to slightly under 10,000 workers. Even with this reduction, there remained a net "jobs available" loss of about 32,000, and a new increase of jobs for domestic workers of only about 1800. (USDL)

II. Current O.E.O. and Other Federally Aided Programs.

The programs which are now actively funded by O.E.O. and other Federal Agencies should receive high praise. The Community Action Fund, Migrant Legal Services, South West Florida Self Help Housing, Inc., The Special Education and Training Program for Adult Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers. However, all of these programs lack the massiveness that the situation demands. Many of the programs have been curtailed or limited in scope because of political interference by those in the agri-business world and on the Florida political scene who see every attempt to raise the economic and educational level of the migrant worker only in terms of the increase in per unit cost of the beans or okra. Unfortunately, most of the specific anti-poverty projects, the health and welfare and the educational programs must depend upon the approval of those who see agricultural workers in such an economic light rather than in terms of human need.

III. Areas of Need:

1. Inclusion under an unemployment or workmen's compensation program.
2. Coverage by minimum wage laws.
3. Inclusion under the National Labor Relations Act.
4. Programs and implementing legislation in housing, health standards, safety codes, sanitation, and improved crew leader registration.
5. Increased programs to meet the needs of agricultural workers in housing, manpower development and basic education in a massive, imaginative and comprehensive manner.
6. Availability of Federal Loan Programs in areas of need.
7. Inclusion of agricultural workers in the voting processes.
8. Inclusion of agricultural workers under social security and old age assistance programs.
9. A long range plan based upon the predictable removal of migrant and seasonal farm workers from this type of employment because of mechanization and automation.

IV. Conclusion:

I would like to conlude that the needs of agricultural workers constitute an immediate and national emergency. I would further suggest that this emergency demands new and imaginative approches. It seems that this must be done through the development of a concept of comprehensive human development of the agricultural worker and his family. Such a concept would demand a unique and creative all-out approach to the multiple problems of farm workers in America. It would coordinate the traditional "piecemeal" attempts and would unite effectively the private and governmental resources at all levels to effect positive change in the lives of disadvantaged persons.

Such an approach must bring together in a practicable and meaningful way the many segments of community life--employers, schools, health and welfare agencies, civic and professional groups, unions, civil rights groups, social action groups, religious groups, to work cooperatively in programs to meet the needs of the farm workers.

Built into this concept of comprehensive human development must be a basic principle of the right and dignity of self-determination on the part of the agricultural worker. It is a matter of human right that the agricultural workers must participate in every area and decision in which his life is affected. Such a principle would deal realistically with the paternalistic approach of nearly all existing and traditional programs.

MEMORANDUM

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
9 PARK STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

Flo - DUPE

TO:

FROM:

DATE:

SUBJECT:

10-2-67

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Amongst other things - we are trying the protest resolution method where it may apply. We've had success on back of attached - 50% on school board and 100% on United Fund.

J E Shelley

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE

AFFILIATED WITH THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

303 N. MARKET STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32202 TELEPHONE 353-0065

September 20, 1967

Chairman
Board of Public Instruction
Duval County
County Courthouse
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Harden:

I wish to convey to you an official protest by this organization over the irresponsible actions of you and the Duval County Board of Public Instruction as contained below. I call your attention to the constructive importance of the last paragraph of the resolution and mention that where an attitude of willingness and receptiveness -- where the school board has seized the initiative -- an orderly, successful desegregation of schools has been achieved. The metropolitan areas of south Florida (Dade, Hillsborough and others) bear witness to this. I offer you the complete assistance of this Council in its counseling and advisory role.

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST TO THE DUVAL COUNTY BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ADOPTED BY THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE AT ITS GENERAL MEETING SEPTEMBER 19, 1967

"In growing concern, this bi-racial Council strongly protests the irresponsible actions of the Duval County Board of Public Instruction for its continued expending of large sums of taxpayers money in flagrant and futile legal maneuvers designed to obstruct the orderly desegregation of the county public schools, as ordered by the U. S. Supreme Court and the District Federal Court. The court decisions and instructions are clear, incontrovertible and the courts are unyielding. Inasmuch as the issue is now one of due process of law, we indignantly insist these funds now being expended againsst the inevitable could better be utilized in breathing new life into our badly underfinanced, disacredited school system. We further protest the senseless obstruction of justice by the very group which is publicly charged with the responsibility of providing the highest standard of education to our children. We note that where vision and efficient administration are a most vital necessity we are getting instead short-sighted obstruction, negation and wasteful misuse of public funds. This cannot go on ....

In conclusion, we emphatically urge you, the Board of Public Instruction of Duval County to adopt attitudes of willingness and receptiveness towards the inevitable, and to take the initiative that will insure the orderly, peaceful desegregation of the public schools of Duval County."

Faithfully yours,

John E. Shelley

John E. Shelley
President

RESOLUTION OF PROTEST TO
THE UNITED FUND OF THE JACKSONVILLE AREA
ADOPTED BY THE HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF GREATER JACKSONVILLE
SEPTEMBER 19, 1967

In concern, this bi-racial Council strongly protests the deceptive and unethical practice of the United Fund of the Jacksonville Area of soliciting and collecting funds from the general public of Duval County and contributing a portion of such funds to the support of three beneficiary agencies which will not, or cannot desegregate their facilities. These agencies are: Daniel Memorial Home, 2560 Riverside Avenue; Pine Castle Day School and Workshop, 4911 Spring Park Road; and the Young Men's Christian Association's four branches in Jacksonville. We are aware that these three agencies do essential, humane work within the community. However, because the source of support to them by the United Fund is the general public, we find a tragically ironical situation wherein the Negro in Jacksonville is unwittingly contributing funds to the perpetuation of the greatest evil in his life: the segregated institution!

We note that these same three agencies may not be listed on United Fund pamphlets and brochures distributed within the installations of the United States Government because of refusal by the three agencies to sign forms of desegregation compliance.

This Council strongly recommends that the United Fund take the necessary actions to insure that all of the agencies that it supports are desegregated and sign compliance forms to that effect. And that, in the instance of the refusal of agencies to desegregate they be dropped from Fund support immediately. The Council advises that failure of the United Fund to effect these recommendations prior to the 1968 campaign will result in the publicizing of this sensitive situation in the community to the greatest extent possible.

Fla.- finance

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AT STATE OFFICE----BY CHAPTERS

CHAPTER	Received to Date April 30	Quota	Balance to meet quota
Bay County	$ 10.00	$ 65.00	$ 55.00
Broward	50.00	500.00	450.00
Central Brevard	5.00	500.00	495.00
Ft. Pierce	50.00	750.00	700.00
Gainesville	35.00	500.00	465.00
Halifax	1225.00	2500.00	1275.00
Jacksonville	311.00	1000.00	689.00
Lee County	86.00	500.00	414.00
Melbourne	150.00	750.00	600.00
Miami	224.00	4000.00	3776.00
Ocala	26.00	200.00	174.00
Palm Beach	654.00	2500.00	1846.00
Tallahassee	20.00	300.00	280.00
Tampa	52.00	500.00	448.00
Upper Oinellas	151.00	2500.00	2349.00
W. Vo'usia	372.00	400.00	28.00
Winter Park	137.50	500.00	362.50
Miscellaneous	87,50		
Fla. Synod	700.00		

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

To D.S.M. re: "Key People"

Florida.

Fr. Theo. Gibson -
Christ Episcopal Church -
Coconut grove, Miami

Rev. Ed. T. Graham
Mt Zion Baptist Church
Miami

Dan Lang - Dir
Urban League - Miami

Hollis Rinehart, Pres.
Dade Co. Council on Community Relations
~~[illegible]~~ Ingraham Bld. Miami

Prof. Donald Sprague -
Dept. Human Relations - UofM.
Miami

Seymour Samet - Dir HJC
213 NE 2nd Ave
Miami

Dr. H. Franklin Williams, V. Pres.
U of Miami

The Dade County Council on Community Relations

The DCCCR came into being in 1951 as a direct result of racial tension that had built up in connection with a housing situation in Carver Village. It was a shameful situation, culminating in a bombing, and it was then that a number of interested citizens saw fit to form a Community Relations Council. Its stated general purpose was to bring together all citizens concerned with the improvement of community life and with the promotion of better understanding among peoples of varied groups, such as racial, religious, economic, social, cultural. Specifically, the Dade County Council on Community Relations "is a quasi-official organization dedicated

--To represent all facets of the community as a two-way channel between the community and government agencies.

--To study, engage in long range planning, and work toward the solution of problems involving any prejudice or discrimination.

--To supplement, complement, and help avoid duplication of the work of existing community agencies.

--To use research as a tool for anticipating possible causes of group tensions, and to forestall their development by education and the use of public communication."

(From an early brochure published by the DCCCR.)

We joined this organization almost immediately upon learning of its existence and have continued since then to give it our support, in time, energy and funds.

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At times militant in its stated objectives, at other times timidly withdrawing from anything "controversial", and too often trying to do both at the same time, both the strength and the weakness of the DCCCR is its trying to be all things to all people. It has succeeded in keeping itself alive, which has probably been its most difficult task and perhaps even its greatest achievement. Although at times some of the policy, programmatic, and personnel changes seem to have been made in a rather cavalier fashion, no doubt but that an explanation could be found in some pressure, personality or organizational or financial, that might have constituted a threat to the continuance of the DCCCR. Lest this seem a diatribe against the DCCCR, let me hasten to say that this body has been subjected to many difficulties that I know of, and certainly many more unknown to me. I am most appreciative of the efforts it has made simply to continue existing. Inadequate community support, ineffectual leadership, insufficient funds, constant sniping from unfriendly sources, intragroup frustrations and also personality problems - these have all been factors inhibiting its growth and activities. Principally, however, its basic error might well be the lack of clarification of its purposes. Because at times it has pretended to be an action organization and at other times has stoutly denied that it is anything other than a "tension-relieving" agency, it has held out false promises of its role in the community not only to those who would have it initiate attempts to breakdown segregation barriers but also to those who would maintain the status quo on segregation. Certainly it has done many constructive things in Dade County - its annual dinner simply by its interracial composition strikes a blow at one aspect of segregation. It has had some excellent panels and

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workshops and done some fine studies. It was greatly responsible for opening the Miami Beach hotels to non-segregated conventions and meetings, beginning with the National Education Association convention in 1951 or 1952, and also in the 1953 National Baptist Convention which had 15,000 Negro delegates attending. The DCCCR did a wonderful job that year in arranging housing and facilities and creating a climate which resulted in a frictionless and pleasant Convention. Without being presumptous and without trying to draw up a "balance sheet" on the DCCCR, I am calling attention to these matters within my own knowledge only to call attention to the role of the DCCCR in this community. It is presently affiliated with the Florida Council on Human Relations, which has a relationship to the Southern Regional Council. The Human Relations Councils generally in the South (if the reports that come in from different areas are reliable and if their own publications' tone is being properly interpreted by me) follow a pattern of trying to build up and maintain communication lines between the races. In most instances they seem to prefer not to precipitate the breaking down of barriers in employment, in public office, in recreation facilities, in places of public accomodation, and in schools. It is a mistake, I think, for them to try to give the illusion of being an action group other than the obvious action of biracial meetings - not to be underestimated, certainly, and helpful in breaking down other areas of segregation, but not to be confused with a program that would initiate and press for removal of the kinds of barriers mentioned above. It is my contention that, either wisely or unwisely, such projects have been deliberately by-passed in favor of less overt projects (which would make the organization less vulnerable).

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The DCCCR Approach to School Desegregation

Leafing through the DCCCR newsletters, resolutions, appeals to its membership over these past several years discloses the uncertainty of its degree of commitment on the school desegregation issue. It must be remembered, of course, that different individuals at different times have made the decisions of this Council, so that some variation was bound to occur. It does almost seem, however, that when it seemed judicious as a member-getting technique the Council would offer "social action", whereas on occasions when it was trying to be a quasi-official body to attract financial support or "important" leadership it reverted to its "tension-relieving" status. In its January 1957 Newsletter the following "re-statement of purpose" appeared:

"FROM ITS EMPHASIS on 1) education for the prevention of discrimination and prejudice, and 2) action to forestall tension situations in intergroup relations, the Council -- in response to rapidly moving events -- has moved to sharper focus. Last spring the following resolution was passed:

> 'Be it RESOLVED THAT the...Council calls upon all individuals and all groups in the community to give the Board of Public Instruction their cooperation in devising and carrying out an orderly implementation of the Supreme Court decision on desegregation of the public schools.' "

It should be noted that serious attempts had been made to revitalize the Council. A highly qualified person, Irene Osborne, had spent a month here working out a program that might be followed and certain courses of action that were recommended.

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One of the recommendations of the Osborne report was pursued when a Community Planning Committee was formed and met regularly every week from the end of 1956 well into 1957. This Committee was loosely composed of persons from many different community organizations who met, not as official representatives, but as interested individuals, to become informed on desegregation procedures in other cities and to study Miami's particular situation. The results of six months' study were condensed and published in a leaflet distributed by the DCCCR. It is worth noting that although many organizations and agencies worked with and on this Committee, they would not agree to affix their organizations' names to the leaflet "Dade County Schools and Desegregation" and it finally came out under the auspices of the DCCCR "as a public service". They all agreed with the recommendations made by the Community Planning Committee (which they themselves had constituted), but were fearful and timid when it came to making a public statement asking the School Board to comply with the Supreme Court's decision and proceed with the desegregation of the entire school system at once.

(See leaflet in envelope
on next page.)

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In September of 1957, the following presentation was made by the then president of the DCCCR to the members of the School Board:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Board:

"I appear here on behalf of the Dade County Council on Community Relations and wish to thank you for the opportunity to present respectfully to you our views upon the subject of integration.

"As a Community Relations organization, we are concerned about anything which threatens to disrupt the peace of the community, or to create ill will between religious, racial, or other groups. We have therefore made a thorough study of the problem of integration, and in this study we have constantly sought after the factors which have enabled over 700 communities to begin the process of de-segregation peacefully, and also to isolate the reasons for the troubles experienced in a comparatively small number of school districts.

"The results of our study have shown two very important things:

"First: A clear policy of compliance with U. S. Supreme Court's decision declaring the segregation of school children on a racial basis to be unconstitutional should be promptly adopted. The Supreme Court's decision is as much the law of the land as the federal income tax and the draft. All may be burdensome, but they must be obeyed. The School Board should not set an example of defiance of the law.

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"In this connection, I respectfully refer you to the Florida Constitution itself, which expressly provides:

> ' * * * The paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government, and the people of this State have no power to dissolve its connection therewith.' Declaration of Rights, Florida Constitution, Section 2.

"I also refer you to the remarks of Judge John Wigginton of Tallahassee, former President of the Florida Bar Association and recently appointed to the new Appeals Court in Tallahassee. I quote from the Tampa Tribune of August 16, 1956, reporting Mr. Wigginton's address of that date to county school officials:

> 'Wigginton minced no words in driving home two facts.
> 'He said, first, the court decision outlawing school segregation on a racial basis is "the law of the land. We may not like it, but we have to live with it." * * * '
> 'Second, however, he pointed out the new assignment law is also the law "of the land in Florida and that it is as much to be obeyed as are other laws dealing with school operations."

"Now, some people seem to believe that the new pupil assignment law and the Supreme Court's decision are opposed to each other. This is not so. Actually, the new pupil assignment law provides a very good means for deliberate and gradual desegregation, and that is just what the Supreme Court's decision calls for. As stated again by Judge Wigginton:

> 'Wigginton forecast a "trickle" of Negroes into White schools even under terms of the assignment law, <u>if the measure is administered fairly</u>.' (Emphasis added.)

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"Mr. Wigginton further urged Whites and Negroes alike to prepare themselves for eventual integration. Again, as reported by the Tampa Tribune:

> 'He [Wigginton] told his attentive audience of county school officials "There's been talk, mostly among the politicians, of refusing to obey the law and letting the government put school board people in jail."
> 'But, he asserted, the folks doing the talking are "folks who won't have to go to jail." '

"So it is we submit that an announced policy of compliance is essential to our orderly, law-abiding community life.

"Second: Once a policy of compliance has been announced, the next task is to make every effort to educate and acquaint the community as to that policy. As the mayor of Clinton, Tennessee, said:

> 'Don't waste any time or any opportunity for educating people -- all the people you can reach -- about the coming change. Events have scuttled the old Southern maxim that the less said about race relations the better.'

"Third: Do not permit outside agitators, such as John Kasper of New York and New Jersey, to stir up and incite the destructive passions of racial hatred.

"Finally: Remember the process of integration can be and has been accomplished successfully, as is shown by the example of Louisville, Kentucky, a city very comparable to Miami."

To my knowledge this was the last clearcut request made by the DCCCR to the School Board to proceed with desegregation, and even this presentation failed to point out that segregation is unjust and illegal in itself. The pupil assignment law obviously was passed as an evasive measure. Had foresight been as available

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as hindsight is now, perhaps the position then (and preferably even earlier) of the DCCCR might have been a forthright appeal to the School Board in terms of preventing the harmful effects of evasive behavior on its part. Continued defiance has not only made the job far more difficult, but has also resulted in a weakening of the moral, spiritual and economic fibers of the community.

To my knowledge, the DCCCR defaulted from that time on, for it did not play a leadership role in the community on this issue. The panels on desegregation that had begun were permitted to die off when they were most needed. Members of the DCCCR sometimes waited from one annual dinner to the next without any communication from the Council that was significant in terms of possible membership participation. If nothing else, it had become clear at that point from various psychological interpretations and predictions that the sooner desegregation was achieved in the school system, the better the chance of it working well.

In Action Patterns in School Desegregation, by Herbert Wey and John Corey, the authors repeatedly point out that there is "a need for someone or some group to say, 'Desegregation is right,' as well as, 'It is the law.'" Planning has to be a structured, organized, on-going thing. The structure has been nebulous in the DCCCR, and the planning sporadic. The School Board and, more important, the School Superintendent, were not constantly reassured and urged and supported to proceed with the desegregation of schools. Individuals in the community did not recognize in the DCCCR a medium for such pressure - the fault probably of these individuals as well as of the DCCCR.

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The Pupil Assignment Law

The pupil assignment law itself is not properly understood in the community. Most people are unaware of, or have forgotten what the pupil assignment law cites as criteria:

> THERE SHALL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES AND TEACHING CAPACITY OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS WITHIN THE COUNTY, THE EFFECT OF THE ADMISSION OF NEW STUDENTS UPON ESTABLISHED ACADEMIC PROGRAMS, THE SUITABILITY OF ESTABLISHED CURRICULUM TO THE STUDENTS ENROLLED OR TO BE ENROLLED IN A GIVEN SCHOOL, THE SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE, INTELLIGENCE, MENTAL ENERGY OR ABILITY OF THE PUPIL APPLYING FOR ADMISSION AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, MORAL, ETHICAL AND CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PUPIL APPLYING FOR ADMISSION AS COMPARED WITH OTHER PUPILS PREVIOUSLY ASSIGNED TO THE SCHOOL IN WHICH ADMISSION IS SOUGHT.

The decision by the Dade County School Board to admit four Negro children to the Orchard Villa school next September is referred to as "token desegregation" advisedly. It is a generally known fact that this school is in a transition area - that is, by next school term it might have been changed from a white school to a Negro school in any event. By pretending to "integrate" a school, the Board feels that the constitutionality of the Florida Pupil Assignment law might be preserved, for the tendency has been for the Federal Courts to interpret such a move as "token desegregation" on its face, until such time as it is shown to be merely subterfuge. The situation otherwise (without any "token desegregation") would have led to the invalidiation of Florida's Pupil Assignment law.

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The School Board's decision met with greatly varying reactions. The ardent segregationists were violent in their condemnation of our School Board. Most people of good will were ambivalent in their feelings about it. The action acknowledged that Dade County was still part of the United States, which fact did seem to need restating. On the other hand, if the decision had been announced when it could have and should have been announced, the admissions would have taken place at the beginning of the new semester - in February - or even earlier. The board had held a public hearing October 15 on the four applications, and delayed making a ruling until studies could be made on the possibility of making Orchard Villa a voluntary pilot school for integration. It was not until February 18 that the School Board announced its ruling. It is a poorly guarded secret that the delay by one of the members of the Board in submitting his study was not accidental, but was deliberately done in order to prevent the four pupils from being admitted for the current school semester. Be that as it may, however, it still on its face is "token desegregation", despite the fact that the action runs counter to several procedures almost everywhere recommended as wise. For one thing, it is generally agreed that making one school only in a large community a target by desegregating it alone is a direct invitation to trouble-seekers. Another probably unwise thing is to announce this so far in advance - again perhaps an invitation. Much of this, of course, is speculation; for one of the really great problems in this whole matter is the lack of ability to apply a pat method of desegregation in different areas. Each community needs its own approach.

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The "ORR CORPS"

It was back in July of 1956, in a special session in Tallahassee, that probably the first statement in favor of compliance with the Supreme Court decision on desegregation was made in the Florida Legislature. John B. Orr, Jr. was the lone dissenter against laws to continue segregation. At that time he had the temerity to make the following statement to the assembled Representatives:

> "I believe segregation is morally wrong. The existence of second-class citizens is repugnant to our great democratic principles. The fact that the custom is one of long-standing makes it no less wrong. Surely not many of you would argue today that slavery was morally justifiable and yet this was a custom of long standing."

Mr. Orr went on to discuss the effects of "our Southern attitude" on international affairs and economic affairs and to decry the disrespect for our laws and the principles of common decency. He reminded the Representatives that the laws recommended by the Fabisinski Committee would require teachers to cheat. And he added:

> "The development of this kind of attitude will surely weaken the moral fiber of our government and of our community life. For us to set an example of hypocrisy and deceit - of disrespect for our laws - will surely do more harm to our children than will result from their being seated in a classroom next to one whose skin is of a different hue."

(Our Pupil Assignment Law was one of the bills he was discussing.)

It should be pointed out that Mr. Orr had just been renominated in the primary election as the Democratic candidate to succeed himself. As the Democratic candidate, he was easily re-elected. It is felt by some that this easy re-election may have contributed in some measure to the apathy of the liberals in the area at a later time.

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On September 9, 1958, a primary election was held in which John E. Orr, Jr., as the incumbent, ran for re-election to the House of Representatives in Tallahassee. His chief opponent was David Eldredge, who had been hand-picked by the powers-that-be in the Democratic machine in a determined effort to dispose of Mr. Orr. (There were also two other candidates for the office, neither of whom received a significant number of votes.) Eldredge received 59,069 votes and Orr 50,936 in this first primary. A run-off was necessary and in the second primary on September 30 Eldredge won with 83,662 votes against Orr's 60,730. The opposition focussed almost its entire attack against Orr's position on school desegregation, and the campaign at times was abusive on this issue.

Although Orr had been defeated in the election, and although the segregationists heralded the victory as the voice of the people shouting to keep segregated schools (completely ignoring many very pertinent factors that had influenced the election result), nevertheless the campaign did have some positive effects in the community. To some extent it did succeed in bringing together many individuals in the area who would, although in varying degrees, support peaceful and orderly desegregation of the schools here. There had been some unified efforts before the election, as previously mentioned, but they had been largely manipulatory, behind-the-scenes activity, or more often simply sporadic statements by individuals or agencies, with no coordinated structure for rallying the community to support the School Board or the Superintendent (if these officials were even considering compliance

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with the Supreme Court decisions), or to urge those officials to do so, or even to initiate the thinking of the community in that direction.

The DCCCR's Community Planning Committee, previously mentioned, had been an effort in that area, and may well have done an effective job had it continued. However, it seems to have been on-going only as long as it stayed in the "studying" stage. As stated before, it petered away to nothing when it could have been really useful if open and public support had been shown by the organizations and agencies who had composed it.

A very few individuals who had devoted a great deal of time and energy in this recent election campaign had been motivated by strong feelings that it was time for people to admit themselves on this concept of desegregation. That there were individuals ready to speak out on this we knew, but it also became apparent that they were dissipating their energies in talking to each other, rather than the School Board and/or the Superintendent of Schools. For these reasons mostly, we felt that their simply had to be some structure in the community through which people could express this point of view and also into which action could be channeled and perhaps be more meaningful. At the end of the campaign we had a long list of names of people who had helped in one way or another, and we had many promises of support to help make this a framework for a broadly based desegregation pressure group. It looked hopeful, for many people were aware of the lack of such a group and were agreed that its absence probably encouraged the opposition and increased the apathy and sense of impotence among our friends.

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By not vigorously exposing the injustices of segregation we felt we were helping to contribute to its continuance and reinforcing the myth of white supremacy. Edmund Burke put it well:

> "All that is necessary for the forces of evil to win in the world is for enough good men to do nothing."

We tried one organization after another, speaking to staff people and lay people, searching for a "home" for social action specifically on school desegregation, becoming more and more persuaded that there was no existing agency or organization in the area which would be the medium we wanted. We kept coming back to the DCCCR as being the closest thing to this, but for reasons previously explained, we were most reluctant to limit our program to its inhibitions and ineffectuality.

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S O S - SAVE OUR SCHOOLS

During this period two things had happened in the DCCCR that served to influence later developments. One that helped serve as a connection was the election of John B. Orr, Jr., as Chairman of the DCCCR. The second, far more significant, was that the DCCCR's Program Committee had been itself been exploring the possibility of starting some discussion groups in the community, and had held several preliminary meetings. Our own "ORR CORPS" group had been toying with discussion groups as part of a larger program. (One practical advantage was the recent experiences of having set up numerous "coffees" in the campaign, thereby having a ready-made list of potential hostesses for discussion groups.)

By this time it was well into December and we (the ORR workers group) had reached the point where we had begun to plan for a conference to which we would invite all interested individuals in the community and proceed to set up an organization of some kind.

In the meantime, the Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress had arranged with that organization that he be permitted to offer a great deal of his time and energy to the DCCCR on this matter. He would be the official coordinator of the Discussion Group project. Persuaded that this could make a difference in our ability to function, and convinced that the timing of this was urgent, we agreed to work as a subcommittee of the DCCCR. We proceeded with plans to have our meeting, which had already been scheduled for January 5, 1959, at the Venetian Isle Hotel.

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The two communications that follow this page indicate the way in which the combination of these two "organizations" was presented both to the "Orr Corps" and to the DCCCR members.

The next bulletin sent out by DCCCR a few weeks later carried this boxed notice:

> "THE 'Save Our Schools' movement was created by the Dade County Council on Community Relations, a non-sectarian, quasi-official human relations agency, with representatives from all walks of life and all races and religions in our community. The organization is non-political, but is vitally concerned with those issues which threaten the safety, security and welfare of our community. In this instance we are, therefore, deeply concerned about the threat to our public schools and the concomitant threat to the progress and economy of our community."

The soft pedal had been applied to the concept of compliance with the law of the land and the urging for a peaceful and orderly desegregation. It was accepted as obvious that the numerical weight of those who would commit themselves on a keep-the-schools-open basis would probably be far greater if the commitments to compliance and desegregation were omitted. In addition, we were setting up the meetings in what we hoped was a sincere promise to those attending that differing views were wanted. In deciding to work on the discussion group project we accepted the limitations, not only of the DCCCR but of that kind of project.

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The Discussion Groups

The mechanics of organizing this program both quickly and effectively were complicated. On January 22, 1959, Dr. Donald Sprague conducted a training session for discussion leaders. On January 29, 1959, at a membership meeting held in the School Administration Building, the DCCCR launched its SAVE OUR SCHOOLS campaign.

There were some two thousand people who had participated in various ways in the Orr campaign. There were about two hundred of them who were "key" people. The procedure we set up was to divide these names into precinct lists, find Area Chairmen from the list of "key" people, and getting them to call on the people we had listed by precinct asking them to have a discussion meeting in their homes. (The Area Chairmen and Hosts and Hostesses were supplied with suggestion sheets, samples of which are attached behind this page.)

From the time we began assembling the names of the individuals, this has been painstaking and tedious work. A great deal of it was done by me personally. Since the first discussion group met on February 5, approximately fifty such meetings have been held, with varying degrees of success. Our emphasis in setting up the meetings is on getting together people who have different points of view. To the best of my knowledge all have been amicable, even though almost always there were extremes of viewpoints expressed.

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In general, the reports we have received on these meetings have indicated that they have done some service in the community. Probably because the danger of schools being closed seemed quite imminent, people did become more aware of a lack of information on the legal aspects of the situation. The discussion leaders have done an admirable job of keeping posted on the legal aspects, correcting many misconceptions (not only legal, but sociological, as well) and encouraging a truly free airing of opinions. There has been a great deal of literature distributed showing how school desegregation has been accomplished in other comparable cities, such as Louisville, St.Louis, Nashville, Baltimore. In many cases individuals professed themselves to be unswerving segregationists at the beginning of some meetings, but by the end of the session were more willing to accept the possibility of gradual integration. We are still scheduling these at the rate of five to ten a week, and will continue to do so as long as we can. It still requires a great deal of work; finding people who will play host, helping them set up the meeting, scheduling the discussion leader, making confirmations, seeing that literature and the latest information is available. Some of the discussion leaders are better able than others to assume much of this responsibility themselves. Recently, a small Workshop was held as a training institute for more discussion leaders. This was held over a two-day period and its purpose was to qualify more women discussion leaders for morning and afternoon meetings.

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Additional Efforts in the Community

Many other community efforts have taken place in the last few months on a Save-Our-Schools basis. The Dade County Citizens Committee for Better Schools, in its Conference held on March 25, 1959, at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, addressed itself to the need to keep the schools open. Participating in the program were Mr. Charles Gottlieb, Mrs. H. Stewart Austin, Mrs. L. J. McCaffrey, Mrs. Carlton W. Johnson (President of Florida State PTA), Mr. Cliff Herrell, Mr. H. Y. Kinard (Vice-President of Maule Industries), and Mr. Ralph Renick. Several hundred people attended and certainly constituted a strong voice asking for the saving of our school system. For "strategic" reasons, the subject of desegregation was not presented. It is only speculation to guess whether the people assembled there would have committed themselves on a plea to the School Board to proceed with desegregation.

Let me state here that my preoccupation with the degree of commitment is more than mere quibbling about words or polemics. When an organization in principle opposes segregation but will not do so publicly, I am suspicious of its integrity. All of the books listed in the attached Bibliography have in common the previously mentioned point made in Action Patterns in School Desegregation that it is important for people to say "It is right." In this same book, on page 44, the authors said this:

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"All sources emphasized securing approval from community leaders. A Florida fact-finding committee consisting of social scientists and educators said this: 'Attitudes of people in leadership, power, and prestige roles are of more importance as determiners of social change than are the attitudes of larger numbers of people not occupying such roles.' "

A negative factor in this community has been that the staff members of the various organizations and agencies interested in this issue (the American Jewish Committee, Bnai Brith, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Urban League, as examples) are deliberately eliminating as too controversial the concepts of compliance with the law and the moral consequences of defiance - this despite planks in each of their statements of national policy decrying segregation. Their argument is that while in principle they are completely opposed to segregation, it is poor strategy to militate for this unpopular point of view for hostility and tension might be created thereby. The Jewish organizations have the added fear of increased anti-Semitism as a by-product of a "militant" position. (The outstanding exception in this community is the American Jewish Congress, which has consistently taken the same point of view as its national body. See communications inserted after this page.)

In general, the "professionals" feel that Dade County should be less reactionary, lest the "pork chop" members of the Legislature get incensed enough to really close the schools.

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Mayor High's publicized "March on Tallahassee" did not materialize, but press coverage of the meeting he had called of community leaders on a SAVE-THE-SCHOOLS theme was good. Probably the real inhibiting factor in the materialization of a delegation from Dade County was the same fear previously expressed - that too much pressure from South Florida might do more harm than good.

On February 14, local ministers and rabbis of Greater Miami signed a statement on this subject. (Copy attached.)

The State Junior Chamber of Commerce had gone on record in opposition to any move to abolish Florida's free public school system. On March 28, 1959, a copy of the newspaper clipping stating the Jaycees position, plus a copy of the Ministers' Statement, was sent by the President of the United Church Women of Florida to different people throughout the State with a covering letter. A message urging pressure on the legislators was reproduced on a telegraph blank and sent also to different people thoughout the State. It had become clear that pressure from different parts of the State was essential if any influence was to be exerted on the Legislature. (Again, the lack of a framework for social action became a source of great frustration. In these small mailings there was much duplication and waste of energy.)

The FEA, the PTA, a doctors' committee, a group of business leaders - all were among those willing to publicly commit themselves to a keep-our-schools-open statement.

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The Miami Beach Junior Chamber of Commerce had agreed to sponsor a petition whichwas subsequently circulated through the community for signatures - and then mailed as they were filled with signatures to the appropriate people in Tallahassee. The wording on the petition goes slightly beyond a mere KEEP-THE-SCHOOLS-OPEN position. (See attached copy.) It is interesting to note that the State Junior Chamber of Commerce (perhaps as a result of the mailing of the newspaper reprint to many people through the State) made clear "that its recent resolution supporting free public schools did not mean an integrated school system." The State Jaycee President Uriel Blunt, Jr., of Deland, went on to say that "the organization has endorsed the segregated school system under the Florida constitution which provides for 'separate but equal' facilities." (Miami Herald, April 11, 1959)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a splendid record which speaks for itself. However in this community it seems mostly limited to legal action and certainly has a tremendous job to do in that area.

There has been wonderfulwork done by many others in efforts to destroy different segregation barriers. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has a recently-formed local group which is working mostly on public accommodations. There are many unsung heroes in church groups, community groups, and some working just as individuals trying to break down some of the barriers.

The Community Audit conducted last year by a dozen or so organizations in the area, culminated in a meeting held

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December 10, 1958, in celebration of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This audit had been both investigative and educative - and in the very activity of interracial teams working together for weeks it broke down many precedents. (Had there been the structure for more social action, perhaps an ongoing Committee might have been able to set up some corrections for many of the gross inequities found.)

A lesser-known State organization, the Florida Council for Racial Cooperation, with headquarters in St. Petersburg, recently launched an expansion campaign. This is a bi-racial group including prominent religious and educational leaders from a number of Florida cities. This Council's program for activity includes voting and economic rights of Negroes, recreation, education, and cultural facilities, and the "elimination of all segregation and second-class citizenship in our way of life." This shows great promise and might well turn out to be the comprehensive kind of framework so essential to the solving of this complex problem.

I must mention here that these efforts to combat segregation in general are referred to in terms of my own knowledge, and the space given to them here is not intended to be proportional to their value in the community or their strength. In a paper like this they cannot be ignored, for it is impossible to view the desegregation of schools without taking into account desegregation in general.

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Conclusion

That eventual desegregation will have to take place in Dade County, not only in the schools but in other areas as well, is the only certainty ahead of us on this subject. When, how, in what order, with what reactions - are all highly speculative matters. Certainly, I am in no position to have a truly comprehensive picture of all that is happening in this area. I know only of those activities with which I have directly been involved, or about which I have received relatively trustworthy accounts. There may be many deliberately unannounced desegregation processes in different aspects of our community life, including the school system. There are several small barriers broken down that I know of, for instance, but which I am not at liberty to describe. As valuable as this is, however, and undoubtedly an essential part of the total process of desegregation, nevertheless it sometimes has the negative effect of "lulling" people into a false sense of comfort that an anonymous "they" has accepted full responsibility for the necessary transitions.

The Legislature is in the throes of its session in Tallahassee right now, and a fantastic number of racial bills have already been proposed, with more certainly on the way. As of now, there is hope that the school-closing bills will not be enacted. Whether this has resulted from the waves of protest, or whether the powers-that-be are smugly retreating to what they pretend is a compromise, will never be clear probably. That is

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apparent is the failure of the "liberals" in the State to vigorously and publicly oppose the parent-option bill (which in a harsh sense offers a reward to those who would defy orderly compliance with the law) and "strengthening" of the Pupil Assignment Laws. The few meager exceptions are pitiful. Whether a strong position would have influenced the Legislature will remain unknown (most likely it would not have), but it may have helped the morale of the community immeasurably.

There are many facets of possible projects in desegregation activities. The "Assets and Liabilities" report on the Community Audit (attached), although perhaps only superficial in some respects, indicates some of the areas in which segregation can be attacked.

Much is to be done - and can be done - "if enough good men" cease doing "nothing" and stand up uncompromisingly for basic human rights for all people. This can be done unaggressively, non-violently, and quietly - but it must be done with consistency and with firm commitment.

Perhaps waiting for leadership in this fight has been the chief error. We can continue attempts to structure ways of attacking segregation in an organized manner, but in the meantime in some way individuals have to be made to see that if they are in favor of human rights for all people it is time to say so publicly as well as privately.

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1965 Audits

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
DECEMBER 31, 1965

LOUIS J. POLLITZ
Certified Public Accountant
311 ORANGE AVE.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 1965

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:		
Petty Cash	25.00	
Florida Bank and Trust Co. - Savings Account	596.59	
Florida Bank and Trust Co. - Checking Account	156.35	777.94
FIXED ASSETS:		
Office Furniture and Equipment		1,083.97
TOTAL ASSETS		1,861.91

LIABILITIES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

LIABILITIES - Payroll Taxes Payable at 12/31/65	400.29
RETAINED EARNINGS as of 12/31/65	
(See Schedule)	1,461.62
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RETAINED EARNINGS	1,861.91

This financial statement was prepared without audit verification.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
ANALYSIS OF RETAINED EARNINGS AND
NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS

YEAR OF 1965

ANALYSIS OF RETAINED EARNINGS:

Balance per books January 1, 1965	805.22
Net Profit from Operations January 1, 1965 thru December 31, 1965 (See Schedule Below)	656.40
Balance and Retained Earnings - December 31, 1965	1,461.62

RECONCILIATION OF NET PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS WITH
CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS:

Cash Receipts per Statement	19,815.70	
-Less: Excess Payroll Taxes Collected over Paid Out	22.25	19,793.45
Disbursements Per Statement	18,809.01	
Less - Equipment Purchased	50.00	
Plus - Social Security Tax Expense	378.04	19,137.05
NET PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		656.40

Pd. in '66 for '65

This financial statement was prepared without audit verification.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1965 thru DECEMBER 31, 1965

CASH:		
Cash on hand and in bank January 1, 1965 (Deficit)		(883.38)
Savings Account Balance		654.63
RECEIPTS:		
Excess of Payroll Taxes Collected over paid out	22.25	
Contributions by members	9,783.25	
Southern Regional Council	6,066.56	
Grants	1,200.00	
Convention Reservations	938.40	
Special Contributions	200.00	
Miscellaneous Income - including Interest Earned	1,605.24	19,815.70
TOTAL CASH AND RECEIPTS		19,586.95
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Postage	511.55	
Office Expense	141.91	
Printing and Publications	568.18	
Travel Expense	2,879.27	
Salaries	11,177.75	
Typewriter Rental	185.86	
Office Space Rent	780.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	548.27	
Miscellaneous Expense	282.20	
Refunds to Councils	717.66	
Insurance	66.00	
Meetings Expense	697.85	
Repairs and Maintenance	8.76	
Professional Fees	193.75	
Equipment	50.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		18,809.01
CASH BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1965		777.94
Petty Cash		25.00
Florida Bank - Savings Account		596.59
Florida Bank - Checking Account		156.35
		777.94

This financial statement was prepared without audit verification.

Florida Council On Human Relations
Daytona Beach, Florida
Adjusting Entries
December 31, 1965

	Debit	Credit
#1		
Bank Account (Checking)	37.70	.72
Refunds to Councils		30.90
Miscellaneous Expense		6.80
Travel Expense	.72	

To correct bank account entries - thru November and void 1964 outstanding cks:

#404	14.55
408	6.30
456	10.05

#2		
Taxes - Social Security	114.25	
Payroll Taxes		114.25

To adjust per 4th quarter 941 form

#3		
Bank Account	186.17	50.59
Miscellaneous Income	50.59	
Travel Expense ('65 expense)		181.10
Miscellaneous Expense		5.07

To correct December bank account entries in Journal

PA
EEL
PF-file

2-18-1966

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Budget 2/28/66-2/28/67
Rural Advancement Project

Salary, Project Director	$ 7,500.00	
Social Security, Employer	277.20	
Travel, Project Director	1,500.00	
Secretarial	2,000.00	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Postage	100.00	
Telephone	200.00	
Miscellaneous	222.80	
Total		$12,000.00

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

Fla - Finance + Membership

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

ATTENTION: MR. ED STANFIELD:

Membership and contribution report for April 1966

Please note: All of the councils are not aware of the importance of sending in the monthly membership reports; we shall attempt to get fuller cooperation in this respect hereafter.
The councils thus noted(*) have not sent in reports, and thus the membership and contributions for those chapters are only those that have been sent directly to the state office by individual members1/

CHAPTER	NEW MEMBERS	TOTAL	CONTRIBUTIONS	
Bay County*	1	1	$10.00	
Broward *	1	8	10.00	
CentralBrevard*	1	1	5.00	
Ft. Pierce*	1	5	10.00	
Gainesvelle*	1	4	10.00	
Halifax *	--	15	----	
Jacksonville	8	245	49.00	
Lee County *	----	5	-----	
Melbourne *	3	20	7.00	
Miami	14	36	51.00	
Ocala	4	7	5.00	
Palm Beach	→	2(directly to state office)		
reporting total of 1966		145	10.00	
Tallahassee*	3	3	20.00	
Tampa *	2	5	25.00	
Upper Pinellas	38	274	5.00	(8 members dropped)
West Volusia	12	52	184.00	
Winter Park*	3	5	117.50	
Misc.	1	6	10.00	
Fla. Synod				
United Presb.Church			700.00	

$528.50 rec"d in April
95 new members reported or received at state office

Fla - FINANCE Pg 1

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS----------APRIL 1966

RECEIPTS

		April '66	4 months to Apr. 30
Balance on hand Mar.31, 1966	$2963.22		
Contributions from chapters		$ 430.50	
SRC Grant		1150.00	
Tax refund		402.67	
Florida Synod Comm. on Race & Religion		700.00	
		$2683.17	

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage--Mailing	$ 41.11
Office Supplies	19 .81
Travel	323.85
Salaries	1785.83
Employers Share(Soc. Sec.)	75.02
Telephone	7.50
Miscellaneous	10.00
Payroll taxes (1st quarter)	638.64
Extention:	
NAIRO Membership	20.00
Conference(re school de-segregation)	100.00
	$3021.76
less--(taxes witheld-payable)	-313.34
	$2708.42
less(repayment on advances)	158.34
TOTAL----------	$2550.08

0

Balance on Hand Mar.31, 1966	$2963.22
Receipts (April)	2683.17
	$5646.39
Disbursements(April)	- 2550.08
Bal. on hand April 30-1966	$3096.31

In Lincoln National Bank(Miami)	$2489.84
In Fla. Bank & Trust(Daytona)	606.47
	$3096.31

NOTE: Due to lack of time before this meeting no breakdown was made as to RAP--EXPANDED GRANT IN AID, etc. This will follow next week.

Pg 2

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Breakdown of disbursements

APRIL, 1966

RAP GRANT

April 1, Balance in RAP Grant------$1352.82

Director's Salary:	$625.00
" travel	138.90
	$763.90

Bal in RAP grant as of April 30, 1966 $588.92

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance in grant as of April 1,1966 $975.00

Director's Salary	$100.00
Secretary "	65.00
Director's Travel	35.00
Office supplies(this includes mailing of newsletter)	25.00
	$225.00

Balance in Expanded Grant in Aid as of April 30,1966 x~~$225.00~~ $750.00

General Operating

Postage & Mailing	$ 21.11
Office supplies	14.81
Travel	149.95
Director's Salary	733.33
Secretary's "($7.50 extra office help)	262.50
Employers Share Soc. Sec	75.02
Phone	7.50
Misc.	10.00
Payroll taxes(1st quarter)	638.64
Extention(explanation pg.1)	120.00
	$2032.86

General operating	$2032.86
Expanded grant in aid	225.00
RAP grant	763.90
	$3021.76

Dear Ed -

Here is a breakdown of the April disbursements. membership report will follow.

Sorry for the delay - busy office - slow secretary + still waiting for reports from councils

Ann

Fla- FINANCE

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS----------MAY, ~~XXX~~ 1966

Balance on hand Aoril 30,1966 $3096.31

RECEIPTS:	May xx~~April~~, 1966	5Month s to 5/31/66
Contr. from chapters	$1082.07	$4430.57
Expanded grant-in aid	1750.00	3300.00
RAP Grant	-----	3000.00
SRC	-----	2300.00
other grants	-----	1146.80
Meetings & convention	~~318.00~~ 304.00	645.36
Tax refund	----	402.67
Miscellaneous	30.00	84.92
Trans. from Fla. Trust	-----	1208.16
	3166.07	$16,518.48
	less ret. ch.	18.00
		$16,500.48

~~EXPENDITURES~~ DISBURSEMENTS

Rent	-------	65.00
Prof. fees	-------	93.75
Trans. from Fla Trust	------	600.00
Postage	41.89	134.60
Office supplies	64.92	269.13
Office equip.	------	307.00
Printing & Publications	155.96	175.21
Travel	505.01	2231.16
Salaries	1798.33	7294.16
Employers share Soc.Sec.	75.54	306.39
Phone	59.73	361.86
Misc.	33.38	128.93
Conv. Expenses (workshop)	522.52	964.50
Books & pamphlets	55.15	55.15
Extention:		
Conferences & meetings other than FCHR	52.50	172.50
Payroll taxes	313.34	951.98
Tax adjustment	~~366.63~~	366.63
Salary adv.	-----	880.00
	$3678.27	$15,357.95
repaid on adv.	-148.34	-440.02
with held (taxes)	-317.48	1269 .48
	$3212.45	$13.648.45

April Bal. ~~Mar.~~ 30, 1966	$3096.31
Receipts May	3166.07
Disbursements	-3212.45
Service chg.	14.10
	$3035.83

In Lincoln Natl'l	$2429.36
In Fla. Trust	606 .47
	$3035.83

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
PAGE 2
Breakdown of Disbursements

May 1966

RAP GRANT

Bal in RAP GRANT as of April 30, 1966	$ 588.92	
Directors Salary	625.00	
" travel	238.65	
office supplies	39.34	
	$902.99	
Bal in RAP grant as of May 31,1966		-$314.07(minus)

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance in grant as of Mayl, 1966	$750.00	
Received in May	1750.00	
	$ 2500.00	
Director's Salary	$100.00	
Secretary's "	70.00	
Travel	45.00	
Printing etc(newsletter)	85.00	
	$300.00	
Bal. in Expanded grant in aid as of May 31,1966		$2200.00

General Operating

Postage	41.89	
office supplies	25.58	
Printing & Pub	70.96	
Travel	221.36	
Directors Salary	733.33	
Sec'y "	270.00	
[redacted]	[redacted]	
Employers Soc. Sec.	75.54	
Phone	59.73	
Misc.	33.38	
Extention	52.50	
Payroll taxes	313.34	
Workshop exp.	522.52	
books etc.	55.15	
	[redacted]	
	2475.28	

Gen'l operating	2475.28 [redacted]
Expanded grant	300.00
RAP grant	902.99
	$ 3678.27

Fla ~ MEMBERSHIP

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS-------MAYxxx 1966

REPORT ON MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS for MAY 1966

CHAPTER	NEW MEMBERS	TOTAL	CONTRIBUTIONS
BAY COUNTY			
BROWARD	1	9	10.00
CENTRAL BREVARD			
FT. PIERCE	7	12	
GAINESVILLE	xxxx 2	xxx6	10.00
Halifax	7	132	$216.50
JACKSONVILLE	xx13	58	83.00
LEE COUNTY			
MELBOURNE	3	23	16.00
MIAMI	2	38	10.00
MISCELL.	6	12	66.57
OCALA	3	10	35.00
PALM BEACH	xx2 11	156	98.00
Tallahassee			
TAMPA			16.00
Upper Pinnelas			515.00
WEST VOLUSIA			
WINTER PARK	@ 2	7	105.00

TOTAL CONTR. MAY 1181.07

NOTE: Again, this report may not be completely accurate as we did not get complete reports in from the chapters. It does give a true picture of money received at the state office.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Fla-FINANCE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS----------JUNE ~~XXXX~~1966

RECEIPTS	JUNE 1966 ~~MAYx~~	6 months to 6/30/66
Contr. from chapters	588.00	$ 5018.57
RAP Grant	3000.00	6000.00
Expanded Grant in aid	-----	3300.00
SRC	-----	2300.00
Other Grants	-----	1146.80
Meetings & Conv.	------	645.36
Tax refund	-----	402.67
Miscell.	-----	84.92
Trans. From Fla. Trust	-----	1208.16
	3588.00	20,106.48
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	-----	65.00
Trans. from Fla. trust	-----	600.00
Prof. Fees	-----	93.75
Postage	64.35	198.95
Office Supplies	11.04	280.17
Office Equip	63.85	370.85
Print & Pub.	-----	175.21
Travel	83.40	2314.56
Salaries	1890.21	9184.37
Employers Soc. Sec.	79.40	385.79
Phone	64.89	426.75
Miscell.	16.90	145.83
Conv. Expenses	-----	964.50
Books & Pamphlets	-----	55.15
Extention	-----	172.50
Payroll taxes	317.48	1269.46
Tax. Adjust.	-----	366.63
Salary advance	-----	880.00
~~Xxxxxxxxx~~ Insurance	67.00	67.00
~~Insurance~~ Utilities	59.13	59.13
Repair and maintenance (install air cond. & carpenter work)	254.26	254.26
	$2971.91	$18,329.86
Repaid on adv.	-148.34	-588.36
withheld taxes	-335.50	-1604.98
	$2488.07	$16,136.52

Bal on hand May 30	$3035.83		
Rece pts	+ 3588.00	in Lincoln Nat'l	$3533.09
Disbursements	- 2488.07	In. Fla. Trust	606.47
Adjustment	+ 3.80		$4139.56
	$4139.56		

BREAKDOWN OF DISBURSEMENTS:

RAP GRANT

Bal. IN RAP AS OF May 31, 1966		-$ 314.07	(minus)
Received June		3000.00	
Bal.		$2685.93	
Directors Salary	$625.00		
" travel	28.40		
	653.40		
Balance in RAP Grant as of June 30, 1966			$2023.53

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance as of May 31, 1966		$2200.00
Directors Salary	$100.00	
Secretarys "	100.00	
Directors Travel	55.00	
Office equip.	63.85	
Utilities(office)	10.00	
	$328.85	
Balance in grant as of June 30, 1966		$1871.15

General Operating

Repair and Maint.	$ 254.26		
Postage	64.35		
Office Supplies	11.04		
Dir. Salary	733.33		
Sec'y "	325.00		
Extra office help	6.88		
Employers Soc. Sec.	79.40		
Phone	64.89		
Misc.	16.90		
Payroll Taxes	317.48		
Utilities	49.13	Genl	1989.66
Insurance	67.00	RAP	653.40
	$1989.66	Exp. Grant	328.85
			$ 2971.91

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS JUNE 1966

Membership and Contributions report for June 1966

CHAPTER	NEW MEMBERS	TOTAL	CONTRIBUTIONS
Bay County	1	43	10.00
Broward	1	10	5.00
Central Brevard			
Ft. Pierce		12	
Gainesville	2	8	20.00
Halifax		132	
Jacksonville	7	67	34.00
Lee County	1		5.00
Melbourne		23	
Miami	68	106	439.00
Miscel.		12	
Ocala		10	
Palm Beach	4	160	5.00
Tallahasee		72	
Tampa			
Upper Pinellas		112	10.00
W. Volusia			
Winter Park		7	

Total Contributions for June $528.00

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS Fla - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS----------JULY 1966

RECEIPTS	July 1966	7months to 7/31/66
Contr from chapters	219.00	5237.57
RAP grant	-------	6000.00
Expanded grant in aid	-------	3300.00
SRC	1150.00	3450.00
Other grants	------	1146.80
Mettings and Conv.	-------	645.36
Tax refund	-------	402.67
Miscel.	-------	84.92
Transfered from Fla. Trust	606.47	1814.63
	$1975.47	$22,081.95
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	------	65.00
Trans from Fla. Trust		600.00
Prof. Fees	------	93.75
Postage	43.96	242.90
Office Supplies	71.32	351.49
Office Equip.	71.74	442.59
Print & Pub.	209.85	385.06
Travel	894.99	3209.55
Salaries	1912.71	11097.08
Emp. Soc. Sec.	80.34	466.13
Phone	53.34	480.09
Miscel.	5.45	151.28
Conv. Exp.	22.72	987.22
Books & Pamplets	-------	55.15
Extention	------	172.50
Payroll Taxes	335.43	1604.89
Tax Adjust.	-------	366.63
Salary adv.	-----	880.00
Travel(personal)	94.51	(repaid)
Insurance	------	67.00
Utilities	-------	59.13
Repair & Maint.	------	254.26
Program	650.00	650.00
	$4446.35	22,776.21
Repaid on adv.	-- 81.67	-670.03
Witheld taxes	-338.98	-1943.96
	$4025.70	$20,162.22

Bal. on hand June 30	$4139.56	(Fla. Trust & Lincoln Nat'l)
Receipts	+ 1975.47	
Disbursements	- 4025.70	
Closed Fla. Trust	- 606.47	(closed Fla. Trust checking account)
	$1482.86	In Lincoln Nat'l Bank Checking account

BREAKDOWN OF DISBURSEMENTS:

RAP GRANT Bal. in grant as of June 30, 1966 $1871.15

Director's Salary	$625.00
" travel	401.76
office supplies	18.00
Office equipment	36.74
meeting expenses	22.72
Phone	10.00
	$ 1114.22

Bal. in grant as of July 31, 1966 $756.93

Expanded Grant in Aid

Balance in grant as of June 30, 1966-----$1871.15

Director's Salary	$100.00	
Secretary's "	100.00	
O Office Equipment	35.00	
Printing and Publication	105.00	(brochures)
Postage	26.55	(mailing of newsletter)
Travel	143.87	(Wahhington Conference)
	$510.42	

Balance in expanded grant in aid as of July 31, 1966----$1360.73

General Operating

Postage	$ ~~17.40~~ 17.40	
Office Supples	~~71.32~~ 53.32	
Printing & Pub.	104.85	
Travel	349.36	
Salaries-Director	733.33	
"Sec'y ~~Sec'y~~	325.00	
extra help	29.38	
Emp. Soc Sec.	80.34	
Phone	43.34	
Miscel.	5.45	
~~Comm~~ Payroll Tx	335.43	
Travel.personal	94.51	(repaid)
Program	650.00	
	2821.71	

Gen'l Oper.	$2821.71
RAP	1114.22
Expanded Grant	510.42
	4446.35

Florida Council on Human Relations

July 1966 Membership and contributions report

Although there is apparantly much activity during the summer months--memberships must be slow coming in at this time.

We had only 2 reports this month regarding membership:

Palm Beach added 14 members and has a total of 174 paid members

Jacksonville added 7 members for a total of 74 paid members.

The following new memberships were received at the State office.

Miami--16
Tampa 1
Central Brevard 1
~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
Broward County 1
Ft. Pierce 2

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN REAATIONS AUGUST L(¢¢

Fla — FINANCE + m —

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AUGUST1966

RECEIPTS	AUGUST 1966	8 months to August 31
Contributions	296.50	5534.07
RAP Grant	-------	6000.00
EXp. Grant in Aid	------- 1750.00	5050.00
SRC	-------	3450.00
Other grants	--------	1146.80
Meetings & Conv.	36.00	681.36
Tax Refund		402.67
Miscell	-------	84.92
Trans.From Fla. Trust		1814.63
	2082.50	24,164.45

DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	xxxx---	65.00
Trans.From Fla. Tr.	--------	600.00
Prof. Fees	----	93,75
Postage	13.08	255.98
Office Supplies	84.28	435.77
Office Equip	--------	442.59
Print & Pub	37.58	422.64
Travel	667.35	3971.41
Salaries	1805.83	12,902.91
Emp. Soc. Sec.	75.86	541.99
Phone	84.83	564.92
Miscel	5.00	156.28
Conv. Exp.	------	987.22
Books & Pamphlets	6.00	61.15
Extention	------	172.50
Payroll taxes	338.98	1943.87
Tax. Adjust	----	366.63
Salary Adv.	-----	880.00
Insurance	9.88	76.88
Utilities	16.43	75.56
Repair & Maint.	----	254.26
Program	45.00	695.00
	$3190.10	25,966.31
repaid	111.67	-781.70
withheld taxes	321.92	-2265.88
	$2756.51	$22,918.73

Bal on Hand July 31	1482.86
Receipts	2082.50
Disbursements	2756.51
	808.85

Bal on hand as of Aug. 31,1966

BREAKDOWN OF DISBURSEMENTS

RAP GRANT Bal in grant as of July 31, 1966 918.31

Director's Salary	$625.00	
" Travel	198.99	
phone	29.20	
Program	45.00	
	$898.19	Bal. as of Aug.31 $20.12

Expanded Grant in Aid

Bal. in grant as of July 31, 1966		$1360.73
Received In August		$1750.00
Director's Salary	100.00	
Secretary's "	100.00	
Travel	57,20	(Washington)
Print & Pub.	37.58	(Newletter mastheads.)
	$294.78	

Balance in Grant as of August 31, 1966 $2815.95

General Operation-- office help	7.50
Postage	$ 13.08
Office Supplies	84.28
Travel	411.16
Dir. Salary	733.33
Sec. "	240.00
Emp. Soc. Sec.	75.86
Phone	55.63
Miscel	5.00
Books & Pamphlets	6.00
Payroll Taxes	338.98
Insurance	9.88
Utilities	16.43
	$1997.13

RAP	898.19
Expanded Grant in aid	294.78
Gen'l. Operating	1997.13
	$3190.10

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN Relations — September 1966

Fla- FINANCE + MEM

Receipts	September 1966	~~9 months to~~ Sept. 30, 1966
Contributions	799.00	6333.07
RAP Grant	3000.00	9000.00
Ex. Grant in aid	----	5050.00
SRC.	----	3450.00
Other grants	----	1146.80
Meetings & Conv.	50.00	731.36
Tax refund	----	402.67
Miscell.	9.25	94.17
Trans.From Fla. Trust	----	1814.63
	$3858.25	$28,022.70

Disbursements		
Rent	----	65.00
Trans.From Fla. trust	----	600.00
Prof. Fees	----	93.75
Postage	19.49	275.47
Office Supplies	21.19	456.96
Office equip.	----	442.59
Print.& Pub.	49.96	472.60
Travel	522.88	4494.29
Salaries	1883.33	14,786.24
Emp. Soc. Sec.	44.11	586.10
Phone	78.74	643.66
Miscel	-----	156.28
Conv.& Meeting	33.75	1020.97
Books & Pamphlets	10.76	71.91
Expansion	----	172.50
Payroll Taxes	321.92	2265.79
Tax Adjust.	----	366.63
Salary Adv.	----	880.00
Insurance(office)	-----	76.88
Insurance(personal)	71.76	71.76
Utilities	36.07	111.63
Repair & Maint.	-----	254.26
Program	----	695.00
	3093.96	29,060.27
witheld taxes	- 264.92	- 2,530.80
Credits	-188.68	- 970.38
	$2640.36	25,559.09

Bal. on hand Aug. 31, 1966	808.85	
Receipts	+ 3858.25	
Disbursements	- 2640.36	
	2026.74	Bal. on Hand Sep. 30, 1966

Fla - Membership and Finance

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

October, 1966

Receipts		October 1966	10 months to Oct. 31,1966
Contributions	m	$1928.00	$ 8261.07
RAP		-------	9000.00
Exp. Grant in Aid		-------	5050.00
SRC Grant		1150.00	4600.00
Other grants		-------	1146.80
Tax refund		------	402.67
Miscel.		90.28 (credit travel)	184.45
Trans. From Fla. Trust		------	1814.63
Meetings & Conv.		1158.00	1889.36
		$ 4326.28	$32,348.98

Disbursements		
Rent	-------	65.00
Trans. from Fla. trust	-------	600.00
Prof. Fees	------	93.75
Postage	20.57	296.04
Office Supplies	5.63	462.59
Office Equipment	44.25	486.84
Printing & Pub.	35.33	507.93
Travel	367.55	4861.84
Salaries	1798.33	16584.57
Emp. Soc. Sec.	40.54	626.64
Phone	175.70	819.36
Miscell.	4.88	161.16
Conv. & Meetings	1504.99	2525.96
Books & Pamphlets	-----	71.91
Extension	-----	172.50
Payroll Taxes	264.88	2530.67
Tax. Adjust.	-----	366.63
Salary Advance	------	880.00
Insurance (office)	------	76.88
Insurance (personal)	71.76	143.52
Utilities	-----	111.63
Repairs & Maint.	9.93	264.19
Program	-------	695.00
	$ 4344.34	$ 33,404.61
withheld taxes	-- 251.28	-2,782.08
credits	-- 122.01	-1,092.39=
	$ 3971.05	$ 29.530.14

Bal. on hand Sep.30,1966	2026.74
Receipts	+ 4326.28
Disbursements	- 3971.05
	$2381.97 Bal. on hand Oct. 31, 1966

BREAKDOWN OF DISBURSEMENTS

RAP GRANT

Balance in Grant as of September 30, 1966		$2075.18
Directors Salary	$ 625.00	
Soc. Sec.	26.26	
Travel	229.80	
Phone	116.30	
Miscell	3.90	
	$ 1001.26	
Credit Travel	50.00	
	951.26	
Balance in Grant as of October 31, 1966		$1123.92

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance in grant as of September 30,1966		$2532.24
Directors Salary	$100.00	
Secretary "	100.00	
Printing(pledge cards)	35.33	
	$235.33	
Balance in grant as of Oct. 31,1966----------		$2296.91

GENERAL OPERATING

Postage	$ 20.57
Office Supply	5.63
Office Equip.	44.25
Travel	137.75
Directors Salary	733.33
Secretary "	240.00
Soc. Sec.	14.28
Phone	59.40
Payroll Taxes	264.88
Insurance(personal)	71.76
Repair & maint.	9.93
Convention	1504.99
Miscel.	.98
	$ 3107.75

RAP	1001.26
Exp. Grant in Aid	235.33
Gen'l Operating	3107.75
	4344.34

Fla - M+F

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

November 1966

Receipts	November 1966	11 mpnths to November 30, 1966
Contributions	$ 910.00	$ 9171.07
RAP Grant	------	9000.00
Exp. Grantin Aid	1750.00	6800.00
SRC Grant	------	4600.00
Other Grants	------	1146.80
Miscel.	48.52(28.52 Cr. Travel)	232.97
Trans. from Fla. Trust	------	1814.63
Meetings & Conv.	------	1889.36
tax refund		402.67
	$ 2708.52	$ 35,057.50

Disbursements		
Rent	------	65.00
Trans.from Fla. Trust	------	600.00
Prof. Fees	------	93.75
Postage	24.72	320.76
Office Supply	51.28	513.87
Office Equip	------	486.84
Printing & Pub.	127.35	635.28
Travel	479.33	5341.17
Salaries	2423.33	19007.90
Emp. Soc. Sec.	66.79	693.43
Phone	56.42	875.78
Miscel.	22.14	183.30
Conv. & Meetings	161.89	2687.85
Books & Pamphlets	------	71.91
Ext.	------	172.50
Payroll Taxes	251.28	2781.95
Tax. Adjust.	----	366.63
Salary Adv.	-----	880.00
Insurance(office)	-----	76.88
Insurance (personal)	71.76	215.28
Utilities	99.43	211.06
Repairs & Maint.	------	264.19
Program	15.76	710.76
	$ 3851.48	$ 37,256.09
withheld taxes	-378.68	3,160.76
credits	-81.95	1,174.34
	3390.85	32,920.99

Bal. on hand Oct. 31, 1966	2381.97
Receipts	+ 2708.52
Disbursements	-3390.85
Bal. on hand Nov. 30,1966	$ 1699.64

Breakdown of Disbursements:

RAP GRANT

Balancein Grant as of October 31, 1966 $1123.92

~~Direcxx~~

Director's Salary	$1250.00	(including severance pay)
Soc. Sec.	52.51	
Travel	------	
Phone	------	
	$1302.51	
Credit travel	-76.61	
	$1225.90	

Bal in grant as of Nov. 30 ,966 (minus) 101.98

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance in grant as of Oct. 31, 1966		$ 2296.91
received in November		1750.00
		4046.91
Director's Salary	100.00	
Secretary's "	340.00	
Convention Exp.	161.89	
Travel(director)	279.33	
Printing	127.35	
	$1008.57	
Balance in grant as of Nov. 30, 1966		$3038.34

General Operating:

Postage	24.72
Office Supply	51.28
Travel	200.00
Director's Salary	733.33
Soc. Sec.	14.28
Phone	56.42
Payroll taxes	251.28
Insurance (personal)	71.76
Miscel.	22.14
Utilities	99.43
Program	15.76
	$1540.40

RAP	1302.51
Exp. Grant	1008.57
General	1540.40
	$3851.48

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST QUARTER 1966

CASH ON HAND JANUARY 1, 1966			
in Fla. Band & Trust Ck.Acc.			$197.10
INCOME:			
Trans to Lincoln Bank, Miami			
from Fla. Bank & Trust, Daytona		$1208.16	
Contributions by Chapters		2918.00	
SRC	(see below for	4150.00 *	
Grants	breakdown)	1996.80 *	
Misc.		50.92	
Annual Conv. Reservations		327.36	
Total Income		$10.651.24	
Total			$10,849.14
DISBURSEMENTS:		$7885.92	
Cash as of March 31, 1966			$2963.22
In Lincoln Nat'l Bank	2356.75		
In Fla. Bank & Trust	606.47		
	$2963.22		

RAP GRANT $3000.00

Disbursemtns	Directors Salary	$ 625.00
	" moving Exp.	500.00
	" travel exp	71.10
	office equip.	231.08
	phone deposit	20.00
	return to expanded grant in aid	200.00
		$1647.18

Balance in RAP grant $1352.82

EXPANDED GRANT-IN-AID $1550.00 +$200.00 returned from RAP $1750.00

Director's Salary	$300.00
Secretary's "	200.00
Director's travel	150.00
Office expense	125.00
	$775.00

Bal. in Expanded grant in aid--- $975.00

General Operating expenses:

Office(includes postage, supplies etc.)	$ 331.17
Travel	681.20
Annual meeting exp.	374.88
Employers Share Soc. Sec	155.83
Directors Salary	2199.99
Sec. Salary	385.01
Office rent	65.00
Salary advance	746.66
Phone	274.63
Payroll taxes	81.13
Accounting Fee	93.75
Misc. Exp	74.49
	$5463.74

General operating fund	$5463.74
RAP GRANT	1647.18
Expanded grant-in-aid	775. 00
	$7885.92

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

In Fla. Bank & Trust Jan. 1,1966 $197.10

RECEIPTS:	Jan.	Feb.	March	To Date
Memberships	$1620.00	814.00	502.00	2936.00
SRC Grant-in-aid	1150.00			1150.00
SRC Expanded grant			1550.00	1550.00
RAP Grant			3000.00	3000.00
Convention Res.	327.36			327.36
Spec. Student Program		446.80		446.80
Trans.from Fla. Trust		1208.16		1208.16
Misc.	38.80		12.12	50.92
				$10,669.24
less returned checks				- 18.00
				$10,651.24

DISBURSEMENTS:				
Office rent	65.00			65.00
Telephone & telegram	22.12	178.81	93.70	294.62
office supply & equip.	11.12	94.25	386,03	491.40
Printing	19.25			19.25
Acc'ting fee	93.75			93.75
Postage			51.60	51.60
Office petty cash			25.00	25.00
Utilities			3.75	3.75
Misc.	13.77	42.29	.74	56.80
Travel(exec.Dir.& Rap Dir)	281.82	359.08	761.80	1402.30
Meetin expenses	441.98			441.98
Emolyers Soc. Sec	42.53	35.00	78.30	155.83
Payroll Taxes	285.50		81.13	366.63
Trans. From Fla. Trust	600.00			600.00
Salaries:				
Exec. Dir.	833.33	833.33	833.33	2499.99
Secretary	179.38		400.00	579.38
RAP director			625.00	625.00
office help			5.63	5.63
advances on salary			880.00	880.00
LESS(LIABILITYPAYROLL DEDUCTIONS)				$8657.91
			-	638.66
Less --repaid on Salary advances			-	133.34
				$7885.91

Monthly Totals.

	Jan	Feb.	March
Receipts	$3136.16	2468.96	5064.12
Disbursements	2714.59	1416.46	3754.87

Fla. - FINANCE + MEM

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AT STATE OFFICE----BY CHAPTERS

CHAPTER	Received to Date April 30	Quota	Balance to meet quota
Bay County	$ 10.00	$ 65.00	$ 55.00
Broward	50.00	500.00	450.00
Central Brevard	5.00	500.00	495.00
Ft. Pierce	50.00	750.00	700.00
Gainesville	35.00	500.00	465.00
Halifax	1225.00	2500.00	1275.00
Jacksonville	311.00	1000.00	689.00
Lee County	86.00	500.00	414.00
Melbourne	150.00	750.00	600.00
Miami	224.00	4000.00	3776.00
Ocala	26.00	200.00	174.00
Palm Beach	654.00	2500.00	1846.00
Tallahassee	20.00	300.00	280.00
Tampa	52.00	500.00	448.00
Upper Oinellas	151.00	2500.00	2349.00
W. Vo'usia	372.00	400.00	28.00
Winter Park	137.50	500.00	362.50
Miscellaneous	87,50		
Fla. Synod	700.00		

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS----------APRIL 1966

RECEIPTS

		April '66	4 months to Apr. 30
Balance on hand Mar.31, 1966	$2963.22		
Contributions from chapters		$ 430.50	
SRC Grant		1150.00	
Tax refund		402.67	
Florida Synod Comm. on Race & Religion		700.00	
		$2683.17	

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage--Mailing	$ 41.11
Office Supplies	19 .81
Travel	323.85
Salaries	1785.83
Employers Share(Soc. Sec.)	75.02
Telephone	7.50
Miscellaneous	10.00
Payroll taxes (1st quarter)	638.64
Extention:	
NAIRO Membership	20.00
Conference(re school de-segregation)	100.00
	$3021.76
less--(taxes witheld-payable)	-313.34
	$2708.42
less(repayment on advances)	158.34
TOTAL----------	$2550.08

Balance on Hand Mar.31, 1966	$2963.22
Receipts (April)	2683.17
	$5646.39
Disbursements(April)	- 2550.08
Bal. on hand April 30-1966	$3096.31

In Lincoln National Bank(Miami)	$2489.84
In Fla. Bank & Trust(Daytona)	606.47
	$3096.31

NOTE: Due to lack of time before this meeting no breakdown was made as to RAP--EXPANDED GRANT IN AID, etc. This will follow next week.

Fla - M.A.F.

Record of Contributions and Quotas

Chapter	1966 Quota	Pd. thru Oct. 25,1966	pd. in 1965(dec.31)	1965 pd members	1966 pd members
Bay County	150.00	21.00	65.00	14	44
Broward	500.00	86.00	120.00	32	
Central Brevard	500.00	xx~~500.00~~ 15.00	x~~15.00~~170.00	21	
Ft. Pierce	750.00	70.00	661.00	49	30
Gainesville	500.00	105.00	258.00	22	
Halifax Area	2500.00	1566.50	1445.00	108	
Jacksonville	1000.00	597.00	782.50	136	112
Lee County	500.00	91.00	330.50	44	
Melbourne	750.00	252.00	530.00	57	
Miami	4000.00	1596.50	1516.00	136	173
Ocala	200.00	71.00	10.00	6	10
Palm Beach	2500.00	825.00	1167.00	116	174
St. Petersburg	250.00	15.00	11.00	2	
Tallahassee	300.00	~~15.00~~x150.00	144.00	17	78
Tampa	500.00	83.00	141.00	7	39
Upper Pinellas	2500.00	2086.00	1384.00	230	
West Volusia	400.00	377.00	331.50	66	83
Winter Park	500.00	265.00	67.50	7	158

Since the change in systems of sending contributions--that is each chapter collecting its own, and then sedding money to the state office--accurate record keeping of members has become impossible. The only places where we have shown number of members for 1966, is where we have actually received membership lists from the local chapters. We are planning another type of reporting ~~form~~ FORM, that hopefully will make it easy for the chapters to report to the state office, so that we can have a better comparative sheet regarding paid up members.

Fla - M+F

Florida Council on Human Relations

January 1967

Receipts

Contributions	$353.00	(1966 quotas)
	557.00	1967
SRC Grant	3250.00	
	$ 4160.00	

Disbursements

Postage	44.88	
Office Supply	13.49	
Office Equip.	104.95	(includes new adding machine)
Travel	210.35	
Travel	179.58	(RAP)
Dir. Salary	833.34	
Office Sec. Salary	340.00	
Employers FICA	51.62	
Miscell.	4.35	
Ext.	5.00	(Fair Housing Agency)
Payroll taxes	137.36	
Taxes	402.67	(return of tax refund erroneously given in 1966)
Insurance(off)	28.00	
Insurance(pers)	49.62	
Utilities	11.81	
	$ 2417.02	
withheld tx.	198.44	
Credit Ins.	10.68	
	2207.90	

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1966	$2540.99	
Receipts	+4160.00	
Disbursements	-2207.90	
	$ 4493.09	Bal. on hand Jan. 31.,1967

RAP Grant

Bal in grant as of Dec. 31, 1966	$2673.61	
Travel	179.58	
	$2494.03	Bal. in RAP as of Jan 31, 1967

With more of the councils sending in membership reports, we have the following membership as of January 31, 1967:

Bay County	46
Broward	17
Central Brev.	2
Ft. Pierce	39
Gainesville	15
Halifax	39
Jacksonville	121
Ft. Myers	9
Melbourne	66
Miami	218
Ocala	9
Palm Beach	184
St. Petersburg	4
Tallahassee	78
Tampa	40
Upper Pinellas	369
W. Volusia	83
Winter Park	159
Miscel.	15
	1513

Florida Council on Human Relations
February 1967

Receipts	Feb. 1967	2 months to Feb. 1967
Contributions	$ 393.00	$ 1303.00
Reimburse Travel	127.81	127.81
SRC Grant	-----	3250.00
	$ 520.81	$ 4680.81

Disbursements		
~~Postage~~	~~x55.38~~	
Postage	10.50	55.38
Office Supply	53.71	67.20
Office Equip.	15.05	120.00
Travel	587.64	~~x977.57~~ 797.99
Travel (RAP)	-----	179.58
Dir. Salary	833.34	1666.68
Sec. "	340.00	680.00
Emp. Soc. Sec.	51.62	103.24
Phone	54.12	54.12
Miscel.	4.50	8.85
Conv. & Meetings	17.00	17.00
Books & Pamplets	1.95	1.95
Ext.	---	5.00
Payroll Taxes	146.82	284.18
Taxes (adjustment)	------	402.67
Insurance(office)	-----	28.00
Insurance (personal)	-----	49.62
Utilities	5.89	17.70
	$ 2122.14	$ 4539.16
withheld Taxes	- 198.44	- 396.88
Cr. Insurance	- 5.34	- 16.02
Cr. travel	- 33.03	- 33.03
	$ 1885.33	$4093.23

Bal. on hand as of Jan 31, 1967	$4493.09
Receipts	+520.81
Disbursements	-1885.33
	$ 3128.57
Check ret.	5.00
	3123.57

Fla - M+F

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

March 1967

Receipts	March 1967		3 months to Mar.1967
Contributions	$ 601.00		$ 1904.00
Reimburse Travel	86.50		214.31
Office Supplies (reimburse)	11.25		11.25
Postage "	8.00		8.00
	$ 706.75	SRC Grant	3250.00
			$ 5387.56

Disbursements			
Postage	46.20	(34.20 for newsletter)	101.58
Office Supply	1.80		69.00
Office Equipment	85.27	(typewriter rental)	205.27
Travel	240.84		1038.83
Travel RAP	-----		179.58
Director's Salary	833.34		2500.02
Sec'y "	425.00		1105.00
Dir.RAP "	150.00		150.00
Employers Soc.Sec.	55.36		158.60
" " (RAP)	6.30		6.30
Phone	49.94		104.06
Miscel.	4.49		13.34
Conv.& Meetings	-----		17.00
Print & Pub	15.80	(supplies & extra help for newsletter)	15.80
Books	------		1.95
Ext.	-----		5.00
Program	14.00		14.00
Payroll tax	198.44		482.62
Tax adjust.	-----		402.67
Insurance (office)	4.00		32.00
Insurance (personal)	49.62		99.24
Utilities	3.75		21.45
	$ 2184.15		$ 6723.31
cr.taxes	- 225.02	cr.taxes	621.90
		Misc.Credits	49.05
	$ 1959.13		6052.36

Balance in bank as of Feb. 28,1967	$3123.57
Receipts	+ 706.75
Disbursements	-1959.13
	$ 1871.19
adjust for error	1.00
Balance in bank as of Mar.31,1967	$ 1872.19

Florida Council on Human Relations
April 1967

Fla - M+F

Receipts	April 1967	4 months thru APril 1967
Contributions	988.00	2892.00
Reimburse-travel	74.37	288.68
" Postage	---	8.00
" office supply	---	11.25
SRC Grant	3250.00	6500.00
RAP "	3000.00	3000.00
Miscel.	30.00($20 spec. gift	30.00
Meetings & Conv.	145.00 to VISTA project)	145.00
	$ 7487.37	12,~~8~~74.93

Disbursements		
Postage	16.40	117.98
Office supply	42.41	111.41
Office Equipment	7.62	212.89
Travel	402.12	1440.95
Travel RAP	65.10	244.68
Director's Salary	833.34	3333.36
Secretary's "	340.00	1445.00
Director's " RAP	150.00	300.00
Employer's Soc. Sec.	51.62	210.22
" " RAP	6.60	12.90
Phone	54.22	158.28
" RAP	6.75	6.75
Miscel.	20.00(to VISTA)	33.34
Conv. & Meetings	---	17.00
Printing & Pub.	---	15.80
Books	22.00	23.95
Ext.	---	5.00
Program	---	14.00
Payroll Taxes	277.28	759.90
Tax. Adjust	---	402.67
Insurance (office)	---	32.00
Insurance (persoml)	71.76	171.00
Utilities	11.98	33.~~43~~42
	2379.20	9102.51
Cr.Taxes	- 232.74	- 854.64
Misc. Credits	- 5.34	- 54.39
	$ 2141.12	$ 8193.48

Balance in Bank as of March 31, 1967	-~~$--3--~~	$ 1872.19
Receipts		+7487.37
Disbursements		-2141.12
Balance in bank as of April 30,1967		$ 7218.44

Rap Grant to date for 1967	$3000.00
Director's Salary	300.00
Travel	-~~244.68~~ 65.10
Soc. Sec.	12.90
Phone	6.75
	$ 2615.25 Bal. in grant

Florida Council on Human Relations

Fla - M + F

May 1967

Receipts	May 1967	5 months through May, 1967
Contributions	700.00	3592.00
Reimubrse Travel	----	288.68
" Postage	----	8.00
" office supply	----	11.25
SRC Grant	----	6500.00
RAP "	----	3000.00
Miscel.	53.36 (49.36 utilities refund)	83.36
Meetings & Conv.	219.98	364.98
	973.34	13,848.27

Disbursements		
Rent (2 months)	220.00	220.00
Postage	13.06	131.04
Office supply	35.93	147.34
Office equip. equip.	61.57	274.46
Travel	585.48	2026.43
Trave RAP	42.00	284.68 (281.68)
Director's salary	833.34	4166.70
Sec'y salary	425.00	1870.00
Director's salary RAP	150.00	450.00
Employer's soc. sec.	55.36	265.58
" " " RAP	6.60	19.50
Phone	59.87	218.15
" RAP	----	6.75
Miscel.	8.83	42.17
Conventions & meetings	801.12	818.12
Print. & Publications	----	15.80
Books & Pamphlets	71.00	94.95
Ext.	----	5.00
Program	----	14.00
Payroll taxes	232.74	992.64
Tax adjust.	----	402.67
Insurance office	----	32.00
Insurance personal	71.76	242.76
Utilities	----	33.43
	3673.66	12,776.17
Cr. taxes	-236.22	- 1,090.86
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34	- 59.73
	$ 3432.10	$11,625.58

Balance in bank as of April 30, 1967	$7218.44
Receipts	+ 973.34
Disbursemnts	-3432.10
Check Ret. (10.00)	-10.00
Balance in Bank as of May 31, 1967	$ 4749.68

Bal In RAP grant	2615.25
Dir.Salary	150.00
Soc.Sec.	6.60
travel	42.00
Bal. In RAP Grant as of May 31, 1967	$ 2416.65

Florida Council on Human Relations

May 1967

Receipts	May 1967	5 months through May, 1967
Contributions	700.00	3592.00
Reimbursee Travel	----	288.68
" Postage	----	8.00
" office supply	----	11.25
SRC Grant	----	6500.00
RAP "	----	3000.00
Miscel.	53.36 (49.36 utilities refund)	83.36
Meetings & Conv.	219.98	364.98
	973.34	13,848.27

Disbursements		
Rent (2 months)	220.00	220.00
Postage	13.06	131.04
Office supply	35.93	147.34
Office equip.equip.	61.57	274.46
Travel	585.48	2026.43
Trave RAP	42.00	288.68
Director's salary	833.34	4166.70
Sec'y salary	425.00	1870.00
Director's salary RAP	150.00	450.00
Employer's soc. sec.	55.36	265.58
" " " RAP	6.60	19.50
Phone	59.87	218.15
" RAP	----	6.75
Miscel.	8.83	42.17
Conventions & meetings	801.12	818.12
Print. & Publications	----	15.80
Books & Pamphlets	71.00	94.95
Ext.	----	5.00
Program	----	14.00
Payroll taxes	232.74	992.64
Tax adjust.	----	402.67
Insurance office	----	32.00
Insurance personal	71.76	242.76
Utilities	----	33.43
	3673.66	12,776.17
Cr. taxes	-236.22	- 1,090.86
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34	- 59.73
	$ 3432.10	$11,625.58

Balance in bank as of April 30, 1967	$7218.44
Receipts	+ 973.34
Disbursemnts	-3432.10
Check Ret. (10.00)	-10.00
Balance in Bank as of May 31, 1967	$ 4749.68

Bal In RAP grant	2615.25
Dir.Salary	150.00
Sec.Sec.	6.60
travel	42.00
Bal. In RAP Grant as of May 31, 1967	$ 2416.65

Fla - M+F

~~July xxxxxx~~
Florida Council on Human Relations
June 1967

Receipts	June 1967		6 months through June, 1967
Contributions	217.50		3809.50
Reimburse Travel	162.00		450.68
" Postage	-----		8.00
" Office supply	-----		11.25
SRC Grant	-----		6500.00
RAP "	3000.00		6000.00
Miscel.	450.00	donation for mimeo machine	
	200.00	For Miami VISTA project	733.36
Meetings & Conventions	----		364.98
	$4,029.50		$17,877.77

Disbursements			
Rent	110.00		330.00
Postage	50.86	(34.76 for mailing newsletter)	181.90
Office Supply	72.74		220.08
Office Equipment	495.43	(purchase of mimeo machine)	769.89
Travel	379.37		2405.80
Travel RAP	83.93		370.61
Director's Salary	833.34		5000.04
Secretary's "	425.00		2295.00
Director;s " RAP	625.00		1075.00
Employer's Soc. Sec.	55.36		320.94
" " " RAP	27.50		47.00
Phone	56.82		274.97
Phone RAP	2.75		9.50
Miscel	------		42.17
Conventions & Meetings	------		818.12
Print. & Pub.	-----		15.80
Books and Pamphlets	------		94.95
Ext.	------		5.00
Program	------		14.00
Payroll Taxes	236.22		1228.86
Tax Adjust.	-------		402.67
Insurance (office)	------		32.00
Insurance (personal)	~~71.76~~	--(71.76)	314.52
Utilities	-------		33.43
	$3526.08		$16,302.25
Cr. Taxes	-352.22		-1443.08
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34		- 65.07
	$3168.52		$14,794.10

Bal in Bank as of May 31, 1967	$4749.58
Receipts	+ 4029.50
Disbursements	- 3168.52
Bal in Bank as of June 30,1967	$5610.60

Bal in RAP Grant as of May 31	2416.65
Received in June	+ 3000.00
Dir. Salary	- 625.00
Soc. Sec.	- 27.50
Travel & Exp.	- 86.68
Bal in RAP grant as of JUne 30	4677.47

~~July xxxxx~~
Florida Council on Human Relations
June 1967

Receipts	June 1967		6 months through June, 1967
Contributions	217.50		3809.50
Reimburse Travel	162.00		450.68
" Postage	-----		8.00
" Office supply	-----		11.25
SRC Grant	-----		6500.00
RAP "	3000.00		6000.00
Miscel.	450.00	donation for mimeo machine	
	200.00	For Miami VISTA project	733.36
Meetings & Conventions	----		364.98
	$4,029.50		$17,877.77

Disbursements			
Rent	110.00		330.00
Postage	50.86	(34.76 for mailing newsletter)	181.90
Office Supply	72.74		220.08
Office Equipment	495.43	(purchase of mimeo machine)	769.89
Travel	379.37		2405.80
Travel RAP	83.93		370.61
Director's Salary	833.34		5000.04
Secretary's "	425.00		2295.00
Director;s " RAP	625.00		1075.00
Employer's Soc. Sec.	55.36		320.94
" " " RAP	27.50		47.00
Phone	56.82		274.97
Phone RAP	2.75		9.50
Miscel	------		42.17
Conventions & Meetings	------		818.12
Print. & Pub.	-----		15.80
Books and Pamphlets	------		94.95
Ext.	------		5.00
Program	------		14.00
Payroll Taxes	236.22		1228.86
Tax Adjust.	-------		402.67
Insurance (office)	------		32.00
Insurance (personal)	-71.76	--(71.76)	314.52
Utilities	-------		33.43
	$3526.08		$16,302.25
Cr. Taxes	-352.22		-1443.08
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34		- 65.07
	$3168.52		$14,794.10

Bal in Bank as of May 31, 1967	$4749.58
Receipts	+ 4029.50
Disbursements	- 3168.52
Bal in Bank as of June 30,1967	$5610.66

Bal in RAP Grant as of May 31	2416.65
Received in June	+ 3000.00
Dir. Salary	- 625.00
Soc. Sec.	- 27.50
Travel & Exp.	- 86.68
Bal in RAP grant as of JUne 30	4677.47

Florida Council on Human Relations
July 1967

Fla - MHF

Receipts	July 1967	7 months Through July 1967
Contributions	365.00	4174.50
Reimburse Travel	-----	450.68
" Postage	-----	8.00
" office supply	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	3250.00	9750.00
RAP "	-----	6000.00
Miscel.	26.00(sale of old mimeo)	759.36
Meetings & Conventions	-----	364.98
	$ 3641.00	$ 21,518.77

Disbursements:		
Rent	110.00	440.00
Postage	52.73(35.38 mailing newsletter)	234.63
Office Supply	1.25	221.33
Office Equip.	43.70	813.59
Travel	99.95	2505.75
" (RAP)	153.83	524.44
" (Assoc.Dir)	39.70	39.70
Director"s Salary	833.34	5833.38
Sec'y. "	340.00	2635.00
RAP Dir. "	625.00	1700.00
Assoc. Dir. "	304.48	304.48
Employers Soc.Sec.	65.01	385.95
" " "(RAP)	27.50	74.50
Phone	3.03	278.00
Phone (RAP)	2.30	11.80
Miscel	52.93($50.00to VISTA from spec. fund)	95.10
Conventions & Meetings	5.60	823.72
Print & Pub.	----	15.80
Books	-----	94.95
Ext.	----	5.00
Program	-----	14.00
Payroll Taxes	352.22	1581.08
Tax. Adjust	-----	402.67
Insurance(office)	-----	32.00
Ins. ~~Personnel~~(personal)	71.76	386.28
Utilities	----	--33.43
	$ 3184.33	$ 19,486.58
Cr. Taxes	401.52	1,844.60
Cr. Misc.	5.34	70.41
	$ 2777.47	$ 17.571.57

Bal In Bank as of June 30, 1967	---5610.66		
Receipts	+ 3641.00	Bal. in RAP grant 6/30/67	4677.47
Disbursements	- 2777.47	Salary	- 625.00
Debit for new checks	- 5.91	Soc. Sec.	- 27.50
		Travel & Exp.	- 156.13
Bal.in Bank as ofJuly 31-------	$ 6468.28		$ 3868.84

Florida Council on Human Relations
July 1967

Receipts	July 1967	7 months Through July 1967
Contributions	365.00	4174.50
Reimburse Travel	-----	450.68
" Postage	-----	8.00
" office supply	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	3250.00	9750.00
RAP "	-----	6000.00
Miscel.	26.00(sale of old mimeo)	759.36
Meetings & Conventions	-----	364.98
	$ 3641.00	$ 21,518.77

Disbursements:		
Rent	110.00	440.00
Postage	52.73(35.38 mailing newsletter)	234.63
Office Supply	1.25	221.33
Office Equip.	43.70	813.59
Travel	99.95	2505.75
" (RAP)	153.83	524.44
" (Assoc.Dir)	39.70	39.70
Director"s Salary	833.34	5833.38
Sec'y. "	340.00	2635.00
RAP Dir. "	625.00	1700.00
Assoc. Dir. "	304.48	304.48
Employers Soc.Sec.	65.01	385.95
" " "(RAP)	27.50	74.50
Phone	3.03	278.00
Phone (RAP)	2.30	11.80
Miscel	52.93($50.00to VISTA from spec. fund)	95.10
Conventions & Meetings	5.60	823.72
Print & Pub.	----	15.80
Books	-----	94.95
Ext.	----	5.00
Program	-----	14.00
Payroll Taxes	352.22	1581.08
Tax. Adjust	-----	402.67
Insurance(office)	-----	32.00
Ins. ~~Pursuant~~(personal)	71.76	386.28
Utilities	----	33.43
	$ 3184.33	$ 19,486.58
Cr. Taxes	401.52	1,844.60
Cr. Misc.	5.34	70.41
	$ 2777.47	$ 17,571.57

Bal In Bank as of June 30, 1967	---5610.66		
Receipts	+ 3641.00	Bal. in RAP grant 6/30/67	4677.47
Disbursements	- 2777.47	Salary	- 625.00
Debit for new checks	- 5.91	Soc. Sec.	- 27.50
	64	Travel & Exp.	- 156.13
Bal.in Bank as ofJuly 31-------	$ 6468.28		$ 3868.84

Florida Council on Human Relations — August 1967 — Fla-MT+F

Receipts	Aug.1967	8 months through Aug. 1967
Contributions	584.00	4758.50
Reimburse travel	-----	450.68
" postage	-----	8.00
" office supply	----	11.25
SRC Grant	----	9750.00
RAP "	----	6000.00
Miscel.	-----	759.36
Meetings and Conventions	-----	364.98
	584.00	22,102.77

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	550.00
Postage	19.74	254.37
Office supply	73.63	294.96
Office equipment	45.14	858.73
Travel	120.62	2626.37
" RAP	115.36	639.80
" Assoc.Dir.	49.11	88.81
Director's salary	833.34	6666.72
Sec'y. "	340.00	2975.00
RAP Dir. "	625.00	2325.00
Assoc. Dir. "	416.66	721.14
Employers Soc. Sec.	69.96	455.91
" " RAP	27.50	102.00
Phone	189.26 (2 month bill plus new installation)	467.26
Phone RAP	----	11.80
Miscel.	152.37 ($145 to VISTA-Bal. of special fund)	247.47
Conv. & Meetings	-----	823.72
Print. & Publication	96.50	112.30
Books etc.	-----	94.95
Ext.	------	5.00
Program	-----	14.00
Payroll Taxes	401.52	1982.60
Tax adjust	----	402.67
Insurance (mmt office)	122.00	154.00
Insurance, (personal)	93.90	480.18
Utilities	---	33.43
	3901.61	23,388.19
Cr. taxes	- 424.32	- 2,268.92
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34	- 75.75
	3471.95	21,043.52

Bal. in bank as of July 31,1967	6468.28
Receipts	+ 584.00
Disbursements	- 3471.95
Bal. in bank as of Aug.31	3580.33

Bal.RAP grant 7/31/67	3868.84
Salary	- 625.00
Soc. Sec.	- 27.50
Travel & Exp.	- 115.36
Bal. in RAP 8/31/67	3100.98

Fla - M+F

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SEPTEMBER 1967

Financial Report

Receipts	Sept.1967	9 months thru 1967
Contributions	1438.00	6196.50
Reimburse travel	263.70	714.38
" postage	-----	8.00
" office supp.	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	----	9750.00
RAP "	3000.00	9000.00
Miscel	-----	759.36
Meetings & Conv.	160.50	525.48
Grants	600.00 (Presby.Church)	600.00
	$5462.20	$27,564.97

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	660.00
Postage	24.12	278.49
Off. Supply	68.78	363.74
Off. Equip.	63.35	922.08
Travel	228.68	2855.05
Travel RAP	-----	639.80
Travel Assoc.Dir.	77.05	165.86
Director's Salary	833.34	7500.06
Sec'y. "	425.00	3400.00
RAP Dir. "	625.00	2950.00
Assoc. Dir. "	416.66	1137.80
Employer Soc.Sec.	75.46	531.37
" "	27.50	129.50
Phone	82.06	549.32
Phone RAP	-----	11.80
Miscel.	47.43 (40.00 vacation help)	294.90
Conventions & meet.	50.00	873.72
Print & Pub.	54.82 (35.35 Mailing newsletter)	167.12
Books etc.	4.00	98.95
Ext.	-----	5.00
Program	500.00 (from Presb. grant)	514.00
Payroll taxes	424.32	2406.92
Tax Adjust.	-----	402.67
Insuarnce(office)	-----	154.00
Insurance(personal)	93.90	574.08
Utilities	-----	33.43
Refund to chapter	34.00	34.00
	$4265.47	$27,653.66
Cr. taxes	- 441.82	- 2710.74
Cr. Miscel.	- 5.34	- 81.09
	$3818.31	$24,861.83

Bal in Bank as of8/31/67	$3580.33		
Receipts	+ 5462.20	Bal.in Rap Grant	
Disbursements	- 3818.31	8/31/67	3100.98
	$5224.22	Salary	625.00
		Soc.Sec.	27.50
		Rec.in Sept	3000.00
		Bal.RAP grant9/30/67	5448.48

Fla - M+F

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report

October 1967

Receipts	Oct.1967	10 months thru Oct. 1967
Contributions	667.76	6864.26
Reimburse travel	-----	714.38
" Postage	-----	8.00
" office supply	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	-----	9750.00
RAP "	-----	9000.00
Miscel.	-----	759.36
Meetings & conventions	759.50	1284.98
Grants	-----	600.00
	$ 1427.26	$28,992.23

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	770.00
Postage	15.63	294.12
Office supply	42.23	405.97
Office equipment	-----	922.08
Travel	410.46	3265.51
Travel RAP	232.10	871.90
Travel Assoc. Dir	61.50	227.36
Salary Dir.	833.34	8333.40
" Sec'y	340.00	3740.00
" RAP Dir.	625.00	3575.00
" Assoc. Dir.	416.66	1554.46
Employer's Soc. Sec.	51.63	583.00
" " RAP	27.50	157.00
Phone	122.35	671.67
Phone RAP	18.84	30.64
Miscel	3.68	298.58
Conventions & Meetings	375.09	1248.81
Print. & Publications	6.70	173.82
Books, etc.Ext.	3.00	101.95 5.00
Program	25.00	539.00
Payroll taxes	441.85	2848.77
Tax. adjustment	-----	402.67
Insurance(Office)	-----	154.00
Insurance(health)	93.90	667.98
Utilities	-----	33.43
Refunds to chapters	-----	34.00
	$ 4256.46	$ 31,910 .12
Cr.Taxes	- 387.66	- 3098.40
Cr. Miscel	- 5.34	- 86.43
	$ 3863.46	$ 28.725,29

Bal in Bank 9/30/67	$5224.22
Receipts	+ 1427.26
Disbursements	- 3863.46
	2788.02
Returned check	- 26.00
error in ch.#516	- .30
Bal. in bank as of 10/30/67	$ 2761.72

AUDITS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

Blanche D. Meyers
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

Blanche D. Meyers
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

EXHIBIT "A"

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1967

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in Lincoln National Bank of Miami	$ 2,848.41	
Petty Cash	25.00	
		$ 2,873.41
FIXED ASSETS		
Office Furniture and Equipment - At Cost		2,206.28
		$ 5,079.69

FUND BALANCES

FUND BALANCES		
General Fund (Exhibit "B")	$ 2,873.41	
Property Fund	2,206.28	
		$ 5,079.69

Prepared from Books and Records without Audit.

Blanche D. Meyers
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

EXHIBIT "B"

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MIAMI, FLORIDA

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK AT JANUARY 1, 1967			
Cash in Lincoln National Bank		$ 2,499.47	
Petty Cash		25.00	
Total			$ 2,524.47
RECEIPTS			
Contributions		$ 8,391.26	
SRC Grant		13,000.00	
RAP Grant		12,000.00	
Other Grants and Specific Gifts		1,270.00	
Meetings and Conventions		1,284.98	
Employees' Payroll Deductions		3,878.46	
Utility Deposit Refund		49.36	
Exchange		4.00	39,878.06
Sub Total			$ 42,402.53
DISBURSEMENTS			
Books and Pamphlets		$ 125.90	
Equipment Rental		150.47	
Exchange		4.00	
Hospitalization Insurance		761.88	
Insurance		154.00	
Meetings and Conventions		2,370.68	
Miscellaneous Expense		37.91	
Office Equipment		596.69	
Office Supplies and Expense		595.06	
Payroll Taxes:			
Prior Years	$ 591.65		
Current Year	4,400.53	4,992.18	
Postage		383.22	
Printing and Publications		181.29	
Program		795.90	
Refunds to Councils		74.00	
Rent		990.00	
Repairs and Maintenance		63.35	
Salaries:			
Executive Director	$ 10,000.08		
Associate Director	2,387.78		
RAP Director	4,825.00		
Secretary	4,505.00		
Miscellaneous	40.00	21,757.86	
Telephone and Telegraph		855.79	
Travel		4,605.51	
Utilities		33.43	39,529.12
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK AT DECEMBER 31, 1967			
Cash in Lincoln National Bank		$ 2,848.41	
Petty Cash		25.00	$ 2,873.41

Prepared from Books and Records without Audit.

Blanche D. Meyers
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
MIAMI, FLORIDA

F/a - F+M

Financial Statement, 1967

Receipts	December 1967	12 months thru Dec. 1967
Contributions	$ 1,007.00	$ 9,750.62
Reimburse Travel	-----	964.38
Reimburse Postage	-----	8.00
Reimburse Office Supply	-----	11.25
SRC Grants	-----	13,000.00
RAP Grant	3,000.00	12,000.00
Meetings and Conventions	-------	1,284.98
	$ 4,007.00	$ 37,019.23
Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	990.00
Postage	16.47	391.22
Office Supply	69.63	475.60
Office Equipment	------	967.22
Travel	180.05	3,874.99
" RAP	114.90	1,103.80
" Assoc. Dir.	333.86	624.13
Salary Director	833.34	10, 000.08
" Secretary	425.00	4,505.00
" RAP Dir.	625.00	4,825.00
" Assoc. Dir.	416.66	2,387.78
Employers Soc. Sec.	37.04	653.34
" RAP	27.50	212.00
Phone	51.29	810.39
" RAP	7.26	45.40
Miscel.	1.50	302.21
Meetings and Conventions	447.53	2,370.68
Printing & Publication	7.47	181.29
Books, etc.	5.20	125.90
Program	36.90	575.90
Ext.	------	5.00
Payroll Taxes	351.00	3,587.43
Tax Adjustment	-----	539.41
Insurance Office	-----	154.00
Insurance Health	93.90	761.88
Utilities	------	33.43
Refunds to Councils	-----	74.00
	4,191.50	40,577.08
Cr.taxes	- 364.98	- 3,814.38
Cr. Miscell.	- 10.68	- 97.11
	3,815.84	$ 36,665.59

Balance in Bank 11/30/67	$ 2657.26
Receipts	+ 4007.00
Disbursements	- 3815.84
Balance in Bank 12/31/67	$ 2848.42

Fla - M + F

FINANCIAL REPORT--JANUARY 1968 FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Receipts	January 1968
Contributions	61.00
SRC	3375.00
	3436.00

Disbursements	
Rent	110.00
Postage	73.53 (this includes $30 annual bulk mailing fee plus Miami Chapter mailing to be reimbursed)
Office Supply	25.84
Travel (Dir.)	42.71
" (RAP)	106.80
" (Assoc.)	64.90
Salary(Dir.)	833.34
" (Sec'y)	340.00
" (RAP)	625.00
" (Assoc)	416.66
Employers Soc.Sec.	69.96
" " "(RAP)	~~27.67~~ 27.50
Miscel	13.25
Program	7.50
Payroll taxes	364.95
Health Insurance	71.76
" " (RAP)	22.14
Phone	68.51
Phone (RAP)	7.67
	$3292.02
Cr.taxes	- 424.32
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34
	$2862.36

Bal. in Bank as of Dec. 31, 1967	2848.42
Receipts	+3436.00
Disbursements	-2862.36
Bal. in Bank as of Jan.31,1968	$3422.06

Fla - M+F

Florida Council on Human Relations ~~Fina~~ Financial Report February, 1968

Receipts	February 1968	2 months thru Feb. 1968
Contributions	448.00	509.00
Reimburse office supply	6.18	6.18
Reimburse travel	152.16	152.16
SRC	3375.00	3375.00
	606.34	4042.34
Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	220.00
Postage	15.35	88.88
Office supply	5.22	31.06
" " (RAP)	6.00	6.00
Printing & Pub.	6.18	6.18
Travel (director)	341.09	383.80
" (RAP)	110.80	217.60
" (Assoc)	106.30	171.20
Salary (director)	833.34	1666.68
" (sec'y)	425.00	765.00
" (RAP)	625.00	1250.00
" (Assoc.)	416.66	833.32
Employers Soc. Sec.	73.70	143.66
" " " (RAP)	27.50	55.00
Miscel.	7.20	20.45 (20.45)
Program	-----	7.50
Payroll taxes	424.32	789.27
Health Ins.	71.76	143.52
" " (RAP)	22.14	44.28
Phone	72.36	140.87
" (RAP)	8.35	16.02
Books & Pamplets	49.55	49.55
Refunds to Councils	52.00	52.00
	3809.82	7101.84
Cr.misc	-5.34	-10.68
Cr. Taxes	- 438.30	-862.62
	$3366.18	$ 6228.54

Bal. in bank Jan 31, 1968	3422.06
Receipts	+ 606.34
Disbursements	-3366.18
Bal. in bank Feb.29.1968	662.22

Fla. - M. + F.

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report March 1968

Receipts	March 1968	3 months thru March, 1968
Contributions	566.00	1075.00
SRC	3000.00	6375.00
Reimburse office supply	----	6.18
" travel	122.86	275.02
	3688.86	7731.20

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	330.00
Postage	84.09*	172.97
Office Supply	23.58	54.64
Office Supply RAP	---	6.00
Office Equipment	24.58	24.58
Printing & Publication	206.00	212.18
Travel (director)	340.31	724.11
" (RAP)	126.80	344.40
" (Assoc.)	138.85	310.05
Salary (Director)	833.34	2500.02
" (Sec'y)	380.00	1145.00
" (RAP)	625.00	1875.00
" (Assoc.)	416.66	1249.98
Employers Soc. Sec.	69.96	213.62
" " " (RAP)	27.50	82.50
Miscel.	1.89	22.34
Program	---	7.50
Payroll tax	438.30	1227.57
Health Ins.	71.76	215.28
" " (RAP)	22.14	66.42
Phone	70.93	211.80
" (RAP)	5.80	21.82
Books & Pamphlets	---	49.55
Refunds to Councils	----	52.00
	4017.49	11,119.33
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34	- 16.02
Cr. Taxes	- 424.32	- 1286.94
	3587.83	9816.37

Balance in bank Feb. 29, 1968	-662.22
Receipts	+3688.86
Disbursements	-3587.83
Bal. as of March 31,1968	763.25

Fla-MHF

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report April, 1968

RECEIPTS	APRIL 1968	4 months thru April 1968
Contributions	1166.00 *	2241.00
SRC	3375.00	9750.00
Reimburse Office Supply	48.00	54.18
" Travel	------	275.02
Miscel.	7.21(tax refund)	7.21
Meetings	53.00	53.00
	$4649.21	$12,380.41

DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	110.00	440.00
Postage	69.41($50 for bulk mailing)	242.38
Office Supply	45.81	100.45
" " RAP	-----	6.00
Office equipment	------	24.58
Print. & Publication	81.20	293.38
Travel and expenses (director)	555.16	1279.27
" " (RAP)	43.95	388.35
" " (Assoc)	138.12	448.17
Salary (director)	833.34	3333.36
" (Sec'y)	300.00	1445.00
" (RAP)	625.00	2500.00
" (Assoc)	416.66	1666.64
Employers Soc. Sec.	69.96	283.58
" " " (RAP)	27.50	110.00
Miscel	2.70	25.04
Program	----	7.50
Payroll taxes	424.32	1651.89
Health Ins.	71.76	287.04
" " (RAP)	22.14	88.56
Books etc.	----	49.55
Phone	70.39	282.19
Phone (RAP)	---	21.82
Refunds to councils	---	52.00
	$3907.42	$15,026.75
Cr. Misc.	-5.34	- 21.36
Cr. Taxes	- 424/32	- 1711.26
	$3477.76	$13.294.13

* includes special contributions for bus to Atlanta for Dr. King's funeral

Balance in Bank March 31, 1968	763.25
Receipts	+ 4649.21
Disbursements	- 3477.76
Balance as of April 30, 1968	1934.70
Service charge	-.48
Balance	1934.22

Fla-M+F

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report May, 1968

RECEIPTS	May 1968	5 months thru May 1968
Contributions	2908.05	5149.05
SRC	----	9750.00
Reimburse office supply	----	54.18
" travel	----	275.02
Meetings	171.30	224.30
Miscel.	172.46 (171.21 refund of phone deposit)	179.67
* Miscel--(exchange)	270.80	270.80
	$3,522.61	$15,903.02

DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	-----	440.00
Postage	17.00	259.38
Office Supply	-----	125.03
" " (RAP)	-----	6.00
Office equipment	-----	-----
Printing & Publication	-----	293.38
Travel and Expenses (Director)	22.65	1301.92
" " (RAP)	108.60	496.95
" " (Assoc.)	39.50	487.67
Salary (Director)	833.34	4166.70
" (Secretary)	425.00	1870.00
" (Assoc.)	416.66	2083.30
" (RAP)	625.00	3125.00
Employers Soc. Sec.	73.70	357.28
" " " (RAP)	27.50	137.50
Miscel.	.39	25.43
*5 " (exchange)	270.80	270.80
Program	50.00	57.50
Payroll taxes	424.32	2076.21
Health Ins.	71.76	358.80
" " (RAP)	22.14	110.70
Books, etc.	15.65	65.20
Phone	39.64	321.83
" (RAP)	10.53	32.35
Meetings	89.90	89.90
Refunds to Councils	----	52.00
	$3,584.08	$18,610.83
Cr.Misc.	- 5.34	-26.70
Cr. Taxes	- 438.30	- 2,149.56
	$3,140.44	$16.434.57

Balance in bank as of April 30,1968	$1934.22
Receipts	+ 3522.61
Disbursements	- 3140.44
Balance May 31,1968	$2316.39

Fla. - F+M

Florida Council on Human Relations
Financial Report June 1968

Receipts	June, 1968	6 months thru June 1968
Contributions	748,00	5897.05
SRC	3000.00	12750.00
Grants	750.00	750.00
Reimburse Office supply	-----	54.18
" travel	-----	275.02
Meetings	-----	179.67
Meetings		224.30
	$4,498.00	$20,130.22

Disbursements		
Rent	220.00(for May & June)	660.00
Postage	60.70	320.08
Office Supply	78.98	204.01
" " RAP	-------	6.00
Office Equipment	------	-------
Printing & Publication	76.22	369.60
Travel & Expenses(Director)	104.92	1406.84
" " (RAP)	114.20	611.15
" " (Assoc)	162.70	650.37
Salary (Director)	833.34	5000.04
" (Sec'y)	340.00	2210.00
" (Assoc)	416.66	2499.96
" (RAP)	625.00	3750.00
Employers Soc. Sec.	69.96	427.24
" " " (RAP)	27.50	165.00
Miscel.	4.67	30.10
Program	1104.60	1162.10
Payroll Taxes	438.30	2514.51
Health Ins.	71.76	430.56
" " (RAP)	22.14	132.84
Insurance(office & Wormens comp)	89.00	89.00
Books, etc.	42.50	107.70
Phone	77.49	399.32
" (RAP)	10.01	42.36
Meetings	260.01	349.91
Refunds to councils	-----	52.00
Professional services(audit)	90.00	90.00
	$5,340.66	$23,680.69
Cr. Misc.	- 5.34	- 32.04
Cr. Taxes	- 424.32	- 2573.88
	$4,911.00	$21,074.77

Balance in Bank as of May 31, 1968	2316.39
Receipts	+ 4498.00
Disbursements	- 4911.00
Balance in Bank June 30, 1968	$ 1903.39

FLa - finance

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

INTER-CHAPTER MEMO

FROM: Edwyn E. Lewis, Executive Director

TO: All officers, local Chapters, and members of State Executive Board

---

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is a great deal more than the sum of its individual special projects. For over and above any one undertaking, the Florida Council is a sphere of influence from whose center steadily radiates the new spirit slowly pervading the consciousness of the American south.

Such influence comes, usually, in American society, only from an endowed organization. The Florida Council has no endowment.

Like a university, the Council can frequently find support for projects which can show an immediate, tangible result. But again, like a university, it is hard pressed to garner funds to support the framework on which these projects depend. The permanent structure of the Florida Council on Human Relations, itself, which creates, sustains and services its programs --- which indeed breathes vitality into every component part --- merits our unstinting support.

To perceive this larger need for long-range support of the organization as a whole requires a knowledgeable, creative approach to the art of philanthropy. Our basic, long-range needs are less dramatic and less appealing than our immediate, short-range projects. Let us not make the mistake of forgetting that each depends upon the other.

IN SECURING MEMBERSHIPS AND PLEDGES FOR 1965, we suggest that you consider the following procedures:

1. THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND FINANCE COMMITTEE should meet together to plan the over-all program. At this meeting, the members of these two groups should make their pledges.

2. AT THIS MEETING, key members of the chapter should be chosen to assist in the actual contact of members and prospects. This group of workers should include a widely representative cross section of members, but the individuals involved should be those who have a genuine concern with the Council's work.

3. THIS GROUP SHOULD BE CALLED TOGETHER for instructions and assignment of names. While at this meeting, the canvassers should make their pledges.

4. THE PROSPECTS FOR 1965 MEMBERSHIP will be (a) those who were 1964 members, (b) individuals who visited one or more 1964 meetings but who did not join, and (c) individuals whose names are secured from those who join and pledge for 1965. Each person who joins for 1965 should be asked at that time for the names of acquaintances who are likely prospects. Almost every concerned person knows of others who are not involved in the cause but who have some degree of interest in it.

5. AFTER THE CANVASSERS HAVE DEVELOPED A LIST of members and likely prospects, these people then are visited. This visit is for the purpose of securing a membership and a pledge of financial support. It should be seen also as an opportunity to educate and to inform the public about the Council. Many misconceptions can be cleared away by the skillful handling of this visit.

6. IF THE PROSPECT DOES NOT SIGN A MEMBERSHIP CARD at the time of the visit, do not leave the card to be signed and mailed. Rather, make an appointment to return for further discussion and possible signing at a later date in the near future.

7. THIS MUST BE A CRASH PROGRAM of each chapter, thoroughly completed during the month of January. It should be started quite early in the month. It should be well under way by January 15, thus allowing sufficient time for follow-up where needed. A final report meeting may or may not be held at the end of the month, though such a meeting of workers likely would be helpful. The important thing is for someone clearly to have the responsibility to see that this work is complete in every detail by January 31. If this project is not concluded thoroughly during the earliest weeks of the year, it is apt to be left half-done throughout the year.

8. VISITORS AT CHAPTER MEETINGS should be followed up after each meeting. An announcement should be made at each meeting inviting visitors to join, but this should never be considered as an adequate membership solicitation. Visitors who do not respond to this public appeal should be visited within a few days after the meeting. This call should be made by an assigned member of the Membership Committee or a member of the Finance Committee, depending on local organizational procedure.

LET US BE REALISTIC enough to see that unless these drives for membership and financial support are successful, there can be no Florida Council and none of the work in which our members believe. It costs heavily to print, to mail, to travel, to set up programs and to convince foundations that they should give money to our organization.

One reason for our having failed to receive foundation grants in the past is that foundation officials have felt that the members were not supporting the organization.

Please do not be squeamish when you seek memberships and money! We do not need to apologize for our objectives or for our organization. We should make it clear that the amount received will determine the effectiveness of the Florida Council.

AS AN EXPERIMENT, membership during 1964 has been by signature only, without requiring members to give financial support to the Council.

Unfortunately, this system has not proved practical. Each name on our books costs us substantially. Furthermore, Southern Regional Council and the foundations do not count non-paying members when they evaluate our program with a view to giving us support. Thus, a non-giving member costs us in two ways.

Henceforth, only those who give some financial support to the Florida Council on Human Relations can be carried in our files as bona fide members.

Wherever local chapter tradition is counter to the above, we will, of course, abide by your decision.

Fla
FCHR

July 11, 1961

RHA PR (Hy MM)

QUARTERLY CHECKS, GCHR, FCHR

Quarterly checks may be issued for the Georgia Council and the Florida Council; however, if you can check records easily, I would appreciate your checking to make sure we're not duplicating in the case of Florida.

These should be the last state council checks for the current quarter with the exception of the Arkansas Council which has not, as far as I know, submitted a quarterly report and quarterly financial statement.

FOAM BOND

September 21, 1961

Mr. William K. Williams
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S. W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your quarterly report and financial report on matching funds. The way we figure it, you can claim $1,602.03 of a possible $2,000.00 on your matching funds. What we did was to give you credit for two-thirds of your outstanding pledges, which is a rule-of-thumb we just made up. This gives you $5,031.43 raised and $270.60 credit for pledges outstanding, for a total of $1,602.03, a check for which is enclosed. While we are naturally sorry that the Florida Council was not able to claim the full matching amount, I feel that this total represents a fine recovery from the very discouraging picture last June. Please show bills outstanding on future financial statements, so that we can get a better picture on how you stand. Your regular quarterly check will be mailed October 1.

Your advance preparations in Daytona Beach sound thorough and helpful and were apparently effective. The Fort Lauderdale thing evidently caught us all by surprise, and just proves that unless we watch out some of these darn Southern communities will desegregate without us. The idea of special intergroup education for teachers involved in the desegregation process has always interested me as a sound idea, but has rarely been implemented. I hope that you are able to get such a program underway in Miami and Daytona Beach. We were very pleased with the results of the Miami employment effort, although I speak from second-hand information, not having yet had the opportunity to review the data.

Let me know if there is any way in which we ought to be helping by way of program resources and let me know soon if any visitation by me seems indicated between now and Christmas.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Fla ~~Bill~~ - 6 m aid

November 21, 1961
Dictated Nov. 17

Mr. William K. Williams
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
4241 S. W. 109th Court
Miami 55, Florida

Dear Bill:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the Florida Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $5,400. This assistance is on the same basis it was in 1961. You will receive $3,400 in 4 quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Florida Council above a base total of $3,700 and up to $5,700. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Florida Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the FCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

cc: Mrs. Mabel Reese

Florida -
Grants-in-aid

March 1, 1962

RHA (cc: LWD) PR

Florida Council matching funds for 1961

As the result of a misunderstanding, the Florida Council on Human Relations did not report funds raised by local councils in 1961, which should have been applied to the matching fund total raised in the state. Actually, the FCHR earned its entire matching fund allocation for 1961 when these amounts are counted in. Therefore, please issue a check in the amount of $397.97 for remaining matching funds due FCHR for 1961. ($1,602.03 of a possible $2,000 was claimed and paid in 1961.)

Fla ~~[illegible]~~
Grant-in
aid

Florida Council on Human Relations $425.00

c/o Dr. Ralph Dreger, Acting Director

2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville 11, Fla.

1/2 payment Quarterly Grant-in-Aid

State Assistance

October 23 62

Paul M. Rilling

Fla
G 1 K

December 5, 1962

Dr. Ralph Dreger
Acting Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
2867 Justina Road
Jacksonville 11, Florida

Dear Ralph:

The board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the Florida Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $7,400.

850 (425)
4) 3,400
32
20

This assistance will be made available on the following basis: you will receive $3,400 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Florida Council above a base point of $3,500 ($200.00 lower than the base point for 1962) and up to $5,500.

An additional $2,000 was approved for the Florida Council to be made available as a special grant when and if during 1963 the Florida Council shall: (1) have a minimum of $3,500 available and (2) shall employ full time professional staff.

During such time as the Florida Council does not have full time staff, only 50% of the quarterly grants will be made available. This is our traditional practice when a Council is between directors and without payroll obligations to meet.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mrs. Mabel Norris Chesley

Fla
GIAid

$425.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

c/o Mr. Ralph M/ Dreger, 2867 Justina Road

Jacksonville 11, Florida

Quarterly grant-in-aid

Field Activities

January 14 63

Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities

G 1A

Florida Council on Human Relations - $2,850.00

c/o Dr. Georgia Dreger, Acting Executive Director
2867 Justina Road

Jacksonville 11, Florida

$2,000 matching funds to be made available

under special conditions approved by SRC board ($3,500 on hand and proceeding to employ an Executive Director).

$850 - regular grant-in-aid for quarter.

State Assistance.

April 8 63

Paul Anthony

G 1A

$2,000

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Matching funds, 1963

State assistance

MC BOND EAR

July 17 63

Paul Anthony

G1A

$850.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

July 17 63

Paul Anthony

Fla - GNA

$200.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

For use in holding a meeting of officers

of local councils.

Field Department contingency fund

October 15 63

Paul Anthony

G N Aid-

$1,000

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Advance on quarterly grants in aid for

1964.

State assistance

January 2 64

Paul Anthony

Fla - G N Aid

$350.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Remainder, quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

February 6, 1964

Paul Anthony

Fla-
G in Aid

$1,350.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 2 64

Paul Anthony

Fla.
Gr. in kind

$83.16

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.

251 S. W. 65th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33144

Travel expenses for Florida Council on Human Relations director to meeting in Atlanta

Operation Opportunity

June 9 64

Paul Anthony

MILBURN COLLEGE LIBRARY

Fla - Gr. in aid

$1,350.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

July 1 64

Paul Anthony

GNA

$500.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

~~3N~~ 356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

~~Salary, Lou Mitchell~~

Compensation in part for loss due to
Mitchell absence

Operation Opportunity

August 17 64

Paul Anthony

G N A

$1,350.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Ed Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Flrodi Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

September 5 64

Paul Anthony

$708.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Emergency assistance to assure salary of director of FCHR.

X

November 3 64

Paul Anthony

$51.30

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Travel expenses

Field Dept. Contingency Fund

November 24 64

Paul Anthony

$708.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Emergency assistance to assure salary of director of FCHR.

December 10 64

Paul Anthony

$708.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Amergency assistance to assure salary of

director of FCHR.

AMENDED

January 20 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

SEA FOAM BOND

April 5 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

GUARDIAN OF DEMOCRACY FOAM

July 6 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations
R

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

October 4 65

Paul Anthony

Fla - Grants in aid

October 4, 1965

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your quarterly report.

Our check for $1,200 is enclosed, and so is a receipt carbon. Please return the carbon, signed, for our files. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enclosures

Fla.
Grants-in-aid

November 29, 1965

Mr. Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Ed:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,600 for 1966 for the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hopeful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encouraged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Chairman, FCHR

$1,150

Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach Florida

$1,150 Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

January 4 66

Edwin Stanfield

Florida - Grants

2-18-1966

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Budget 2/28/66-2/28/67
Rural Advancement Project

Salary, Project Director	$ 7,500.00	
Social Security, Employer	277.20	
Travel, Project Director	1,500.00	
Secretarial	2,000.00	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Postage	100.00	
Telephone	200.00	
Miscellaneous	222.80	
Total		$12,000.00

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

$1,550

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Ave.

Miami, Florida

Balance due on Ford supplemental grant-in-aid, first quarter

February 22 66

J. Edwin STANFIELD

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida

First quarter, Rural Advancement

Project grant.

Special--Rural

Advancement Project

March 2, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Ave.

Miami, Florida

$1,150 Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

April 12 66

Edwin Stanfield

$600

Miss Constance Curry

41 Exchange Place

Atlanta, Ga.

Florida school desegregation conference

April 19 66

Edwin Stanfield

$250

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Ave.

Miami, Florida

Special meeting of Florida Council Board and local council officers.

Field Activities

Contingency Fund

-

May 6 66

Edwin Stanfield

$1,750.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Street Avenue

Miami, Florida

Second quarterly payment, expanded grant in aid.

Ford Foundation

aid for state councils

May 20, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida

Second quarter, Rural Advancement Project

Rural Advancement Project

June 3, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida

Regular quarterly grant payment.

Regular grant

in aid program.

July 11, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Fla - Grants in-Aid

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

QQuarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project Grant

Rural Advancement Project

September 13, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150

XXXX Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 Northwest 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

Quarterly payment, regular grant-in-aid

Regular grants to state councils

October 6, 66

Fla - Grants - in - aid

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

October 24, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

Enclosed is the report that Augie wrote to go along with the data requested in connection with the Expanded grant-in- aid.

At the Annual Meeting you said you had just about all the information you needed in our Annual Report. I am sending along a sheet showing the contributions to date, quotas, contributions for 1965, and pd. members for 1965, and paid members for 1966, in cases where these were sent to me by the local chapters.

I hope that with the coming year, which will be our second year of having the local chapters take care of their own financial responsibilities, we will be able to establish a standard system of reporting, so that at the end of the year we can have a clear picture of our growth.

Please let us know, if there is any additional information you need for this report.

It was nice seeing you again in Daytona.

Cordially,

Ann

Ann Garey
Office Manager

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

In January 1966, the Florida Council on Human Relations received an expanded grant-in-aid from the Southern Regional Council for$7,000. This grant came at a most crucial time in the life of the Florida Council. At this time, the council came under the leadership of a new executive director, its fourth since 1962. While there had been a very steady growth in its total membership, number of local councils, program activities, and influence on the state level, it had not developed a sufficient financial operation from its own membership to adequately supply the services, continued development, and staff leadership needed.

The first application of the new funds was to emply a full time office manager. In 1965 part-time secretarial services were utilized. The total spent for such services was $2,000 in 1965. Approximately $5,000 will be used in 1966 to cover this great need.This increased amount still provides a minimum operation.

A second use of the expanded grant-in-aid was for office equipment. The Council did not own a typewriter, a mimeograph machine, or a photo-copy machine. It is impossible to imagine any organization functioning without such basic equipment. A mimeograph machine and a photo-copier have been purchased during this year. A costly leased typewriter is still being used, hopeful of the purchase of a new typewriter in 1967. A total of $500 for such needed equipment will be used in 1966.

Expanded grant-in-aid--continued

During previous years the travel of the executive director has been drastically reduced for the last three months of the year because of the limitation of funds. The last quarter of any fiscal year is most important in administration and development and warrants increased rather than curtailed travel. The limitation will not be necessary this year and the increased mobility should enable us to broaden our local support.

There are two other areas in which we have been able to operate because of our additional funds. We were able to participate in three workshops and conferances on the state level--one of which was a state-wide conference of our own council leaders, and in a summer student project using the expanded grant-in-aid. Also, the Executive Director was enabled to participate in three out-of-state conferences which were extremely important to his professional relationships and most helpful in what might be called professional up-grading. This participation would have been impossible withouth the expanded grant-in-aid.

If the assistance can be continued for 1967, such funds would be used as follows:

Associate Director's Salary Support	$2500
Office Managers Support	2000
Travel for Associate Director	2000
Travel--Out-of-State Meetings	500
	$7000

$1,750.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

file - Fla - Grants-in-Aid

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project grant.

Rural Advancement Project

December 5, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 Northwest 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 25, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

April 17, 67

J. Edwin Mayfield

$3,250.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5228 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Quarterly payment, grant-in-add

Grants-in-aid to state councils

July 17, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce De Leon

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement project grant

Rural Advancement Project

September 20, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$250.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Special grant for leadership training

November 9, 1967

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,250.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

November 13, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 15, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Avenue
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $3,375.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Florida Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

Enclosure

August VandenBosche
1-17-68

lil-

$3,375.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Avenue

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 15, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project

Rural Advancement Project

January 15, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

f

April 15, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,375.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

August K VandenBosche
ag

$3,375.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly Payment, Grant-in-Aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

April 15, 68

J. Edwin Stanfield

July 12, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,375.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid to the Florida Council on Human Relations for 1968.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

August VandenBosche ag

$3,375.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon ~~xxxxxx~~ Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid

to state councils

July 12, 1968

Edwin L. Stanfield

1954-55

FLORIDA OFFICERS & EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	Dr. Paul F. Finner 930 W. Park ave Tallahassee, Fla.
V.President	Mr. W.C. Taylor P.O. Box 484 Belle Glade, Fla.
Treasurer	Mr. I.H. Burney 1187 West 10th Jacksonville, Fla.
Sec'y	Mrs. Nathan Starr 1326 N.W. 10th Ave. Gainsville, Fla.

20939

-.-.-.

FLORIDA

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1020 Granada Street
Clearwater

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Richards
312 Orangewood Avenue
Clearwater

Rev. Franklin P. Smith
First Methodist Church
Clearwater

Mrs. Ruth Feit
808 Sarolla Avenue
Coral Gables

Mr. Fred Routh
Human Relations Department
University of Miami
Coral Gables

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News-Journal
Daytona Beach

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Box 5066
Daytona Beach

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200 South Ridgewood
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Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach

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312 New Street
Deland

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Box 1656
Delray Beach

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753 Highland
Eau Gallie

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17 North Hawley
Eustis

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(Prof. of Soc. & Marriage Counselor)
Box 2158, University Station
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College of Education
University of Florida
Gainesville

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2035 NW 7th Lane
Gainesville

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1326 N.W. 10th Avenue
Gainesville

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P.O. Box 523
Holly Hill

Mrs. L.O. Turner
928 Avondale Avenue
Holly Hill

Mr. C.V. Griffin
W.J. Howey Company
Howey- in- the- Hills

Rev. James Armstrong
First Methodist Church
Jacksonville

Mrs. Raymond Austin
Route 9, Box 318
Jacksonville

Mr. R. P. Daniel
1100 Florida National Bank Building
Jacksonville
(Chr. Board of Directors, Jacksonville Urban League)

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Dixon
1902 Venus Street
Jacksonville 4

Mrs. James Dobbins
621 Lomax Street
Jacksonville 4

Mr. Davisson Dunlap
Barnette Building
Jacksonville
(Chr. Fla. Div. SRC)

Mrs. E.L. Fouts
2936 Tonic Avenue
Jacksonville 5

Mr. James Greene (Fellow)
Principal, Lewis Junior High School
Jacksonville

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5
(She is former SRC Staff Member)

Mr. V.C. Johnson
V.C. Johnson and Company
Dinsmore
Jacksonville

Mrs. Mary J. Todd McKenzie
1430 Davis Street
Jacksonville 4

Miss Alice R. McMaster
1130 Flagler Avenue
Jacksonville

Mrs. Norwood M. Phelps
2405 Pineridge Road
Jacksonville
(Area field Worker, Pres. Church, U.S.)

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Rutledge
2016 Mars Avenue
Jacksonville 4

Mr. Crawford Solomon
c/o Convention Press
218 West Church Street
Jacksonville

Jacksonville Urban League
610 West Duval Street
Jacksonville

Mrs. Alice M. Wofford
P.O. Box 5144
Jacksonville 5

Mr. Seth Babcock
Longwood

Mrs. T.H. Haden
McIntosh

Rev. and Mrs. J.W. Blake
601 N.E. 57th Street
Miami 37

Mrs. David J. Cathcart
3713 Main Highway
Miami

The Rev Caxton Doggett
376 Northeast 90th Street
Miami

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gottfried
1179 N.E. 79th Street
Miami

Mr. Walton Brooks McDaniel
4082 Malaga Avenue
Miami 33

Mrs. Robert M. McKey
2331 SW 6th Street
Miami 35

Mr. D.P.S. Paul
737 Ingraham Building
Miami 32

Miss Lucille Snowden
808 Seybold Building
Miami

Attorney L. E. Thomas
1035 N.W. 2nd Avenue
Miami 36

Mr. Elmer Ward
1813 N.W. 3rd Avenue
Miami 36

Rev. Allen E. Bartlett
249 Navarre Drive
Miami Springs

Mrs. Leland L. Fricke
705 North 48th Avenue
Myrtle Grove

Mrs. R.B. Whittington
500 Bayou Terrace
Panama City

Mr. John M. Coe and Evelyn Cohen (Atty.)
P.O. Box 29
Pensacola

Mrs. Curtis Coleman
1113 East Maxwell Street
Pensacola

Mr. and Mrs. E.G. Francis
112 South Orange Street
Port Orange

Dr. Rudolph N. Gordon
77 Park Place
Saint Augustine

Mrs. E.C. Brown
Children's Interracial Organization, Inc.
3030 Fifth Street, North
Saint Petersburg

Miss Julia S. Dyke
810 Fourth Street, North
Saint Petersburg

Miss Lillian L. Holmes (Retired Missionary)
4528 2nd Avenue, North
Saint Petersburg

Mr. Robert S. Smith
110 Sunset Drive, South
Saint Petersburg

Dr. Raymond F. Bellamy (Soc. Prof.)
Florida State University
Tallahassee

Mrs. E.M. Cromer
Box 192 Florida A and M College
Tallahassee

Dr. D. Stanton Dietrich
Department of Sociology
Florida State University
Tallahassee

Mrs. Paul F. Finner
930 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee

Mr. Lewis M. Killian
Department of Sociology
Florida State University
Tallahassee

Mr. Coyle E. Moore
Florida State University
Tallahassee

Prof. J.W. Riley
Florida A and M College
Tallahassee

Mr. J.L. Thomas
Florida A and M University
Tallahassee

Mr. and Mrs. E.E. Broughton
2912 26th Street
Tampa 5

Miss Dorothea M. Reid
P.O. Box 4183
Tampa

Mrs. Fannie B. Stone
1302 Morgan Street
Tampa

Wolff Settlement House
2801 17th Street
Tampa

Mrs. Roscoe T. Anthony
6 South Lake Trail
Palm Beach

Mr. J.G. Harvey
628 15th Street
West Palm Beach

Dr. and Mrs. J.A. Simpson (Ret. Meth. Minister)
621 8th Street
West Palm Beach

Mrs. Alberta Wilson
203 Alpine Road
West Palm Beach

Mrs. George Bullock
642 Interlachen Avenue
Winter Park

Col. and Mrs. Harry Cavenaugh
516 Henkel Avenue
Winter Park

Rev. Jack A. Davis
Box 1045
Winter Park

Bishop and Mrs. John Gowdy
235 Knowles Avenue
Winter Park

Mrs. E.G. Kilroe
1101 Palmer Avenue
Winter Park

Mr. Louis Schulz
161 Alexander Place
Winter Park

Mr, and Mrs. William E. Stark
Box 343
Winter Park

Florida Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

December 16, 1957

Rev. Jim Armstrong
First Methodist Church
Osceola at 18th Street
Vero Beach, Florida

Dr. Gordon E. Bigelow
Route 4, Box 80
Gainesville, Florida

Mrs. Margaret Blake
2302 21st Avenue
Tampa, Florida

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2333 14th Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida

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P.O. Box 63
Cocoa, Florida

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P.O. Box 4882
Warrington, Florida

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P.O. Box 660
Jacksonville, Florida

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121 Jessie Street
Jacksonville, Florida

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509 Third Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

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632 West Palm Beach Road
Belle Glade, Florida

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216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach, Florida

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582 West 8th Street
Jacksonville, Florida

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376 N.E. 90th Street
Miami, Florida

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1011 Brightwaters Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida

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Gainesville, Florida

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930 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

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First Unitarian Church
Central at Rosalind
Orlando, Florida

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405½ Devallier Street
Pensacola, Florida

Rev. Edward T. Graham
356 N.W. Ninth Street
Miami, Florida

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219 Lime Street
Orlando, Florida

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1018 N.W. Second Avenue
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Route 1, Box 9
Dinsmore, Florida

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Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Hal G. Lewis
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

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458 Virginia Drive
Winter Park, Florida

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408 Shields Place
Jacksonville, Florida

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Bethune-Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

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President
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Tampa, Florida

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914 Baylin
Pensacola, Florida

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Mount Dora Topic
Mount Dora, Florida

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815 Ingraham Building
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1208 Congress Building
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Oralndo, Florida

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P.O. Box 1268
Daytona Beach, Florida

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507 Fifth Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

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1201 E. 14th Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Mayme E. Williams
1200 N.W. Sixth Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dr. R. Reche Williams
504 Scott Street
Tampa, Florida

Florida Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

March 1958

Rev. James Armstrong
First Methodist Church
Vero Beach, Florida

Mrs. Henrine Banks
Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Margaret Blake
2302 Twenty-first Avenue
Tampa, Florida

Mrs. Rosabelle Bond
2333 14th Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida

Rev. H. F. Brockington
Box 63
Cocoa, Florida

Rev. Alvih Bullen
Box 4882
Warrington, Florida

Mrs. R. J. Burnup
928 Hollywood Place
West Palm Beach, Florida

Mr. I. H. Burney
Box 660
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Edith Carter
1214 Jessie Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Dr. W. H. Collie
501 Third Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

Miss Sara Lee Creech
Box 842
Belle Glade, Florida

Mr. Herbert Davidson
128 Orange Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mrs. Cecil Davis
216 Riverview Boulevard
Daytona Beach
Florida

Mr. Edward Davis
Box 3286
Tampa 7, Florida

Mrs. Fred Dixon
582 West 8th Street
Jacksonville 4, Florida

Rev. Caxton Doggett
First Methodist Church
Winter Park, Florida

Dr. Ralph Dreger
4304 Colonial Avenue
Jacksonville 10, Florida

Mr. Thomas Dreier
1011 Brightwaters Boulevard
St. Petersburg, Florida

Dr. W. W. Ehrman
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Dr. Paul Finner
930 West Park Avenue
Tallahassee, Florida

Rev. John Fuller
1815 E. Robinson Avenue
Orlando, Florida

Rev. E. T. Graham
356 N.W. Ninth Street
Miami, Florida

Dr. I. S. Hankins
219 Lime Street
Orlando, Florida

Dr. Godfrey Hawkins
1018 N.W. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Mr. V. C. Johnson
RFD 1, Box 9
Dinsmore, Florida

Professor A.L. Kidd
Box 252
Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida

Dr. Hal G. Lewis
College of Education
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Bishop H.I. Louttit
458 Virginia Drive
Winter Park, Florida

Canon R. J. McClosky
406 Shields Place
Jacksonville, Florida

Rev. Charles McCoy
404 N.W. Twenty-fifth Street
Gainesville, Florida

Dr. R. V. Moore
Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dr. Ellwood Nance
4307 Swan Avenue
Tampa, Florida

Rev. J. B. Nichols
914 Baylin Street
Pensacola, Florida

The Hon. John B. Orr
25 West Flagler
Miami 32, Florida

Dr. Gilbert L. Porter
Box 351
Tallahassee, Florida

Mrs. Mabel Reese
Mount Dora Topic
Mount Dora, Florida

Dr. John Rembert
Gibbs Junior College
St. Petersburg, Florida

Mr. Hollis Rinehart
Ingraham Building
Miami 32, Florida

Mrs. E. F. Roberts
Box 213
Bonifay
Florida

Miss Marie Roberts
2501 N.W. Forty-sixth Street
Miami, Florida

Mrs. G. D. Rogers
207 Ninth Avenue West
Bradenton, Florida

Mr. Seymour Samet
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Mrs. G. P. Schanck
Box 1410
Orlando, Florida

Mrs. Daisy Stocking
Box 1268
Daytona Beach, Florida

Rabbi J.M. Taxay
507 Fifth Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida

Mr. W. C. Taylor
Box 484
Belle Glade, Florida

Mrs. Bernice Ullrich
261 N.E. Twenty-third Street
Miami, Florida

Mrs. W. C. White
1201 E. Fourteenth Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Mrs. Mayme Williams
1200 N.W. 6th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dr. R. R. Williams
504 Scott Street
Tampa, Florida

Florida Council on Human Relations

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Hi —

Promised y'all a list of the new Board when all complete — here tis.

You never did come to see us!

Bill

WM. K. WILLIAMS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Florida Council on Human Relations

June, 1960

Some of the terms expire in January, each year.

Officers are: Mrs. Mabel Reese, Pres.

Mrs. Pierre Miles, Sec.

Dr. W.H. Collie, Treas.

Daytona Beach News Journal

Elanton 21511

Mrs. Henrine Banks
Bethune Cookman College
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Rev. James D. Bartlett
Box 266
Cocoa, Fla.

Rev H.F. Brockington
Box 63
Cocoa, Fla.

Mrs. R.J. Burnup
928 Hollywood Place
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr I.H. Burney
Box 660
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. W. H. Collie
501 Third St
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Herbert Davidson
128 Orange Ave
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Cecil Davis
216 Riverview Blvd
Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mr. Edward Davis
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1/15/66

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JANUARY 14 - 15, 1966

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1966

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Mr. James Reid, Miami
Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne
Mr. James Piowaty, Ft. Pierce
Mrs. W.C. White, Zephyrhills
Mr. Raiford Brown, Jacksonville
Dr. A.L. Kidd, Tallahassee
Mr. R.J. Burnup, Palm Beach
Mrs. David Eddy, Winter Park
Mrs. Edward Smith, Tampa
Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Merritt Island
Rev. Charles McGehee, Jacksonville
Mr. Harold Reddick, Tampa
Mrs. Henrine W. Banks, Daytona Beach
Dr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville
Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach
Mrs. Austine Kimball, Gainesville
Rev. H.I. Louttit, Orlando

ANNUAL MEETING

Daytona Beach October 21-22, 1966

Friday Night

5--7:30 P.M. Registration

8:00 P.M. Banquet -- Dr. H. Franklin Williams, presiding
Invocation--Rev. Sam Paul Combs
Dinner
Introduction of guests
Presentation of Charter to St. Petersburg Council
Report of Florida Council's Rural Advancement Project--
LaVert Taylor, Director
Special Music
Address: Mr. Frank Sloan, Regional Director,
Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Ga.

10:P.M. Reception--Hosts and Hostesses from Halifax Area and
West Volusia Councils

Saturday

7:30--8:30 A.M. Buffet Breakfast

8:00 A.M. Board of Directors Meeting

9:30 A.M. Plenary Session--Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, presding
"Program Development in the Local Council"
Moderator: Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Southern Regional
Council, Atlanta
Panel--Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach
Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville

11:00--12:30 Seminars

Employment
Frank Ridley, Tampa
T. Willard Fair, Miami
L.V. Davis, Tallahassee
Glover Martin, DeLand
John Shaw, Daytona Beach, Convenor

School-integration
Constance Curry, Atlanta
Harvey Wallace, Miami
Roland Rolle, Miami
Marcus Beck, Miami
William McMillan, Daytona Beach,
Convenor

Housing Voyager East
Ed Tucker, Miami
Sarah Louise Halmi, Clearwater
James Hibben, Ft. Lauderdale
Shirley Lewis, Miami, Convenor

Inter-group Cooperation
Franklin Wilson, Jacksonville
Marvin Davies, St. Petersburg
Frank Magrath, Miami, Convenor

1:30P.M. Luncheon
Invocation--Reverend Rogers P. Fair
Introduction of guests
Music
Business Session:
Report of Director
Approval of 1967 Budget
Election of Officers
Address: Mr. Vernon Jordan, Voter Education Project,
Southern Regional Council

THE FLORIDA CLIMATE

Florida sells climate, its most valuable natural resource. The state takes its sunshine as it receives it--and 1966 has been a good year. With this gift it has prospered with a record influx of tourists from every state and every nation.

However, in its intergroup climate, Florida has not fared nearly so well. There are those who point to gains in school desegregation, increased equal employment, addtional public housing, stepped-up anti-poverty programs, etc., and state that Florida's climate in race relations is good.

A more realistic measurement of the weather takes into consideration the riots in Pompano Beach, Jacksonville, and Ft. Lauderdale; many injustices on the part of local law enforcement; outright defiance,in some areas, of the laws opening public accomodations; a subtle and not-so subtle evasion in school and hospital desegregation; the fact that the masses of Negroes had high hopes after the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965, but have seen so little change; increased urban growth in population and problems resulting in increased ghettoization; a noticeable increase in the activities of right-wing groups; continued paternalism in welfare and charitable services; continuing high incidence of unemployment and underemployment of Negroes while others are in a nearly full employment period; a growing and frustrating atmosphere in which many "liberal" and "moderate" whites in the power structure feel that they have gone fast and far enough and now don't want to "rock the boat"; and the continual use of official bi-racial committees to put out brush fires without looking into the causes and certainly without a serious attempt to eliminate the causes.

There is still work for the Florida Council on Human Relations to do on the state level and in every local community. If we are to establish an inter-group climate in which all feel that they are full members of our citizenry in every area of life, we must be about the task of fulfilling our own responsibilities as we participate in humanity.

Annual Reports from Local Chapters

JACKSONVILLE:

As a result of studies made of the seventy odd children (Negro) in formerly all white schools of Duval County, two programs were considered and adopted by the council--a Summer Enrichment Program and a School Survey Program.

With teachers and basic funds supplied by the Unitarian-Universalist Service Committee, the Council formulated a program of tutorial assistance and cultural enrichment for the Negro children of "Swwetwater", a suburban community where the majority of school integration had taken place.

The council co-sponsored with the National Students Organization of the Y.W.C.A. a survey by a group of college students. The project was aimed at interviewing, advising, and encouraging Negro parents to send their children to the school nearest to their home. The areas surveyed were selected for their proximity to white schools.

Both programs undertaken in a forbidding community atmosphere, were highly successful in terms of practical results. The Sweetwater project brought in and involved numerous individuals and groups, and even two white churches in an unexpected way. The school survey involved local college students working with the visiting students. They interviewed about 1500 parents during the eight weeks of their activity. Though enrollment figures only doubled those of the previous year, Negroes were made aware of their rights, perhaps for the first time. The full importance of this point can be realized only when one understands the obstructionist and delaying tactics of the school authorities, and the ostrich-like tactics of the local news media, avoiding all mention of school desegregation. It was as if a Civil Rights Act did not exist as the law of the land. We feel both programs shattered the vacuum of apapthy and reluctance to change that was the hallmark of Duval County.

As well as pursuing its work in the school desegregation area, this council worked in the following ways this past year: Exposed backwardness of Jacksonville by publishing statistics regarding schools etc. in its monthly newsletter--Intercom. supported NAACP in presenting its grievances to the mayor; assisted NAACP in survey regarding Federally funded programs--with results turned over to the U.S. Community Relations Service; formed a coordinating committee on housing which addressed itself to the desperate need for urban renewal and slum clearance, and officially supported passage of minimum housing code; ran a limited cultural enrichment program for twenty children from a very poor area, aimed at lifting these children above their usual environment; sent a letter to the ministerial association suggesting some ways they might improve community relations with those of other races--followed by a panel with ministers of four denominations telling what their churches were doing in this field locally and nationally.

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TALLAHASSEE

Programs during the past year have been centered on such local issues as the city's recreation department, hospitals, housing problems, as well as having panel discussion by civil rights workers in the area. The council has continued its efforts to urge local officials to re-open municipal pools.

A most successful annual picnic was sponsored by the council giving members the opportunity to come together informally. A November dinner is planned with Mr. H. Locke, administrative assistant of Detroit as guest speaker.

PALM BEACH

The Palm Beach Council has conducted 10 public meetings during the past year. Over 500 people attended the third Gala Dinner to hear Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League

The Youth Council conducted their second summer tutorial and enrichment program, with approximately 117 Negro childred enrolled. The City of Riviera Beach cooperated in clearing an empty lot so that it could be used for a playground. The council purchased athletic equipment and school supplies. Much equipment and supplies such as record players, globes, and reference books were loaned or donated. Several other groups and churches cooperated in providing hot lunches and transportation for a trip to the zoo. The program terminated with a commencement, with each child receiving a certificate. A by-product of this program-one of the white churches has continued contact with the Negro mothers and the two womens groups are planning a rummage sale.

The council has accepted membership on the Palm Beach Community Action Council's Board. The chapter provided the impetus for the formation of a bi-racial committee in Lake Worth, and at their suggestion the name was changed to Community Relations Committee.

A number of complaints have been handled through this chapter--the one receiving the widest publicity concerned the Girl Scouts. During a integrated week-end outing of the Scouts, a school board member, whose daughter was attending, telephoned demanding that the girls be segregated in their rooms. The Council protested this act to Governor Burns and state school superintendant, Floyd Christiansen, and to the local school board. A national staff executive of the Scouts came to the area to investigate and our council was assured this type of thing would never happen again. The council is following this up with a planned meeting with the local Scout board.
Another complaint was filed regarding a restaurants refusal to serve one' of the local council's Negro members. An FBI investigation resulted with the restaurant promising compliance in the future. Another complaint has been filed in a similar situation, but not yet acted upon by the authorities. The council has been asked to investigate police and sheriff practices in Glades and Hendry Counties.

Complaints were filed and acted upon regarding gerrymandering of school sites to circumvent school integration.

The local papers have given this chapter excellent publicity and the chapter is refered to as "the leading civil rights group", and is constantly being consulted and asked to serve on panels.

WEST VOLUSIA

The various committees of the Council met at the last meeting to discuss their goals and define specific tasks for the coming months as follows: Housing--efforts to start an Urban Renewal program; employment--a survey to be made of business firms and empolyers asked for suggestions about job training; a proposal for a privately or Federally funded day care center; panel meetings involving high school students and school board members; the continuing project of the Evergreen Day Care Center is of prime importance and needs $3000- a year to stay open.

HALIFAX AREA

The council which has worked very hard this year on furthering school integration, is planning a real campaign to require kindergarten classes in every elementary school in Florida. They plan to ask the support of The State Office of the Florida Council in this project to ask for legislation to that effect.

Plans are going ahead for their Human Relations Coffee House and Neighborhood Center. About 20 people are meeting to "go ahead" on the problems of: Location , funds, program(promise of student help,here), and renovation and equipment. This is an ambitious and most exciting project and the rest of the state councils shall be most interested in the progress of these plans. The following excerpt from the newsletter, "The Way" describes what the Coffee House can be--
"What's in a Coffee House? The things you want. They might include conversation and coffee and other snacks--and music, a bit of drama, hospitality, a place to "sound off" on poetry or politics, a place to display and discuss your art, communication, exploration, crucial issues--a place to be yourself. And more music.--But not necessarily these. That's the point."

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GREATER MIAMI

The main thrust of the local council this year was in housing--open occupancy housing. A most successful general membership meeting was held on September 15 with close to 200 people attending . Many city and county officials were present, along with representatives from the Board of Realtors. The meeting was a panel type meeting, followed by discussion from the floor. The open discussion involved differing points of view, and proved to be most stimulating, and aired several subjects that are generally considered "touchy". Another meeting is planned that will deal more directly with the problem of getting an open occupancy ordnance passed in Dade County.

The housing committee of the chapter is working in cooperation with the Social Issues Committee of the First Unitarian Church of Miami in compiling a list of names of people who have signed their Open Occupancy Covenant. These are people who have pledged to sell their homes on a non-discriminatory basis, as well as to welcome persons of any racial or religous group into their neighborhhods. They are also trying to find Negroes who wish to move into previously all-white areas--teachers who have been moved to integrated schools, for instance, and literally get these two groups together. The council plans to work with any person who wishes to make such a move. It has also offered its services to newly integrated communities to help "smooth the way", or help in disseminating literature such as the "Myths of Integrated Housing"

The local chapter is also sponsoring a VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) project. At present there are two Vista workers in the Liberty City(a Negro area)section. In cooperation with local college students and some of the area churches they are setting up a Day-Care center, which will hopefully involve some of the parents in a cooperative program. A tutorial program is also planned which it is hoped will grow into a self-help community organization that will continue to function after the two Vita workers have left the area.

UPPER PINELLAS

The following projects were undertaken this year by the Upper Pinellas Chapter: Glen Oakes Golf Course in Clearwater--Committee has investigated alleged discriminatory practices and will file complaint, if it is found to be necessary. This will be done in cooperation with the ACLU or NAACP.

Housing Code for Clearwater--At this time there is no housing code. A committee of the local council is keeping a close watch on the code being drawn up by the assistant city attorney, to be sure that it will be adequate. If it is not, an appeal to the city commission is planned.

Fair Housing Campaign--The housing committee located realtors who would handle sales on a non-discriminatory basis. The committee also keeps current available F.H.A. houses. 30 letters were sent to Negroes offering assistance in moving into better homes. Thus far there has been no response to these letters.

Greenwood Apartments Imrovement Association--200 Negro families live in these apartments. The apartments are in miserable condition. The council organized the Improvement Association and did get the absentee landlord to paint the outside of the buildings.

United Nations Day Celebration--The council joined with 18 other groups in planning this event.

Voter Service Project--Cooperating with the League of Women Voters, use of the voting machine was demonstrated and sample ballots and election information was distributed in the Negro area.

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WINTER PARK

This chapter worked with the Orange County Health Department in disseminating information about a birth control clinic. Their programs and concerns through the past year dealt with the following: School desegregation, juvenile delinquents and their families; a concert for the benefit of a Scholarship Fund--cleared over $400.00; speakers and meetings on civil rights organizations, Annual Brotherhood Dinner, Bi-racial committee of Winter Park, and Citizens Safety Council. This chapter also concerned with the efforts of the Bi-racial committee to work with the 5 largest employers in the area. These businesses have agreed to hire qualified Negroes, and a number of applications are in process. This is a first important step in upgrading of job opportunities for the Negro citizens of this area. Several of the Winter Park council members are on the Mayor's Bi-racial committee.

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FT. PIERCE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

This group is involved in some important projects affecting the racial climate of the area. The most important of these is the establishment of a state-supported Migrant Health Clinic.. Although only the ground work has been laid, there is hopefull progress in sight.

The groups is also considering changing its present name to "Fort Pierce Human Relations Council."

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The first nine months of 1966 have been months of orientation for your director. Florida is a large and complex state. It has consumed more time than I had expected just to become acquainted with the local communities in which we have local councils. The ever changing nature of our task in "building bridges of understanding" has demanded much time just in identifying the needs and their priority within the state.

Statistically the task has meant visits of at least a full day's duration to twenty two Florida communities. This has included visits to fourteen of our local councils. It has involved sixty separate meetings, serving as a speaker in a number of varied organizations and churches, participation in a state-wide three day seminar on religion and race, two area workshops in school desegregation, etc. 9,679 automobile miles and 11,200 air miles have been logged. I have made seven out-of-state trips to attend staff meetings and programs which were enriching in the work of our council.

However, statistics are frustrating--they give no real picture of effeciency and most certainly provide no clue to any real values of our state and local councils.

It is my observation that there is no other comparable organization in any local community speaking from an inter-racial base with the specific purposes and aims to serve our society in its most important social need--the counteraction of prejudice and discrimination in that society. We have a relatively broad base with an operation in nineteen different local communities. This foundation offers us a position for operation in the larger community of the area and state. It is in this larger community that we must come to grips with the more serious problems--though never forgetting that if things aren't changed in the local community, they aren't changed at all.

I would further observe that while we operate from a relatively broad base, we do have some serious weaknesses. The greatest is in the ability to go from the conversational level--as important as this is--of people already in agreement, to the program and project level in which real community change can be effected. A second weakness we have is in the area of providing an adequate financial base from our own resources to establish the type of state-wide operation we must develop to fulfill our responsibility to society in our time.

There are many things I would like to say in this report, but it must be limited in its length. May I express my appreciation to the State Executive Committee, The Board of Directors, the officers and members of the local councils and the many more individuals who have shown so many kindnesses, helped so willingly, and overlooked the errors so easily committed by a new person in the office of director.

I would suggest the following goals for the coming year in the order of what I beleive to be a reasonable priority.

1. Development of new councils in at least 5 communities.
2. Increased service from the state office to the local councils in program and project development, membership recruitment and financial counsel.

(continued)

3. The development of state-wide or area projects in housing, employment, school desegregation, and welfare programs in cooperation with other organizations or agencies.
4. A deliberate attempt to discover and define the proper role of the State Council and local councils in order to face systematically and realistically the plethora of challenges to satisfactory inter-group relations.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Our Rural Advancement Project, which developed in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council and the National Sharecroppers Fund, but is under our administration, was started in February when Rev. LaVert Taylor accepted the position of Director. The following are excerpts from Mr. Taylor's summary report on October 6, 1966:

In February of 1966 I accepted the position as RAP Director with the Florida Council on Human Relations. I assumed this position and started to fulfill the duties thereof in March of this year. All actions relative to RAP position are outlined and discussed in this report. This summary report will cover the following areas of work:

1. Community Organization
2. Co-Ops and Credit Unions
3. USDA Agencies and Officials
4. USCS Elections
5. Evaluation of Progress
6. Future Plans

My work has been centered primarily in two counties. In Jefferson County, county seat,Monticello, approximately twenty-two miles east of Tallahassee, and Jackson County, county seat, Marianna, approximately seventy-two miles west of Tallahassee. The progress made in these counties is as follows:

Area One - Community Organization

We have tried in all counties we have entered, to make it perfectly clear to the "community leaders" that our purpose is solely to work in conjunction with their current programs.

We have, on all occasions, avoided advocating "new" organizations. In most of our northern Florida counties very little effort, if any, has been placed in the area of community organization. There have been several "professional" civil rights groups, all of which remained for a short period of time and were concerned primarily with the establishment of their groups, i.e., CORE, SCLC, SNCC, and NAACP. There is a strong feeling on the part of the local citizens that they have been exploited or neglected by our national civil rights organizations. As a result, they are somewhat skeptical of anyone who advocates a new group. With this in mind, we have tried to discover: (a) what groups were in existence; (b) their current projects; and (c) their weaknesses.

Jackson County:

We were successful in:

A. Reorganizing the Farmers Home Organization and placing within this group an RAP committee;

B. Reactivating the six community development groups;

C. Organizing a volunteer voter registration program through the local NAACP as well as strong assistance from the group in our local ASCS elections.

The Voters League in this county is about the most active group in the county as was instrumental in the successes of the ASCS elections.

One of our major successes was the acquisition of land for the International Paper Company which will be erected in Sneads, Florida. This company will bring approximately five hundred jobs to the county. We are hoping to see a sizable number of Negroes employed there.

Leon County

Of all our north Florida counties, Leon County is possibly the best equipped in terms of leadership potential.

We were fortunate enough to bring the NAACP, Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, and The Human Relations Council of Tallahassee to sponsor the North Florida Conference on School Desegregation. It was our desire to bring the communities of north Florida into an awareness of the dangers of failing to push the cause of school desegregation. We had hoped to arouse them to the point where they would organize their community around this issue. Secondly, we had hoped to get sufficient representation from Leon County so that we might formulate, at a later date, a Leon County Program.

Jefferson County

We started our work just before the ASCS elections and have spent most of our time since then working in the areas of voter registration and community organization. Our efforts in the area of ASCS will be discussed later.

Area Two - Co-Ops and Credit Unions

Our work in these areas has been somewhat limited because at the outset our knowledge of these two areas was terribly limited. However, since accepting this position, we have acquired somewhat of a communicable knowledge of Co-Ops and Credit Unions and have tried to do the following things in our two principal counties:

Jackson County

Along with the Farmers Home Organization we sponsored a one day conference on Co-Ops and Credit Unions. The purpose of this conference was (1) to acquaint the individuals in the county with the operation of Co-Operatives and Credit Unions, and (2) to inform them of the responsibility of USDA, principally FHA, to the local farmer.

Jefferson County

There is only one Co-Op in Jefferson County and this is owned and operated by "white folks". Negroes are permitted to join this Co-Op if they care to, but it is sort of an unwritten law that the Co-Op of Jefferson County is not meant for Negroes. We have tried to urge the prosperous farmers of the county to get into this Co-Op, but they are more receptive to the idea of organizing their own.

Our discussions have centered principally around Co-Operatives and Credit Unions and the strongest degree of interest is shown in Credit Unions. This is included in our future plans.

Area Three - USDA Agencies and Officials

We have had no significant problems on the state level with officials of USDA. Our problems have been on the local levels.

Jackson County

Our only problem in Jackson County has been the County Agent. He has posed no major obstacles, but merely refuses to cooperate in any manner.

There is no Negro County Agent and apparently the County Agent has no intention of hiring one. This presents several problems. One of which is that there is no 4-H program for Negro youth. We have reported this to the USDA, but no action has been taken to date.

The FHA office in Jackson County, to our estimation, is probably the best federal agency in the county. They have been extremely co-operative and willing to help whenever possible. The FHA Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors are doing a good job disseminating information about FHA programs.

Jefferson County

Again, we must say that our problem lies not in the FHA Office, but in the Office of the County Agent. The story in Jefferson County is identical to that of Jackson County in that there is no Negro County Agent. The senior County Agent has made no effort towards hiring a qualified Negro, and there is no 4-H program for youngsters.

The FHA office serving Jefferson County is located in Leon County, and we feel that the Supervisor and Associate Supervisors are doing their very best.

Area Four - ASCS Elections

After our last NSF/RAP Staff Meeting, we became interested in ASCS and the upcoming elections.

Jackson County

Our successes, as minute as they might seem, were made in Jackson County. We were successful in electing a Negro Vice Chairman on one community committee and placing two others on the committee as members.

Jefferson County

This was the first time the Negro farmers of Jefferson County had interested themselves in the ASCS elections. We found it somewhat difficult to adequately canvass and speak in both counties prior to the elections. We were not successful in getting any Negroes elected in Jefferson County, but our plans are such, that we can be somewhat assured of some victories in next years election.

Area Five - Evaluation of Progress

We feel that we have made some definite gains in several significant problem areas of north Florida, i.e., employment voter registration, and community organization. The paper company in Jackson County hopefully will provide jobs for a number of young people coming out of high school seeking work, enabling them to remain in their home county and work for its better development.

With the number of unregistered voters in both Jefferson and Jackson Constantly declining, we feel that eventually the Negroes in both counties will have some degree of "political" power.

There is a problem that we do not feel we have adequately touched upon, and that is the problem of the very poor. In our rural areas the very poor are the tenant farmers who work for comparatively nothing. As a solution to their problem, we suggest a push by all agencies concerned for a strong minimum wage bill for farm workers. This should include tenant workers.

It is pathetic to drive along the highways of north Florida and see rows of tenant houses on the verge of collapsing.

The farm problem lies with the farm owner who has tenant farmers and employs farm laborers as well as with the USDA which ignores the degradation and injustice inflicted upon tenant farmers and laborers.

With the addition of Mike Kenney to our staff we feel that our Regional Office is equipped to give each field man adequate time and advice.

Area Six - Future Plans

We plan to do the following the rest of this year, and part of the first six months of 1967:

To spend a great deal of time in the area of Community Organization in Jackson and Jefferson Counties working toward the development of a strong community group.

To establish RAP Committees (similar to those in Jackson and Jefferson Counties) in the Counties of Taylor, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden and Madison.

To work toward the organization of Credit Unions within Jefferson County. Hopefully, this will come the latter part of this year.

To do recruiting for the SCLC Citizenship Education Program. Individuals recruited for this program hopefully will return to their local communities and establish citizenship education classes.

To work toward the ASCS Elections early next year. To conduct extensive Community Educational Programs and have individuals selected to be placed on the ballots by petition prior to July 1.

To work with the farmers in Jackson and Jefferson Counties in an effort to form strong purchasing cooperatives.

Record of Receipts and Disbursements
January 1, 1966 to September 30, 1966

Receipts

Contributions	6333.07
RAP Grant	9000.00
Expanded grant in aid	5050.00
SRC grant	3450.00
Other grants	1146.80
Meetings & Conv.	731.36
Tax refund	402.67
Miscell.	94.17
Trans. from Fla. Trust	1814.63
	$ 28,022.70

Disbursements		RAP
Rent	65.00	
Trans. from Fla. Trust	600.00	
Prof. Fees	93.75	
Postage	275.47	
Office Supplies	456.96	75.49
Office Equipment	442.59	199.49
Print. & Pub.	472.60	
Travel	4494.29	2011.75
Director's Salary	7499.97	
RAP Dir. "	4375.00	4375.00
Office Mgr.	2911.27	
Emp. Soc. Security	586.10	183.82
Phone	643.66	60.00
Miscell.	156.28	
Conv. & Meetings	1020.97	22.72
Books & Pamphlets	71.91	
Extension	172.50	
Payroll Taxes	2265.79	
Tax. Adjustment	366.63	
Insurance(office)	76.88	
Insurance(personal)	71.76	
Utilities	111.63	
Repair & Maint.	254.26	
Program	695.00	45.00
	$28,180.27	
with held taxes	— 2,530.80	
travel credit	— 90.38	
	$25.559.09	$6.973.27

Balance on hand in Lincoln National Bank as of Sept. 30,1966 $2026.74

CONTRIBUTED BY CHAPTERS THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966

CHAPTER	PAID	QUOTA
Bay County	21.00	150.00
Broward County	76.00	500.00
Central Brevard	15.00	500.00
Ft. Pierce	70.00	750.00
Gainerville	105.00	500.00
Halifax Area	1561.50	2500.00
Jacksonville	597.00	1000.00
Lee County	91.00	500.00
Melbourne	242.00	750.00
Miami	1426.50	4000.00
Ocala	71.00	200.00
Palm Beach	825.00	2500.00
St. Petersburg	15.00	250.00
Tallahassee	150.00	300.00
Tampa	83.00	500.00
Upper Pinellas	1086.00	2500.00
West Volusia	377.00	400.00
Winter Park	260.00	500.00
Miscellaneous	179.07	

c. $8300 as of 10/22

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET--1966

EXPENDITURES

Salary	Executive Director		$10,000.00
	Associate Director		5,000.00
	Office Secretary		3,640.00
Travel	Executive Director	$3000.00	
	Associate Director	2000.00	5,000.00
Printing	Newsletter	550.00	
	Special Bulletins, Pledge cards, Miscellaneous	200.00	
	Stationery	250.00	
	Brochure	400.00	
			1,400.00
Rent			780.00
Office Supplies			200.00
Postage			500.00
Telephone			800.00
Annual Meeting			200.00
Insurance			65.00
Miscellaneous			500.00
Auditing			150.00
Surplus to 1967			100.00
			$28,335.00

Estimated Income

Southern Regional Council	$4600.00
Foundation Grants	1735.00
Migrant Workers--Overhead	2000.00
Pledges and Contributions	20000.00
	$28,335.00

PROPOSED BUDGET--1967

Salaries and Travel		
Executive Director, Salary	$10,000.00	
" " Travel	3,000.00	
Office Manager, Salary	4,420.00	
Insurance-Med. & Life	531.36	
Soc. Security, Employers	462.84	
	$18,414.20	18,414.20
Assoc. Director, Salary	$ 5,000.00	
" " Travel	2,000.00	
Soc. Security, Employers	210.00	
Insurance, Med. & Life	265.68	
	$ 7,475.68	7,475.68
		$25,889.88
Operation and Program		
Telephone	$700.00	
Utilities	275.00	
Insurance	75.00	
Postage	400.00	
Printing	600.00	
Office Supplies	720.00	
Repairs and Maint.	200.00	
Equipment	500.00	
Annual Meeting	200.00	
Program	750.00	
Miscellaneous	790.12	
	$5,210.12	5,210.12
		$31,100.00

ANTICIPATED INCOME--1967

Local Chapters	$15,000.00
Special Contributions and Grants	2,500.00
Southern Regional Council Grant-in-aid	4,600.00
Expanded grant-in-aid	7,000.00
Rural Adv. Project	2,000.00
	$31,100.00

Expanded Grant in Aid.		$7,000.00
	Assoc. Dir. Salary	$2,500.00
	Office Manager	2,000.00
	Travel	2,500.00
		$7,000.00

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT BUDGET 2/28/66--2/28/67

Director, Salary	$7,500.00	
Soc. Sec., Employer	277.20	
Travel, Director	1,500.00	
Secretarial	2,000.00	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Postage	100.00	
Telephone	200.00	
Miscellaneous	222.80	
		$12,000.00

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
Proposed Budget--1967

Salary, Director	$7,500.00
Social Security	277.20
Insurance	265.68
Travel	1,500.00
Office Exp.	457.12
Administration FCHR	2,000.00
	$12,000.00

BY-LAWS
of the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(A corporation not for profit)

(Adopted, January 23, 1965)

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this organization, in accordance with its charter, is to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national, or ethnic group membership.

Article I

Membership

Any person of good moral character and reputaion who is in accord with the purposes of the Florida Council on Human Relations and who pays dues determined by the Board of Directors may become a member, but the Board of Directors, or a Committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interest of the organization .

Article II

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election.

Section 2. All officers of the corporation shall be unpaid, and do the customary work of their offices.

Section 3. The preseident shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee.

Article III

Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting should be held sometime between Labor Day and Thanksgiving, with a provision that a meeting be held in the fall of 1966 to initiate the starting of the operating year 1966-1967. (as ammended, Jan.1966)

Section 2. One other Membership Meeting may be held each year at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall meet at the Annual Membership Meeting and approximately six months afterward.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman or on request of at least five members of the Board.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once between Board meetings. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the Chairman or upon request of at least four members of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Board meetings shall require at least 30 days notice. Executive Committee meetings shall require at least 10 days notice. In each case, due notice having been given, a quorum shall consist of members present.

Article IV

Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of from thirty to sixty members widely representative of the population of the State of Florida. Board members shall serve for three-year terms on a staggered basis. The immediate past president shall be a member of the Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall direct the affairs of the Council according to the provisions of the Charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled by the Board between Annual Meetings.

Article V

Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers, twelve other members of the Board of Directors and the immediate Past President.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall direct the affairs of the Council between Board meetings in accord with the policies of the Board and the provisions of the charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled the Board between Annual Meetings.

Article VI

Elections

Section 1. The election of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by ballot at the Annual Membership Meeting; a majority of the votes cast by those members present shall be necessary to elect.

Section 2. One=third of the Board Memebers shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Membership Meeting; more or less than one=third may be elected provided that the limits set in Article IV, Section I, of these By-Laws are not exceeded.

Section 3. Nominations for offices and the Board of Directors shall be made in the following ways: The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for the offices and the Board; Chapters of the Council may present nominations through their duly authorized representatives to the Board of Directors; any member may submit a nomination from the floor.

Section 4. The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for the six members-at-large of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 5. Officers, Board members and Executive Committee members shall take office at the close of the meeting at which they shall be elected.

Section 6. No officers may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

Article VII

Committees

Section 1. Committees shall be appointed by the President or Executive Committee as needed.

Section 2. A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the President at least sixty days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

Article VIII

Executive Staff

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall employ such executive staff as may be necessary to discharge its duties under the Charter.

Section 2. Employment and personnel policies pertaining to the executive staff shall be a delegated responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Article IX

Chapters

Section 1. Chapters of the Council may be chartered by the Board of Directors. Chapters shall be autonomous with the exception of conformance to Sections 2 and 3 of this Article.

Section 2. Constitutions and By-Laws, policies and activities of Chapters shall be in harmony with the Charter of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A Chapter shall select its own name, but shall identify itself either in its name or in a sub-title to its name as "A Chapter of the Florida Council on Human Relations".

Section 4. A duly authorized representative of a Chapter shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors as a non-voting delegate.

Section 5. The Charter of any Chapter may be revoked by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

Article X

Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. The Board of Directors may accept any organization as an Affiliate of the Florida Cooncil on Human Relations.

Section 2. An Affiliate may identify itself as "An Affiliate of the Florida Council on Human Relations".

Section 3. Annual dues may be assessed each Affiliate by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. An affiliation may be terminated by vote of the Board of Directors.

Article XI

Cooperation with Organizations and Agencies

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council.

Section 2. The Florida Council on Human Relations may cooperate with other organizations and agencies in pursuit of the purposes set forth in its charter.

Article XII

Tax Exempt Status

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, having conformed to provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code, shall operate as a tax exempt organization.

Section 2. As a tax exempt organization, the Council shall not engage in political activity except in conformity with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code, Article 501, C.3.

Article XIII

Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Council shall be the calendar year.

Section 2. Members shall support the Council to the extent of their ability by payment of freely given annual pledges or donations. It is understood, however, that no one shall be excluded from membership by reason of his inability to make such payments.

Section 3. A budget for each year's operation shall be prepared by the Executive Committee or a delegated Finance Committee and presented for adoption to the Board of Directors and the membership at the Annual Membership Meeting of that year.

Section 4. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee to maintian budgetary control and to make necessary re-allocations of funds within the adopted budget.

Section 5. An annual audit shall be made of the books and submitted to the Board of Directors at the time of the next Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 6. An audit of the books shall be made at such other times as the Board or the Executive Committee shall direct.

Article XIV

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by the Board at any meeting, provided that the proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to members of the Board at least 30 days prior to the meeting. A two-thirds vote of Board members present shall be necessary for adoption.

Article XV

Parliamentary Authority

The Rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern in all cases wherein they do not conflict with the rules of this organization.

Fla - M+M

REPORT OF THE SPRING WORKSHOP OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, HELD AT WINTER PARK ON MAY 6th, 1967.

PERSONS PARTICIPATING:

(Resource) Miss Nancy Adams - NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Miami.
(Resource) Mr. Dewey Dodds - Equal Education Opportunities Program, Office of Education, HEW, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. F. Layton Berquist	-	Lakeland Council
Mr. Carl Sangree	-	Winter Park
Mr. David Eddy	-	Winter Park
Mrs. James Olson	-	Lakeland
Miss Nettie Y. Jones	-	Cocoa
Miss Marjorie Fowler	-	Winter Park
Mr. W. G. WWhite	-	Zephyr Hills
Mrs. W. G. White	-	Zephyr Hills
Miss Barbara Gantt	-	Daytona Beach
Mr. George H. Bost	-	Stuart
Dr. H. F. Williams	-	Miami
Mr. James Alfred	-	Gainesville
Mrs. Kate Brewington	-	Winter Park

Summary of Morning Session of Workshop

Mr. Dewey Dodds opened the Workshop with a presentation of equal educational progress in Florida since 1954. He noted that little progress was made from 1954 to 1964 and that practically all progress came from the force of the U. S. Civil Rights Act of that year. He stated that Florida was leading the old South in school desegragation despite being well below the U. S. Guidelines requirements, generally. That the greatest progress was achieved in South Florida counties such as Dade, Hamilton, Gaston, Hillsborough, and a few others. Mr. Dodds, as chief compliance officer for the State of Florida, explained the roles his office of the Federal Government plays, and stated that dual school systems should be eliminated by the Fall of 1967. He concluded his talk with recommendation of the steps that local Councils should take to expedite and assist their school systems towards the national goal of complete desegregation:

a. Urge county school boards to take the initiative in preparing their communities for school desegregation. This action is vital and where it has been taken (Dade, Hamilton, Gaston, etc.) the transition was easily and quietly successful.
b. Support the superintendent and school board publicly (letters, press releases, resolutions, etc.) where they show willingness and initiative.
c. Counsel with law enforcement officers and urge them to give protection of the law to students, parents, teachers involved in school desegregation.
d. Counsel with parents, teachers and students and assure them they will not lose jobs, or be molested when they cross educational lines. Advise them that law enforcement agencies, at all levels, your Council, NAACP and the Federal Government stand behind them.

Miss Nancy Adams then spoke to the Workshop group regarding the NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the general picture of education in Florida. She noted the increasing estrangement of Negroes discouraged over their inability to exercise their civil educational rights despite the Civil Rights Act. She felt that the U.S. Guidelines were inadequate for school desegregation and that the percentages of school integration were unrealistic because of the way they were arrived at (Example: 5 Negroes in a school with 500 whites integrated 555 students). Believed the only way to get a correct indicate was to total number of Negro students of the total of all Negro students who were in an integrated educational situation. Miss Adams also stated that another true indicate was whether the dual system of schools existed or not. She then made the following telling observations:

a. Free choice method is not working because it places the responsibility solely on the Negro. It could be successful if 100% of the Negroes exercised free choice, but it works out to only tokenism in Florida. She ruefully noted that at the present time this is all there is, and that somehow we have to make it work.

b. Negroes do not apply for admission to white schools because:
   (1) They are fearful of pressure on parents (job loss, etc.) and they are reluctant to change to a school that requires a harder scholastic effort for them; obvious lack of acceptance and loss of some earned credits.
   (2) Negro teachers will lose their jobs. For years these undertrained, overloaded teachers in the inferior Negro schools could not, and cannot now meet teaching standards of white schools. They oppose desegregation on that score because of the jeopardy of personal situations. This fact splits Negro leadership with some against - some for - free choice. Solution is to somehow make it work.
   (3) Urban situations have created de-facto segregation, by and large. Inner circle or level of cities highly segregated by housing patterns. Second circle or level going through re-segregation processes while the third (semi--suburbia) is mostly white. The fourth, or suburban level is all white.
   (4) State Board of Education controls the de-segregation process through suggesting new school sites to local school systems. If local system does not follow their suggestions they will withhold state funds for the new schools. Officially, they are color-blind; however, they create de-facto situations, as in the case of Hillsborough County where they proposed a large high and vocational school in the fourth (all-white suburbia) level.

Miss Adams, in a question and answer period noted that the "nearest school" guideline precept continues to segregate ghetto schools. That a vast remedial program is necessary in most areas to bring Negro children up. Federal programs for remedial work should be encouraged and supported locally. The question-answer period finished, the Workshop adjourned for lunch.

Summary of Afternoon Session of Workshop

After some general discussion it was decided that the group seek ways and means to set up local programs for councils to put into effect for the purpose of assisting and expediting the desegregation of the schools in their areas or counties. The chairman proposed the following basic actions in order to have an effective and active program. Each action was discussed after presentation.

a. Form a local committee on education. Become fully knowledgeable of the present and future status of educational desegregation in your school system.

b. Obtain a copy of the "Assurance of Compliance" plan submitted by the school system to the Federal Government (1967-68 school year). Same can be obtained from School Board or HEW if not available. In counties under court ordered decree, obtain their plan of compliance from School Board or Federal Court concerned.

c. Study plan - compare with guidelines or court requirements. Accept facts and figures only after verification - where they are suspect. If plan is distorted, untrue, erroneous or not adhered to, make known and protest through Council resolution, letters, etc., to School Board. Send copy of same to State Council Office for information (and action where indicated).

d. Take follow-up action after start of school year in Fall of '67 to see plan is being carried out. Take remedial actions where necessary.

e. Co-ordinate council educational activities with other sympathetic and interested agencies or groups in your locale; i.e., NAACP, YWCA, League of Women Voters, Ministerial groups-alliances, Urban League, FEA and local teachers associations. Enlist their aid and support.

f. Inquire into egual educational opportunities admission policies of the private or denominational schools in your community. If not open for all students regardless of race, creed or color, try to counsel or conciliate and effect an open door admission policy.

g. In all of the above, write letters of encouragement, suggestion, protest or praise (as case may be) to School Board members, school superintendent, Mayor, councils, commissioners, ministerial groups, etc., supporting progressive attitudes-actions, and pointing out errors, omissions and improprieties where they are known. Encourage local law-enforcement agency to extend protection of the law in tight situations. Use the resolution method of the Council to make known Council position on equal education at all times. The power of a single letter of concern or protest has been demonstrated to be invaluable. When in doubt as to what to do, write a letter!

The workshop adjourned at approximately 3:45 p.m. and the undersigned summarized the above to the general membership.

Respectfully submitted

John E. Shelley

John E. Shelley
Chairman
State Educational Committee

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FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

June 30, 1967

Dear Friend:

There will be an important consultation on July 27th at 10:00A.M. at the offices of the Florida Council of Churches, 100 Liberty Avenue, Orlando, concerning housing for agricultural workers. With us for the meeting we will have Dr. Sally Robinson and Mr. Dan Branch of the University of Florida Bureau of Architectural and Community Research. The consultation is being sponsored by the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry and the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you plan to attend. Feel free to invite others from your organization, and send their names to us on the enclosed card.

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

I,_____
Name)

will_____ will not_____

be attending the consultation on housing for farm workers on July 27.

I am inviting the following people to meet with us.

Errata----

Page 2, item 1, under Long Range Needs should read--

We need to have an understanding that the future of the Council lies in meeting the needs of the urban areas, In Florida, just as in every other part of the nation, people are . . . .

Page 3, line 4 should read--

. . .Halifax-Orlando-Cape Kennedy area . . . .

Page 3, under Summary, line 4 should read--

. . .and no problems . . . .

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Annual Meeting 1967

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Florida Presbyterian College
St. Petersburg, Florida

October 20--21, 1967

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1967

OFFICERS

President	Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach
Vice President	Mr. Herbert M. Davidson, Daytona Beach
Secretary	Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg
Treasurer	Mrs. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Executive Committee

Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale

Dr. Russell Anderson, Tallahassee

Rev. Sam P. Combs, Daytona Beach

Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach

Mrs. Eugene Halmi, Clearwater

Dr. Hal G. Lewis, Gainesville

Mr. James Marshall, Tampa

Dr. Richard V. Moore, Daytona Beach

Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne

Dr. Gilbert Porter, Miami

Mr. Jack Shelley, Jacksonville

Dr.H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Rev. Frank Wilson, Jacksonville

PRESIDENTS OF LOCAL COUNCILS

Bay County	Mr. Wilbur Roberts
Broward County	Mr. George Allen
Central Brevard	Dr. H.R. Jerkins
Ft. Pierce	Mrs. Imogene Dolozik
Gainesville	Dr. Hal Lewis
Halifax Area	Rev. Albert Harkins
Jacksonville	Mr. Jack Shelley
Lakeland	Dr. Herman Reissig
Lee County	Mr. Leo Sears
Melbourne	Rev. Franklin Smith
Miami	Mr. John Bethea
Ocala	Dr. Lester Young
Palm Beach	Mr. Edward Rodgers
St. Petersburg	Mr. James Sanderlin
Tallahassee	Dr. Ledell W. Neyland
Tampa	Mr. James Marshall
Upper Pinellas	Rev. John Touchberry
West Volusia	Mr. Jospeh Katz
Winter Park	Mrs. Paul Sangree

State Council Staff

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
William H. Miles, Associate Director
Gye L. Long, Rural Advancement Project Director
Ann Garey, Office Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Class of 1970

Mrs. Henrine W.Banks,Daytona Beach
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Mr. Raiford Brown, Jacksonville
Mrs. R.J. Burnup, Palm Beach
Rev. Sam P. Combs,Daytona Beach
Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach
Mrs. David Eddy, Winter Park
Dr. A.L. Kidd, Tallahassee
Mrs. Austine Kimball, Gainesville
Dr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville
Rev. H.I. Louttit, Winter Park
Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne
Mr. James Piowaty, Ft. Pierce
Dr. Gilbert Porter, Miami
Mr. Harold Reddick, Tampa
Mr. Edward Smith, Tampa
Mrs. W.C. White, Zephyrhills
Dr.H.Franklin Williams, Miami
Rev. Frank Wilson, Jacksonville

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Dr. Russell Anderson, Tallahassee
Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale
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Mr. Gerald Lewis, Miami
Mr. J.D. Marshall, Tampa
Mrs. I.B. Moseley, Daytona Beach
Mrs. Athalie Range, Miami
Miss Marie D.Roberts, Miami
Mr. Wilbur Roberts, Panama City
Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg
Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville
Mrs. Willis Spivey, Largo
Mr. David Staples, DeLand
Mrs. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Class of 1968

Mr. Harry Boardman, Gainesville
Mrs. James Bond, Tampa
Mr. David Boyer, Jacksonville
Mrs. H. Chesley, Daytona Beach
Dr. Warren Collie, Palm Beach
Father Paul Cosby, Palm Beach
Rev. Caxton Doggett, Tampa
Mrs. John Fournier, Clearwater
Major Vernon Hall, Jacksonville
Dr. James Howard, Ft. Pierce
Mr. Earl Johnson, Jacksonville
Mrs. John Krieg, Cocoa
Mr. Harry Lawrence, Melbourne
Mrs. Martha Lawson, Winter Park
Mr. William Leggett,Dunedin
Mrs. Shepard Lewis, Palm Beach
Mr. Morton McDonald, DeLand
Dr. Richard Moore, Daytona Beach
Mrs. P.G. Petterson, Melbourne
Mrs. William Reece, Melbourne
Mrs. Bernice Reynolds, Cocoa
Mr. Talmadge Rutledge, Clearwater
Mr. Leo Sears, Ft. Myers
Mr. Roderick Stevens, Palm Beach
Mrs. Daisy Stocking, Daytona Beach
Dr.J. Marshall Taxay, Clearwater
Mrs. Charles Williams, Miami

ANNUAL MEETING

St. Petersburg, Fla. October 20-21,1967

Friday, Oct. 20:

6--7:30 P.M.	Hospitality Hour and Registration Fox Hall, Florida Presbyterian College
7:30 P.M.	Annual Banquet--Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, presiding Guest Speaker: Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Dir. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
	Hosts--St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations

Saturday, October 21

7:45 A.M.	Board of Directors Breakfast and Meeting (Sheraton Inn)
9:45 A.M.	Plenary Session "What Are The Issues Facing Florida and The South With Human Relations Implications?"
11:00 A.M.	Seminars "What Are The Program Needs to Meet The Issues?"
1:00 P.M.	Luncheon Guest Speaker: Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Dir. Southern Regional Council, Inc. Atlanta, Georgia
2:30 P.M.	Wrap-up Session

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEETING

PARTICIPANTS

Banquet:

Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, President, Florida Council on Human Relations
Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director, Arkansas Council on Human Relations
Mr. Martin Murray, City Councilman, St. Petersburg
Dr. Billy Wireman, Florida Presbyterian College
The Rev. Robert D. Miller, Pastor, Lakeview Presbyterian Church

Luncheon:

Mr. August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director, Fla. Council on Human Relations
Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
The Rev. Enoch Davis, Pastor, Second Bethel Community Baptist Church

Panelists:

Mr. Robert Shevin, State Senator
Mr. Alexander Hawkins, Executive Director, Community Relations Commission
The Rev. J. Oscar McCloud, Regional Dir. Commission of Race and Religion, United Presbyterian Church
Mr. Ben Fraticelli, Director, Florida Christian Migrant Ministry

Group Leaders:

Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne--- Employment
Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg---Housing
Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville,---Education
Mr. Wm. Miles, Miami---Voter Education

Hostess Committee:

Mrs. Clark Bouwman
Mrs. Theodore Solomon
Mrs. Ernesta Allen

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The highlights within our organization during the past year include the development of the Lakeland Council, and the coming to our staff of Mr. William Miles, and Mr. Gye Long.

The Lakeland Council in the short span of a year has developed into a very active council which has already had a significant leadership in the Lakeland area. Under the leadership of the Rev.Caxton Doggett and Dr. Herman Reissig and many others the new group has grown to include 146 members.

Mr. Gye Long joined the staff on a full time basis in June as our Rural Advancement Project Director. He will work in several Northwest Florida counties with Marianna as his home base. Mr. Long will provide an important community organization service in an area which vies with any of the deep South states in discrimination and poverty.

Mr. William Miles came to the Council in July as Associate Director. He will serve as the staff man for the Palm Beach County, Broward County, and Greater Miami Chapters. We have high hopes that his leadership will bring these local groups to a more vital place in meeting the needs of the metropolitan area.

One of the policies of our Council is to cooperate with other groups and agencies in approaching common goals. During the year a new group has been formed-a coalition between several groups with an interest in meeting the needs of migrant and seasonal farm workers. The Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers includes the following supporting groups: American Friends Service Committee, Community Action Fund, Diocese of Miami Human Relations Board, Florida Christian Migrant Ministry, Florida Citizens Committee on Agricultural Workers, Florida Council on Human Relations, Industrial Union Department--A.F.L.-C.I.O., N.A.A.C.P.-State Conference of Branches, and Agricultural Workers Local 1242-A.F.L.-C.I.O.

(Director's Report Continued)

After a stormy first year marked by the union organization efforts in the glades area, the C.C.F.W. is attempting to "dig-in" to participate in what is Florida's largest concentrated pocket of poverty and impediment to human development. I have the honor of serving as the chairman of C.C.F.W. for the coming year.

Among other opportunities for meaningful participation with other groups, my attendance at the Urban Coalition Emergency Convocation in Washington, D.C., on August 23, was most significant to me. The very idea that this large and impressive group of Church, Labor, Industrial, Political, and Civil Rights leaders can work together and produce such a position paper offers genuine hope to a nation and its cities which, after the summer of 1967, have little reason for hop. The proof of the Urban Coalition lies in its implementation of its goals in our nation. This area seems most worthy of the encouragement and support of our state and local councils.

Within the family circle of our local councils our first item of business is to take a hard look at our financial structure. We were given a most meaningful level of support, during the past two years, in our grant-in-aid which came through the Southern Regional Council. We have been aware from the first that that this grant-in-aid was not to finance us on a continuing basis. With seriousness we must go about the process of membership growth and support in each of our local councils. In regard to this task, please note the report of the Finance Committee from the Spring Workshop which is included in our Annual Meeting Program. I would like to arrange a schedule to visit each council in the nest few months and spend several days meeting and discussing with the local groups a positive approach to this matter.

A second need within our local councils is to find a way to

(Director's Report continued)
activate the groups which have ceased to be effective in their communites.

It is important for us to realize that we have just about held our own in membership, local council support of the state and in our activity and programs in the local councils. I am not certain just what this means. It may mean that there is not sufficient awareness of what councils on human relations do or can do to motivate change. It may mean that with the bitterness of 1967 and especially its summer, that we are an "in the middle" organization while the movement is toward polarization. Or it may mean that those of us in the council have not worked hard enough to make certain that councils on human relations are making their maximum contribution to change in our society.

This much, I do know--there is a job to do. The summer of 1967 will long be remembered as the summer in which America discovered the depths of its inadequacy in solving the problems of discrimination and poverty in all areas of this nation. This I also know, that there is still certain danger inherent in activism in the whole area of justice and human rights. Perhaps, our slowness in growth is related to the unpopularity of the cause. There is still a personal threat involved in participation in Councils on Human Relations--sometimes boldly made and sometimes implied in rather subtle and insidious forms. Thus, commitment to the task of human relations objectives must be a deep one.

It is my hope that at our Annual Meeting this year we will indentify the major issues facing our state and local communities, decide on the priority of each issue and then equip ourselves to provide the programming to cause basic changes in Florida.

Rural Advancement Project
Director's Report

On March 1, 1967, I began work as Rural Advancement Project(RAP) Director on a part-time basis; As of June 1, 1967 I was released from my contract with the Board of Public Instruction of Jackson County, and started work as full time program director for the North Florida area. This includes the counties of Jackson, Jefferson, Gadsden, and Leon. My work also has been carried into Washington, Calhoun, Franklin, and Liberty Counties.

I began by attempting to organize, and in some cases re-organize the Rural Poor of the areas mentioned above. In organizing these people, we hope that they would become effective in governmental bodies, businesses, and Federal and State agencies where decisions would have a bearing on their future.

In addition to the above, I have been working with Credit Unions and Cooperatives. My work with Credit Unions has been limited, at this point, with assisting two Rural groups organized in the summer of 1965. They are located in Jackson County. The North East Jackson Association Federal Credit Union (NEJA) and the Graceville Federal Credit Union both are increasing their memberships. The two groups have agreed to havea limited number of joint Board of Directors meetings to air common problems.

Cooperatives in the area to which I have been of some assistance are Leon County Potato Growers Cooperative and the Jackson County Machinery Cooperative. The other is the Long Branch Community Cooperative which I helped organize during the summer of 1967. We are in the talking stage of another cooperative in the Graceville and Campbellton area. The farmers want to buy fertilizer and storage equipment for their farms.

Informational meetings have been one of my primary duties'along with clubs and neighborhood organizations, several informational mass meetings have been held on Welfare Programs, health programs,

(RAP continued)
Farmers Home Adminstration Loans, Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service(ASCS) elections, and Social Security. These meetings have been well attended.

Often I am called on to be spokesman for individuals as well as for groups to different agencies such as Welfare and local government meetings.

Material acoomplishments are sometimes hard to evaluate; therefore the immediate effectiveness of actions are not always felt. However, the side effects or by-products may be of more consequence--example--Recent ASCS elections in the target areas we picked did not show as much progress as other areas. We believe, however, that these other areas benefited from our community meetings

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Fla. Council on Human Relations
Associate Director's Report

July 10, 1967 was my first day as a member of the staff of the Florida Council on Human Relations. Much of my time since then has been spent in acquainting myself with the problems, needs, proposed solutions, community leaders, other similarly oriented organizations, etc.

These included the following:

Meeting with Mr. Gasbar Langella of Commission on Race and Religion of the Presbyterian Church, and the Reverend David Haven, Christian Community Services--general discussion on community organization.

Meeting with our State Director, August VandenBosche and Miami Chapter President, John Bethea to discuss program and chapter membership.

Mr. VandenBosche and I met with Broward County Chapter president, George Allen and made plans to reactivate this chapter and involve more people in active membership.

Conference with E.O.P.I. in relationship to VISTA program.

Met with Urban League Director, Talmadge Fair, and Rev. Thomas Monroe to plan program possibilities

(Assoc. Dir. Report Continued)

to ease racial tensions, increase job opportunities, and discussed proposal for passage of an Open Housing ordinance by the Dade County Commission.

Had a luncheon meeting with Palm Beach Council president, Mr. Edward Rodgers, and Mrs. Hariette Glasner. This council along with the local A.C.L.U. are involved in a case involving the desegregation of the Childrens Detention Home and improving the rehabilitation practices there. At their request, I called on the families of the 2 children who are plaintiffs in the case and was able to assure them of our full cooperation, and to convince them that they need not fear for their jobs because of appearing at the hearing. They assured me that they were not afraid and would be ready to go to court when called. The Palm Beach Chapter has been working on this project for some time and unfortunately have found the juvenile court judge, Judge Newell, refusing to cooperate with them in any way.

Met with Rosco Webb, director of the Community Action Fund in Perrine. He requested the help of our office in finding young men who could qualify for on the job training as heavy farm equipment mechanics. I was able to refer four young men who had previously taken mechanic's training at Northwestern Trade School.

I met with (at Perrine E.O.P.I. center) The Mays High School steering committee to study the phasing out of Mays High. The proposal to phase out the school was dissapproved by the committee.

Attended the Dade County Community Relations Board meeting--current problems of unfair employment practices, and discrimination against Negroes in housing were discussed. Both situations are being investigated further.

Participated in Interfaith Agency for Social Justice meeting on low-income housing.

(Assoc. Dir. continued)

Attended Coordinating Committee For Farm Workers conference on self-help housing for agricultural workers.

From Sep. 5--8 I spent a most meaningful time in Gatlinburg, Tenn. at the retreat for the professional staffs of the SRC and the various State Councils. It provided the opportunity for a real exchange of ideas and was a learning experience for me as a new person in this field.

With the many meetings I have attended and the many people I have talked with, it is only too obvious that much needs to be done in the human relations field. I would think that in the next few months we would do well to concentrate on voter education--voter registration projects and on open housing.

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THE MELBOURNE STORY

At our first Council meeting last year we formed six "buz"groups out of which came six suggested projects for the year. We have had the satisfaction of realizing results from four of these projects, while initiating a fifth during the year. None of these projects are completed, but we started them rolling and we are still working on them. These projects were: (1) Setting up a Branch Library in South Melbourne, (2) Helping to secure fair employment for all elligible people, (3) Community improvement, (4) Promoting Voter Registration,(5) Establishing a Day Care Center for South Melbourne.

A library designated as the "Reading Corner" was set up in the South Melbourne Civic Center. Council members then solicited the donation of books from private libraries and collected them, cataloged them and arranged them on shelves which were also donated along with a nice table and chairs. The Council is now in the process of securing additional storage shelves, additional books and up-dating the books secured to date. The Recreation Director of Brothers"Park, where the Civic Center is located, is in charge of the Library.

Our Council has set up a skills-mix bank with the central file in direct contact with the major industries of the area. The State Employment Agency has cooperated with us in this project. We have made contact with the Aéro-space Industry, Radiation, the Bendix Corporation and the Launch support Division at Cape Kennedy. Also, contact was made with the Stone School and the Winn-Dixie Chain stores for placement of college and high school students in summer jobs. Over the summer, sixty five students were placed in jobs. Fifteen of these are in permanent jobs. We are now in the process of working out a usable application form that will serve as an easy reference for the State Employment Agency, following up job applications and securing interviewers to determine possible skills of individuals in this area.

The council brought pressure to bear on the County Commission and secured the completion of seven blocks of sidewalk leading to the Stone School and the paving and curbing of 2 South Melbourne streets. We also brought pressure to bear on the City Commission and secured the designation of land so that the first 50-unit housing development could be completed; there had been so much controversy over the location of land for the two housing units. After continued pressure on the City Commission by both the Federal Government and our Council, the second land area was finally designated and the second housing project of 50-52 units is now under construction. Again, pressure was brought on the City Commisssion to designate land for a playground for the two housing units. A forty acre playground for both developments has finally been designated. Two of our Council members serve on the Inter-racial Commission and this has helped us in negotiating. Also, Council members led the project to clear and beautify the teen-age park.

Our Council assisted in the South Melbourne Voter Registration drive. Results showed over 1000 persons registered, including previous registrations. Transportation was provided for registration and for voting on election day. Our Vice-President was Chairman of the Voter-Registration drive.

Starting last spring, we began to work on a Day Care Center for South Melbourne which would continue the Head-Start program. This Center was set up this fall, with an enrollment of 50 children. Council members assisted in readying the Center and are assisting in the care of the children.

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THE WINTER PARK STORY

Program for 1966-67

September

Report from member who attended Fisk Institute and general discussion.

October

Joined with a number of other civic and church groups in city-wide celebration of United Nations Day, so gave up our regular meeting night. Sent a good delegation to FCHR workshop-meeting in Daytona.

November

Candidate for Mayor, Dan Hunter, and Mayor Allen Trovillion(representing Dr. Marion Floyd who opposed Hunter) debated. We had excellent press coverage for this meeting.

December

We had a party for junior high age children.

January

Speakers were the candidates for the City Commission and the Chairman of the Civil Service Board. The proposed changes in the civil service code were explained and dicussed.

February

Annual Brotherhood Dinner was held at the Church of the Brethern--the third white church to entertain the council. Mr. Ben Fraticelli spoke on the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry and Mrs. Fred Prouse told us about her work with the job corps. Folk music with Mrs. James Wiggins on the guitar completed the evening.

March

Winter Park Police Chief, Mr. Ray Beary was with us and proved to be a most excellent speaker. Some of the subjects he covered were--problems of police protection in Winter Park, what youngsters and parents should know about so-called juvenile delinquency, the implications of having a police record for even a minor offence. There was good audience participation with many questions well aired.

April

Mr. Don Kidwell, Dean of Boys at Glenridge Jr. High, and Mr. Dickinson of the Youth Opportunity Center were our speakers. The help offered at schools in counseling, tutoring, etc. was outlined as well as the program offered by the Youth Opportunity Center. Helping youngsters get the best start available to them in our community, is surely building better human relations.

May

Mrs. Harry Maivel and Mrs. Scriven King presented slides and explained the need for the Eatonville Day Nursery.

A wrap-up discussion of the year's work followed.

We also raised $65.00 for the general fund through our rummage sale in May and continued scholarship assistance with our scholarship loan fund.

We have a good representation on the bi-racial committee and Council members, Mr. and Mrs. David Eddy attended City Commission meetings as "watchdogs".

THE UPPER PINELLAS STORY

October 1966--October 1967

Projects

The Glen Oaks Golf Course

The question of integrating this golf course was referred to the NAACP legal department, that stated that they could not find any legal grounds for prosecuting. The fact that no food is served at the golf course, relases them from the civil rights law. The course is still closed to Negroes.

Minimum Housing Code for Clearwater

Our housing committee(chairman Richard Norsworthy), studied the proposed code that was submitted to them by the City Commission. Due to the publicity and pressure from our council, the city passed the ordinance with the changes suggested by our Housing Committee.

The Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association.

The Association gave a Christmas party for about 100 children living in the apartments. This was the first such party given. A newsletter was issued for a few months and yearly dues of $1.00 were set.

(Upper Pinellas, continued)
The Council paid for the membership cards and stationery. Mr. LeRoy Smith, the president, contacted the City Manager and procured an adequate playground for the young children. At present, the Association has become part of the newly organized "Clearwater Neighbors."

An Official Public Relations Agency

A committee was formed with Mr. Bruce McManus as Chairman. Professor Paul Bernard of Stetson, assisted by students, is compiling the present Florida Civil Rights Laws. Members of this committee attended the Clearwater Liason Committee Meeting. At this meeting, the Mayor of Clearwater showed little sympathy with the establishment of an official civil rights agency as a department of the government. Mr. McManus is preparing a proposal to set up this agency, and will present it to the City Commission.

Membership Meetings

October

Subject: "What human rights laws should there be in Florida in 1967?" A panel, consisting of a conservative, a John Bircher, a representative of ACLU and one of the NAACP.

December

Subject;"Where are we in the progress of human rights in Upper Pinellas County as of December 1966?" A panel discussion.

February

All eleven candidates for Mayor and the City Commission spoke to a very large meeting.
Also a meeting where K.Allard Lowenstein, author of "Brutal Mandate," spoke.

March

A dinner meeting with Southern Regional Council's executive director, Mr. Paul Anthony, as speaker.

May

The new Senior Citizens' Orchestra played and Sarah Louise Halmi showed slides that she took in Africa.

More Projects

We investigated the YWCA's Negro branch, that is poorly managed and offers an inadequate program. There is no integration in the large, beautiful, central YWCA. In May, the Negro Y was turned over to the city which is now using it for a recreation center with a much better program. We carried an idictment of the Y program in our newsletter.

Summer Service Project

This project is sponsored by the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. 12 students came from all over the country to spend the summer in North Clearwater. We sponsored a picnic for them the day they arrived and found housing for them. Members of our board assisted in many ways. This was a most successful program. Our council met its pledge to the State Council.
We have 219 names on our membership list--many of these included under one name, are man and wife. These are all paid up members.

THE JACKSONVILLE STORY

Looking ahead--to the 1967--1968 year the Jacksonville Council plans to--re-activate standing committees on education, housing and equal opprtunity. Utilize the watchdog role and influence. Change injustices through resolutions of protest, letters of suggestion, congratulations, etc. Utilize publicity media to the fullest extent.
---and looking back--1966-1967 this council included among its activities and projects--

Discussion meetings on: The Church and Human Relations, Minimum Housing Codes, The Jacksonville School Situation, Low-Income Housing Problems, Reorganization of Local Government, and many others.

A summer cultural enrichment project was carried on successfully, and is being followed up with special tutoring programs. Letters of commendation were sent to the Times Union on its ending of segregated editions of its morning paper and urged them to go one step further and eliminate the identifying of its newsmakers by race.
A survey is being made of the admission policies of the private schools in Duval County. Efforts were made to open the Jacksonville Police Fraternal Order to Negro members of the police department, though so far this organization still is segregated.

(Jacksonville continued)

In September the Jacksonville Council sent two excellent letters of protest--one to the Duval County School Board and one to the United Fund in the Jacksonville area. The letter to the school board concerned the expending of large sums of money in flagrant legal maneuvers designed to obstruct orderly desegregation of schools. The United Fund in this area , while soliciting funds from the general public, has been allocating some of those funds to organizations that would not desegregate their facilities. The Council pointed out that these agencies could not be listed on United Fund brochures that were distributed within U.S.Government installations because of their refusal to sign forms of desegregation compliance. The Jacksonville Fund was urged to adopt this same procedure. The Council reports a measure of success achieved through these letters.

THE HALIFAX AREA STORY

The Halifax Area Council has held regular monthly meetings this past year. Usually one or more members of this chapter have attended the meetings of the Board of Public Instruction of Volusia County. The Chapter has been represented on the Community Coordinating Council. Several members of the Council have attended the open meeting of the Inter-racial Advisory Committee, which is an integral, but perhaps sub part of the municipal governmental structure of Daytona Beach. Efforts were made to establish a Human Relations Center which would house the local chapter and provide space for an integrated coffee-house. This project had to be abandoned because of the inability to swing it financially. However, a Human Relations Center Fund has been established.

The Social Engineers, Inc. awarded the Halifax Area Council a Certificate for Outstanding Contributions to the Community.

(Halifax Area Continued)

Otherwise the Chapter has been relatively quiescent. This may be due to the absence of any pressing local issues as well as to the fact that the Inter-racial Advisory Committee has been reactivated and is working in areas where the Halifax Chapter had been working. It seems that the Halifax Chapter has been largely a holding operation this past year against the day when some issue of momentous importance presents itself.

THE WEST VOLUSIA STORY

The West Volusia Council again was the first of the councils to meet their state quota.

They continue sucessfully with their Evergreen Day School project which was established in Sept. of 1965. It is a nursery school for the culturally and economically deprived children in the DeLand area.

Council members with the aid of some students from Stetson have been carrying on a tutoring program. This program includes students from elementary through high school. Special emphasis was placed on the fundamental areas such as math and English, as well as working on better study habits and better motivation.

THE ST. PETERSBURG STORY

Some of this council's programs have been: Speakers and discussion on "The Socialogical Problems of the Ghetto", "Open Housing--Mission Impossible?", "Contrast in Housing between Pittsburgh and St. Petersburg".

The council has helped support financially 30 students enrolled in a summer reading program. They have been engaged in tutoring and also in buying badly needed text books for some of their students. The Board of the Council voted to give $100 to each of 2 Negro College students wishing to attend international summer institutes, provided each student can raise the additional $1100 needed for such study.

THE LAKELAND STORY

At the end of its first nine months Council has 146 members and support is growing. We had three well attended public meetings, and monthly meetings of the Board of Directors. Active Committees on: Education, Jobs, Cultural Involvement, Membership, Finance.

We have had good newspaper publicity. Plans are going forward for creation of a city-wide Youth Council. In an off-the-record Board meeting, ten representatives of Negro youth presented their opinions on racial conditions in Lakeland. Special meeting was held with Negro ministers to acquaint them with latest court decisions on school integration. Two members of the Board talked on the Council's work to a meeting of the Lakeland Ministers' Association.

The Council was instrumental in arranging special meeting of representatives of the Negro community with the Mayor and the City Manager. A regular liaison commitee of Negroes in existence for communication with city officials since this meeting.

THE MIAMI STORY

(1) Vista

During the period from April 1--October, 1967, the Greater Miami Chapter sponsored a group of VISTA volunteers in the Liberty City area. The volunteers, through their own initiative, secured the use of a large vacant lot in Liberty City. The purpose is to develop this lot into a recreation andplay area for the neighborhood children. The chapter secured a $150.00 grant from a Sears Roebuck foundation, purchased equipment and helped physically to develop the lot. The Chapter found expert advice for the volunteers on what plants to buy and how to care for them. A tree house and other equipment was donated by people in the community. There has been a serious problem of vandalism against equipment that was donated.

The VISTA volunteers have organized a group of people who will in the coming months probably operate a neighborhood Street Theater.

(Miami continued)

It is beleived this will help develop a feeling of community spirit in Liberty City.

The Chapter also financed small scholarships for several young children, selected by the Volunteers, to take lessons in cultural enrichment. These activities included music(recorder lessons) and dancing.

The VISTAs were also successful in organizing a play-school in a local church.

(2) Education and Employment

The education and employment committees combined their efforts to both find jobs for young people in high school or drop-outs and to train some of these young people in how to find and keep jobs. The employment committee found 8 job opportunities and people were assisted in securing these jobs. This work was done in conjunction with Booker T. Washington High School. In the future the employment committee should be organized to follow up the employee-employer relationships that develop.

(3) Discussion Groups

A program of neighborhood coffee discussions was started with the goal of quietly discussing in homes throughout Dade County the problems of housing and school integration. Two coffees were held and during the summer the committee was inactive. It is desirable that this committee be reactivated as soon as possible.

(4) Public Forums

Since April 1 of this year the Greater Miami Chapter has held 2 public forums. One topic was on the tenant-landlord conflicts . The second topic involved a discussion of school integration problems in Dade County. The second forum was held on October 16, 1967. One more discussion is scheduled for November 20. The first forum was attended by more than 200 people.

(5) Voter Registration and Education

At the present time Mr. Bill Miles, FCHR associate director, is organizing a voter registration and education program. This should go into the field before the first of the year.

(Miami Continued)

(6) Cooperation with Other Agencies

Several board members and officers actively cooperated with the Dade County Community Relations Board in a project that involed working with a Negro family that was having problems with local citizens.

It is recomended by the president that for the coming year the new president, other officers and board members consider the following program of activity:

a. If possible, there should be monthly forum discussions.

b. The voter education and registration program should be active just prior to the May'68 primary elections.

c. The neighborhood coffee program should be reactivated and expanded.

d. The chapter should continue to sponsor a group of VISTA volunteers.

e. The chapter, since it is limited in funds and membership, should consider the possibility of working in conjunction with other agencies, such as the E.O.P.I.. This should not be interpreted as a suggestion that the chapter lose its identity. Housing is one area where this cooperation could be most beneficial.

PALM BEACH STORY

One of the more significant activities for this year has been this groups efforts to desegregate the Childrens' Homes in Palm Beach County. As a matter of fact the Palm Beach Chapter had been involved before the Civil Rights Act of '64 . working on the Negro Home and forcing a number of improvements there. Several members have put in a good deal of time talking to plaintiffs, contacting the authorities, trying to get an interview with the judge, and finally working with the A.C.L.U. to get official action on the matter.

There is an employment practices committee that made banks their initial project, and started off with an appointment with the largest institution in the area.

There were several forum type meetings---one of the most interesting being a presentation by Mr. Theodore Freedman of the Anti Defamation

(Palm Beach dontinued)

League. His topic was "Christian Beleifs and Anti-Semitism". He discussed the results of two national studies that were made on this topic--including the attitudes of Negroes toward Jews. He stated that significant results of the studies showed that(1) the majority of Negroes oppose extemism and would not participate in violence, and (2) the general Negro attitude toward the Jews is the same as his attitude toward other whites--it was pointed out, however, that Negroes were more sympathetic toward the Jewish people.

Word just received on the Childrens Home desegregation issue, is that a Federal Court has ordered the County to submit plans at once providing for the desegregation of the Homes and that commitment to the Homes begin immediately on an integrated basis.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Salaries and Travel	Proposed Budget 1968	Budget 1967	Spent thru Sep.1967
Exec.Dir. Salary	10,000.00	10,000.00	7500.06
Exec. Dir.Travel	3,000.00	3,000.00	2140.67
Off.Mgr. Salary	4,420.00	4,420.00	3400.00
Ins.Med. & Life	531.36	531.36	354.24
Soc. Sec. Employer's	462.84	462.84	481.30
	18.414.20	18,414.20	13,876.27
Associate Director Salary	5000.00	5000.00	1137.80
Assoc. Director Travel	1500.00	2000.00	165.86
Soc. Sec. Employer's	210.00	210.00	50.07
Ins. Med. & Life	265.68	265.68	44.28
	6975.68	7475.68	1398.01
Operation and Program			
Telephone	700.00	700.00	549.32
Rent & Utilities	1320.00	275.00 (util. only)	693.43
Insurance	150.00	75.00	154.00
Postage	400.00	400.00	270.49
Printing	600.00	600.00	167.12
Office supply	720.00	720.00	352.49
Repairs & Maint.	-----	200.00	-----
Equipment	500.00	500.00	922.08 *
Annual Meeting	200.00	200.00	348.24 (includes all meetings)
Program	750.00	750.00	514.00
Miscel.	750.00	790.12	835.52 (includes books, tax adjustment, vacation help & chapter refund)
	6090.00	5210.12	4806.69
Totals	$31,479.88	$31,100.00	$20,080.97

*($450.00 of this was a gift for the specified purchase of a new mimeograph machine)

ANTICIPATED INCOME--1968

Local Chapters	15,000.00
Spec. Contributions and grants	1,479.88
Southern RegionalCouncil Grant-in-aid	13.000.00
Rural Adv. Proj	2,000.00
	$ 31,479.88

LOCAL CHAPTER CONTRIBUTIONS

Chapter	Quota	Pd. thru Oct.15,1967	Pd. thur October 1966
Bay County	125.00	7.00	21.00
Broward County	475.00	65.00	76.00
Central Brevard	475.00	10.00	15.00
Ft. Pierce	575.00	255.00	70.00
Gainesville	475.00	176.00	105.00
Halifax	2000.00	797.50	1561.50
Jacksonville	750.00	311.00	597.00
Lakeland	75.00	130.00	------
Lee County	475.00	30.00	91.00
Melbourne	575.00	230.00	242.00
Miami	3000.00	1142.50	1426.50
Ocala	175.00	----	71.00
Palm Beach	2000.00	439.00	825.00
St. Petersburg	250.00	88.00	15.00
Tallahassee	250.00	122.50	150.00
Tampa	475.00	32.50	83.00
Upper Pinellas	2000.00	1864.00	1086.00
West Volusia	300.00	305.00	377.00
Winter Park	400.00	275.00	260.00
Members at large	150.00	90.00	179.07
Misc.		1050.00	600.00
Totals	15,000.00	7420.00	7851.07

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SEPTEMBER 1967

Financial Report

Receipts	Sept.1967	9 months thru 1967
Contributions	1438.00	6196.50
Reimburse travel	263.70	714.38
" postage	-----	8.00
" office supp.	-----	11.25
SRC Grant	----	9750.00
RAP "	3000.00	9000.00
Miscel	-----	759.36
Meetings & Conv.	160.50	525.48
Grants	600.00 (Presby.Church)	600.00
	$5462.20	$27,564.97

Disbursements		
Rent	110.00	660.00
Postage	24.12	278.49
Off. Supply	68.78	363.74
Off. Equip.	63.35	922.08
Travel	228.68	2855.05
Travel RAP	-----	639.80
Travel Assoc.Dir.	77.05	165.86
Director's Salary	833.34	7500.06
Sec'y. "	425.00	3400.00
RAP Dir. "	625.00	2950.00
Assoc. Dir. "	416.66	1137.80
Employer Soc.Sec.	75.46	531.37
" "	27.50	129.50
Phone	82.06	549.32
Phone RAP	-----	11.80
Miscel.	47.43 (40.00 vacation help)	294.90
Conventions & meet.	50.00	873.72
Print & Pub.	54.82 (35.35 Mailing newsletter)	167.12
Books etc.	4.00	98.95
Ext.	-----	5.00
Program	500.00 (from Presb. grant)	514.00
Payroll taxes	424.32	2406.92
Tax Adjust.	-----	402.67
Insuarnce(office)	-----	154.00
Insurance(personal)	93.90	574.08
Utilities	-----	33.43
Refund to chapter	34.00	34.00
	$4265.47	$27,653.66
Cr. taxes	- 441.82	- 2710.74
Cr. Miscel.	- 5.34	- 81.09
	$3818.31	$24,861.83

Bal in Bank as of8/31/67	$3580.33
Receipts	+ 5462.20
Disbursements	- 3818.31
	$5224.22

Bal.in Rap Grant 8/31/67	3100.98
Salary	625.00
Soc.Sec.	27.50
Rec.in Sept	3000.00
Bal.RAP grant9/30/67	5448.48

REPORTS FROM OUR SPRING WORKSHOP
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA
May 5-6, 1967

Employment Workshop: Mr. Ted Nichols.

This group drew the largest number of participants and they present some of their findings as follows:
One of the essentials for working effectively on employment problems, is knowledge of the existing laws governing equal employment, minimum wages, rights of workers, etc. From all angles, it would seem that "education" is the key word. Education as to where to go and what to do about known or suspected infractions of the law. The resource persons were most helpful in outlining this information.

Some of the things we can do in our local councils to further the case for equal employment---

1. Help with the education of the community. Disseminate information about employment laws--IN LAYMENS' LANGUAGE.
2. Provide training workshops--training for testing, training for interviewing. This should be done with the cooperation of other groups such as the Job Corps, Fla. State Employment Service, schools, and vocational institutions. Encourage private industry to assume some of the reponsibility for this type of training as well as on the job training.
3. Actively encourage your local government--city hall, county offices, etc. to hire minority group members. Retail stores are another good source of job opportunities. These places would be good as they would get Negroes into the eye of the public, and thus help to create the image of equal employment being the natural thing.
4. Actively solicity private business to employ minorities.
5. Be a liason between employer and prospective employee.
6. Activeley seek out unemployed or under-employed Negroes to take advantage of your program.

Be not only willing, but be the advance man in cooperating with other groups--the ones stated above as well as Chambers of Commerce, civic groups, lodges, etc.

Finance workshop: Mrs. H. Franklin Williams.

Some of the highlights of the Finance Committee report are:
Each local group should have a finance committee that will go and talk to the people about what the Council is doing. They should be well informed about council activities, have brochures to distribute, and should show enthusiasm. They should contact some "large donors" before their Annual Dinner, so that they can say as a "kickoff"--"We have $500.00 raised already"(or whatever the amount may be). They suggested a 2 month concerted drive for all the councils to raise their quotas. With a deliberate planned scheme, they felt this could be done in that time limit. It was the consensus of the group that a guideline to follow could be 25% of quota from large gifts, 50% from memberships, and 25% from fund raising activities. It was also suggested that a basis of $10 per member be considered an essential for effective operation. A list of fund raising suggestions was sent to all the councils. The group also recommended the purchase of a new mimeograph machine for the State Office.

Voter Education Workshop: Mrs. Eugene Halmi.

This group really bubbled with ideas and suggestions for this vital project. They first of all feel that all the local councils should have a special "voter education committee." The committee through the council could urge changes in the present voting laws such as extending the closing hours for the polls to 9 P.M., longer hours for registration offices to be open, and consideration of lowering the voting age to 18. These and other suggestions will be gone into more thoroughly in the handbook we plan to publish as a result of these seminars. The local councils should be effective in making the public more voting conscious. Further suggestions included:
Door to door campaigning on registration and voting problems, so as to involve the "grass roots" of the citizenry. Cooperation in these projects with League of Women Voters, ministerial associations and civic groups. Sponsor open forums in Negro areas where all the candidates can be heard. Invest in sloganism--cleverly worded, eye-catching bumper strips, for example. Counteract the "back Lash" by propogandizing through the news media the importance of even ONE vote. Publicize the "hot" issues--those dealing with housing, schooling, or streets--that really concern all the people. Seek out the real Negro leadership in the community to work with this program. Strive to eliminate discrimination in local decision making bodies such as county and city commissions. The workshop reminds the local groups that the book, "How to Conduct a Registration Campaign" will be available to all the local councils. This book is based on 100 such projects throughout the South. The report of the Voter Education group concluded with the following statement:

Councils should redefine the founding principle of our organization--"keeping lines of communication open." This cannot be done without aggressiveness. Those who are complacent should be inspired by the John Birchers, Klansmen, and other groups who speak loudly, to rise up and speak in a booming voice for our just causes.
LET'S DROWN THEM OUT!

Education Workshop: Mr. John Shelley.

The Education Workshop report presents both encouraging and some most discouraging signs in the equal education picture. While Florida is still well below the Federal Guidelines requirements--it is the leading Southern state in school desegregation. The Guidelines are really not adequate and stated statistics on integration are most misleading. 5 Negroes in a body of 550 whites reads on the record as 555 integrated students, but this is a far cry from real integration. This group, also, had some suggestions for the local councils:
Urge school boards to take the initiative in preparing communites for school desegregation. Transition was much easier in areas where this was done. Publicly support, via letters, press releases, etc. school officials who show initiative and willingness. Counsel with law enforcement officers and urge them to give full protection of the law to all persons involved in school desegregation. Counsel with parents, students, and teachers to assure them that they will not lose jobs when they cross educatinnal lines, and point out that your council, NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Federal Government stand behind them. Compare the Federal Guidelines with the plans your local school board has for implementing desegregation. Investigate suspected violations and send information to the State Council for further information or action where indicated. Coordinate council activities with other groups working on this problem. Write letters of encouragement, suggestion protest, or praise, as the case may be, to school officials,councilmen, commissioners, the Mayor, and others. Use the resolution method of the council to inform the council's position on equal education at all times. The power of a single letter of concern or protest has been demonstrated to be invaluable.

Housing Workshop: Mr. James Sanderlin.

The Housing group met and talked and listen... and came up with some interesting conclusions and suggestions:
The housing problem falls into two main categories--Open Housing and Slum Clearance. Each of these is a separate problem and should be worked with that way. Open Housing is a MUST. Schooling, employment and other problems of segregation all stem from ghetto housing. This workshop's suggestions for action by local councils included:

1. Work for City Ordinances dealing with housing. Write for information and be aquainted with all present legislation in this area.
2. Try to work with local Real Estate Boards to change the real estate code, so that it would offer protection to Negroes in their contracting with whites. This action would be almost like haveing an open housing ordinance.
3. Study Federal Programs since these programs provide for adequate relocation of communities, not just changing people from one ghetto to another.
4. Make information on repossessed FHA homes available.

As in the other seminars, knowledge of the local government, housing authorities, regulations, and what constitutes a violation were all emphasized.
In Urban Renewal programs, the council could urge the hiring of persons experienced in inter-racial housing. Council members should inform developers of the desirability of inter-racial housing and make literature available on already successfully integrated communities in various parts of the country.
The question of how many Negroes want Open Housing was discussed. The consensus of the group was that if only 2% of the local Negroes want open housing--then work with that 2%. This is not a Negro problem--it is a Human problem, and concerns every one of us.

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POLICY STATEMENT ON

REORDERING OUR NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The Executive Committee of the Florida Council on Human Relations has observed that there are two conditions of such national proportions that our federal government should immediately reorder its priorities.

In our own regions--the Southeast-- the participation of Negroes in the political process is still severely limited by overt as well as by more subtle methods. Elections in many states are open to serious criticism. A primary requisition for justice and social progress is full participation in the political process.

The vicious cycle of the ghettoes in cities large and small across our land continues to grow. The problems are so widespread and so dehumanizing that we must make every effort to commit the resources, public and private, to immediate programs which will demonstrate our belief that justice, social progress, and equality of opportunity are rights of every citizen and which will provide jobs, housing, education, and the other needs of our cities.

Therefore we recommend:

> That our National Government make its first priority for attention the establishment and maintenance of freedom of elections in our own country and its first priority for using the resources of this great nation the problems of the social and economic injustices which exist in our own nation.

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POLICY STATEMENT ON

OPEN HOUSING

Housing in most of Florida is a problem becuase of overcrowding in strictly segregated areas. Those who would move out of the segregated slums find a color bar excluding them. If they do buy elsewhere the pressure of "block busters" may induce panic selling and turn the newly opened area into another ghetto. Until our housing is truly open we cannot solve the problem of segregated schools and of chronic unemployment.

The Florida Council on Human Relations gives highest priority to open housing.

To implement this position we believe that ordinances and laws should be enacted on local, state and federal levels. Such ordinances and legislation must include sufficient power for their effective enforcement.

We also would urge support for the federal housing legislation now being considered by Congress.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POLICY STATEMENT ON

VOTER EDUCATION

Registering, studying the issues, voting, running for office, supporting candidates, and then remaining active in the political process is perhaps the one sure way to build upon the gains already made and to insure future progress in human relations; and at no time in a state's and nation's history has the time been riper for such involvement.

With such important decisions as constitutional revision, tax structure changes, education legislation and the election of a U.S. Senator, U.S. Representatives, and a President facing us in the next year, the voices of every citizen must be heard.

To implement this position we recommend that the state council and every local council:

1. Appoint an active voter education committee immediately.
2. Support and participate in local voter registration projects to guarantee that every Negro citizen has the opportunity to register.
3. Urge changes in the present voting laws to extend the closing hours of the polls to 9 P.M.
4. Sponsor open forums in predominantly Negro areas where all the candidates can be heard.
5. Stress the importance of the members accepting the responsibility to participate fully in the political process at all levels as individuals and in partisan political groups.
7. Publicize and study the issues which concern people where they live--housing, schools, streets, districting, etc.
8. Find creative ways to involve people in the decisions that affect them.
9. Cooperate wherever possible with other groups--League of Women Voters, ministerial associations, NAACP, civic groups, etc.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

POLICY STATEMENT ON

EDUCATION

The Florida Council on Human Relations takes note of the present crisis in education in the state of Florida. We are concerned because of the implications of a human relations value.

We would point out that:

1. The present crisis has developed because of a failure on the state level to provide an adequate financial structure for our educational system.
2. A deterioration in the quality of education in the state harms everyone.
3. The failure to provide quality education because of inadequate funding provides a greater hardship to the disadvantaged than to anyone else.
4. The public must be educated to its responsibilities in financing education.
5. The process of the desegregation of schools and the elimination of the dual system is seriously hampered by the inadequacy of our state funding.

We would urge the Governor, Legislature and State Department of Education to immediately provide emergency funds and to provide the basic structure for long range improvement in the educational program of Florida.

NEW SOUTH

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FACT SHEET

NEW SOUTH provides members of the Florida Council on Human Relations articles of interest in our changing region.

NEW SOUTH gives a state by state round-up of developments and trends in civil rights from the eleven state councils on human relations.

NEW SOUTH is published four times a year by the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St. N.W. , Atlanta, Georgia, 30303.

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Ha - M+M

October 24, 1967

THE FUTURE OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director

"It is important for us to realize that, during the past year we have just about held our own in membership, in local council support of the state council, and in the activities and programs in the local councils."

This quotation was included in my report at our 1967 Annual Meeting in St. Petersburg on October 21. I believe that this need not be the case in the future. I believe that the need is as great as it ever has been; that there are many people who are willing to work without compromise in generating the social change for which our nation cries; and that the basic thesis of the Human Relations Council is unique and attractive to persons who are committed to a just, free society in which every person may share in its fruits and in the solution of its problems.

The Florida Council on Human Relations has had a history of dignity, growth and influence during days of ugly strife. From its beginning twelve years ago, the Council has grown to a state-wide organization of nineteen local chapters, a working relationship with three others and support from approximately 2000 individuals.

It is my impression that the council has served two functions over the years which are outstanding. The first, and most important, has been a sensitization function. It has drawn people together in local communities to share in dialogue between the discriminated against and the discriminator. A second basic function has been in the area of citizen participation. I am continually amazed at the number of cases of participation of persons in all levels of community change which has been generated by the local councils on human relations. These councils have sought out persons from all strata of community life to serve on anti-poverty boards, community relations boards, welfare agencies, and many other public and private organizations. The councils have motivated individuals and groups to participate in legal action to correct injustices, in voter participation, and in many instances of direct action during the trying fifties and strategic sixties as social change has filtered down to the smallest of our communities in Florida.

There have been many other areas in which the Council has been effective--in instituting specific programs, providing forums, coordination of existing groups, the development of friendships among people of varying backgrounds, providing workshops to make available the technical assistance to meet specific needs, etc. Nearly every council has been active to some degree in the areas of school desegregation, voter education, employment, housing, welfare, community services and others.

However, we have reached a plateau of growth. I am convinced that we are on that plateau for two major reasons. Those who have opposed social change have been diligent about their organizing, they have been subtle and immensely clever at diverting attention from the real issue and they have been willing to pay for what they believe. The second reason for leveling off is because

the need for social change, the techniques for bringing them off, and the real issues at stake were not as simplistic as we once believed. The enactment of legislation, the decision of a court, the development of an anti-poverty program and many other gains have merely pointed up the extreme complexity and entrenchment of a system of segregation permeating every aspect of American life.

The role of the State Council has been a multiple one: Organization of and service to local councils, identification of issues on a state level, and cooperation with the following agencies or groups: The Community Action Fund, an anti poverty program for migrants in South Florida; The South Florida Migrant Legal Services; The Florida Christian Migrant Ministry; The Commission on Religion and Race of The United Presbyterian Church; The Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers, a coalition of nine groups working with migrant and seasonal farm workers; and several credit unions and cooperatives in the rural northern part of the State.

The roles the Executive Director, the Rural Advancement Project Director, and the Associate Director play on the state level should not be minimized. There are only two state-wide staff persons functioning in even a closely related capacity. These are the N.A.A.C.P. Field Director and the Executive Director ofF.C.H.R.

Short Range Needs

1. Organizational Development
We must become more sophisticated and more disciplined in the details of structure and membership in our local councils. This will necessitate securing additional office equipment, development of handbooks and other materials, and upgrading our newsletter. A problem arises at this point in the availability of funds for implementing this need.

2. Funding Development
This need closely follows the first. That there are people who would and could contribute to the funding of the council is certainly apparent to me. Our task is one of the development of the process to reach more people and to state our case convincingly.

3. Program Development
In order to be effective as a state-wide organization and in serving our councils, we must become more creative in the development of programming. While the state council has always provided resources and staff assistance to the local councils, this assistance has been more limited than it should be.

Long Range Needs

1. The Development of Metropolitan Staffs

An understanding that the future of the Council lies in meeting the needs of the urban areas. Just as in every other part of our nation people are moving to the cities and it is here that the problems occur in their greatest severity.

We have already placed a staff man on the job in the Miami metropolitan area. Our long-range goals should be to have staffed metropolitan operations in the Tampa-Bay area, the Orlando-Cape Kennedy area and Jacksonville. Regardless of where the state office is placed it cannot efficiently staff an operation in a major metropolitan area. To accomplish this goal will take a minimum of $18,000.00 per year for each operation. It is reasonable to assume that a third of this amount could be raised in the area to be served at the beginning of the operation. Within two years the metropolitan area should be able to secure at least half of the funding. Jacksonville would probably be able to provide a smaller proportion of local support. This would mean that we would need to look for supplementary funds totaling about $48,000.00. Included in this approximate need, are funds to undergird the state organization and its operation. Under such a change in staffing, the role of the state office would change from organizing at the local level, to administration, research, program development and fund development. While the metropolitan emphasis is made, we must realize that for a number of years work such as is being done by Mr. Gye Long will be needed in the northern counties of Florida.

2. Development of Program and Research
A sophisticated task of research and program development should be a priority of the state council. Research is needed to secure, digest, and interpret the problems of Florida and its communities. A parallel need is to develop creative program resources to speak to these problems. Whenever such programs are available elsewhere the Council should be able to provide the technical skills to adapt them for our needs. To fulfill this goal a professional trained staff person is needed. The cost for such a person and other costs would be approximately $18,000.00 per year.

3. Development of a Broader Base
Up to this point the Council has consisted entirely of the members of local councils. The Council could well look to the many groups and institutions which might be willing to indicate their social concern by working with the councils. The development of an increased level of financial support should be made by properly challenging the many sources of untapped funds which exist in any state the size of Florida. This would become a primary function of the Executive Director if the first two long-range goals are pursued.

Summary

Many, many persons have made known their commitment to the underlying principles of the Florida Council on Human Relations. However, we cannot remain where we have been. A new day will bring new problems--and not problems will be solved without deliberate strategy. This paper has been an attempt by the State Executive Director to dream out loud--to place on paper what he thinks the Council could and should become if it is to progress and remain true to the expression of concern made by its founders. To realize dreams is costly. To put in effect every aspect of this dream would cost approximately $122,000 per year. However, this is less than 3 times our actual operation at the present time. Such an operation would so increase our effectiveness that we dare not consider less.

Fla. - Miscellaneous

January 31, 1967

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING

A working paper proposing the establishment of a community development training project in Miami, Florida.

This paper is merely a starting point. During the past year the writer has been involved in many conversations with persons working in the field of human relations and in work with the poor. On nearly every occasion, the subject of the involvement of the poor in programs which so vitally affect their lives, has come to the surface. In nearly every case concern was indicated that this was not being accomplished with any degree of effectiveness. With continued frequency, the observation has been made that any real and meaningful participation by the poor and minority groups in the democratic process of community development depends upon the training of these persons and groups.

Purpose: The aim of this paper is threefold:

1. To ~~describe~~ the rationale for a community development training project in Dade County(Miami), Florida, which would provide the philosophy, skills and incentive for the poor and members of minority groups to participate fully in the solution of theproblems of community which so seriously affect the lives of these people who are nearly always without power and voice.

2. To develop guidelines for the project so that the goal of competent and meaningful participation in and control over the process of the solution of community improvement problems might be assured.

3. To list the next steps in the development of the project.

Rationale: "Community Development is a process of social action in which the people of a community organize themselves for planning and action; define their common and individual needs and problems; . . . execute these plans with a maximum of reliance upon community resources; and supplement these resources when necessary with services and materials from governmental and non-governmental agencies outside the community." International Cooperative Administration, Community Development Review, No.3--Dec., 1956, pg.1

As urbanization continues, this process becomes more and more complex, and with greater frequency the solutions of the problems are not determined by the people who live in the community.

The persons who have suffered the greatest exclusion in the community development process, have been the poor and members of minority groups. Vast programs of community change have been developed directly involving the lives of these people without their full participation in these decisions. Most often, the exclusion of these persons has been deliberate and planned.

And yet a very vital--perhaps the most vital--principle of democratic society is that all persons have the right and the responsibility to participate in the decisions which affect their own welfare.

Since it is acknowledged that community development is a complex task, it becomes more and more difficult for a citizen to be sufficiently informed to participate intelligently in these decisions. It is possible, as has been demonstrated in many places, to train people in this process of community development so that citizens may organize around specific issues of self-interest and reach informed decisions in order that community change will best meet their needs.

Such training would take into account all elements of the planning process:

Research and planning
Development of Strategy
Community Organization for Action
Reaching the Desired Goal
Evaluation

This training would include philosophy, discipline, skills and methods of strategy, action and follow-up.

Very few states exhibit such broad examples of the voiceless poor in the social-educational-economic-political sphere as does Florida. The northern counties--at least half of the area of Florida--is deep-south in culture and has a high proportion of excluded, deprived and neglected rural Negroes, In fourteen south Florida counties 100,000 migrant workers live in abject poverty. In the central Florida citrus belt, the grove owners depend upon low wages and poor living conditions for their "favorable labor pool".

The major metropolitan areas of Florida are growing at such a fantastic rate that the necessary community services lag far behind for all persons. For those who are economically deprived, this means a compounding of slum conditions which are already staggering.

Any organization or agency, public or private, which takes seriously--and all too few do-- a principle of the maximum feasible participation of the poor, soon learns that this is more difficult in practice than in principle. The poor and minority groups have for so long a time been excluded from the processes of community improvement that involvement is meaningless without training.

Much has been learned in the recent past in many parts of the world about community development, however, no training programs are available in Florida. It, therefore, seems to be a responsible and reasonable course of action to propose that a community development training project be developed in Miami--Florida's largest metropolitan area.

The following is a list of factors which provide rationale for the establishment of such a training project. [illegible]

1. 100,000 migrant workers live ~~within Dade County~~.
2. There are approximately 150,000 Cuban Refugees living within Dade County.
3. The tourist industry is the largest employment industry in Dade County. Such an economic base contributes greatly to generally low income and poor employment conditions.
4. The Dade County Negro community is growing more rapidly than the community as a whole. Many of these persons come from the migrant stream and from the rural south. Thus the community of the poor is growing very rapidly in populations without adequate development of housing and other needed services.
5. The rapidly growing garment industry, at this point non-organized, does not employ Negroes in any significant numbers.
6. The state welfare program is completely inadequate. Florida ranks forty-eighth among the states in average monthly payment to Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The maximum any family can receive is $85.00 per month.
7. The conservative nature of the state political structure results in very inadequate legislation in welfare, housing, health, education, labor, unemployment benefits, etc.
8. Participation in the political processes on the part of the poor and minority groups has been extremely limited. Of the 26 municipalities and the Dade Metropolitan Commission, only one Negro is at present a member. This is on the Miami City Commission and is an appointment to fill an unexpired term.

Guidelines

1. The poor themselves must be involved at all levels in program planning and direction of the Community Development Training Project.
2. The indigenous poor shall be the primary group trained by the project.
3. A secondary group to be trained by the project will be community developers.
4. The program shall be field oriented rather than center oriented.
5. Imagination, creativity, and flexibility shall be guaranteed in the structure and program of the project.
6. Responsible research in the field of community development training shall be a vital concern in the program of the project.
7. An emphasis shall be placed on the development of collective goals of groups and organizations within the community--as contrasted with the

development of individuals and the solution of the problems of individuals.

8. Freedom of programming shall be an important principle so that the power order may be challenged, the legitimate role of conflict might be played, and dramatic action might be taken.
9. The project shall be sufficiently diversified to train the urban poor, the rural poor and Hispanic-Americans.

Next Steps

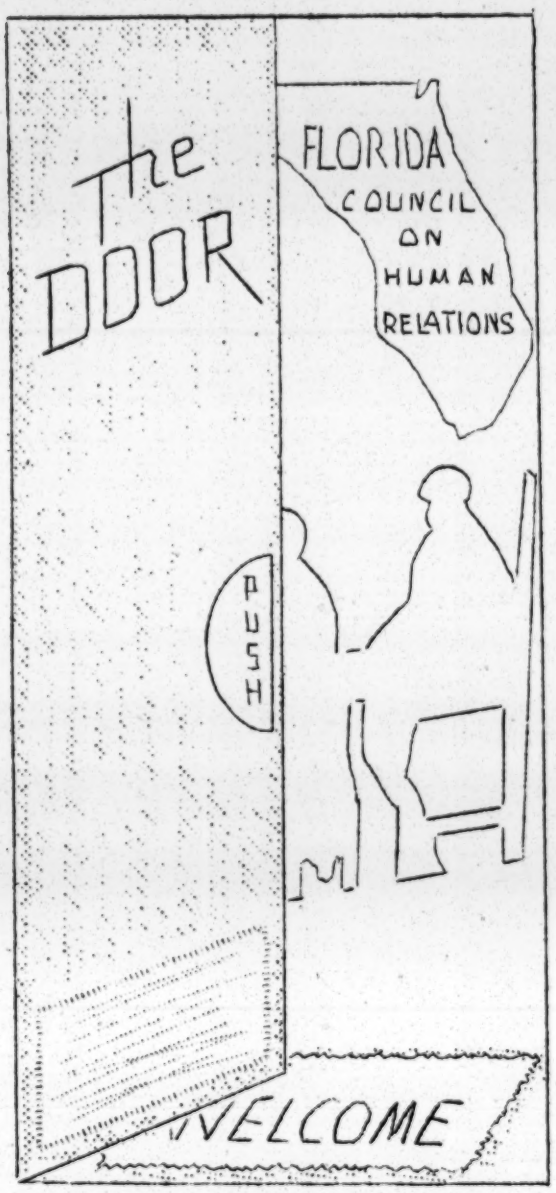
1. Determine the size, budget and scope of the project.
2. Discover the groups, organizations, agencies, academic institutions and foundations which would be interested in sponsoring the project and using its services.
3. Explore sources of funding which would be consistent with the guidelines.
4. Develop a reasonable strategy to establish the project.

Augustus F. Vanden Bosche

P/a - PUBLICATIONS

Halifax Area Chapter
P. O. Box 2516
Ormond Beach - 32015

DAYTONA BEACH FEB 11 P M 1967 FLA



Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

MEETING NOTICE!

- SPECIAL LOCATION **YWCA**
  344 SOUTH BEACH ST.
- SPECIAL DATE **FEB. 13**
  MONDAY at 8 P. M.

EXPLANATION:
The great turnout to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche speak about the United Nations last Monday evening proved us correct in changing our regular meeting to Monday February 13. That meant accepting the hospitality of the YWCA for our regular place was taken for the 13th. Our thanks to the YWCA

PUT THE PERCOLATOR ON - WE MAY YET HAVE COFFEE!

(With apologies to
"Polly put the kettle on, we'll all have tea.")

A BOOK ABOUT COFFEE HOUSES has this to say:

"A...campus COFFEE HOUSE well run could conceivably have a greater effect on the values of its students than the rest of the university."

Our comment: There are locally three colleges with full time students totaling over 4000. Have they a place they can call their own?

* * * * * *

ELEVEN MONTHS ago, (Feb. 26, 1966) our Saturday Morning Journal vividly described a coffee house called the "JAWBONE".

WHAT DID THAT SUGGEST to help our Halifax Area?

THREE MONTHS later (last June 6th), our Council resolved to inaugurate "something more than a meeting a month for well-intentioned adults, a means whereby our membership can participate in developing bi-racial friendships

and real solutions to real problems, by and between the youth and the adults of our area." that is, we agreed to plan and to effectuate a HUMAN RELATIONS CENTER of three-fold purpose.

DOMINANT is the COFFEE HOUSE operation - a center for coffee and conversation and programs - by and for college youth, but open to young married couples, dropouts (dropins), and interested senior high school students. (OVER)

THE FIGHT FOR CLEAN WATER

That's the title of the January 1967 FLORIDA HEALTH NOTES, a free monthly publication of the Florida State Board of Health, P. O. Box 210, Jacksonville 32201.

This issue is several times the normal size we have been receiving for 12 years. You should read of the vital importance of THE FIGHT FOR CLEAN WATER!

Why don't you write now and read this report?

The February issue has just arrived. It tells of THE FIGHT FOR CLEAN AIR. Haven't had time to read it yet.

HEADSTART off to HEAD START

A sincere thank you to HCHR members and friends who did house to house canvassing to sign up children for HEADSTART this summer. We had to help get 500 applications in a hurry.

With all the action at the speedway this month - don't let it blot out your interest in THE HUMAN RACE! We're all in that one.

PLAN now for our
ANNUAL HCHR BANQUET
MARCH 4th (Saturday)

HELPING HANDS --- AND A "NEW WORLD"

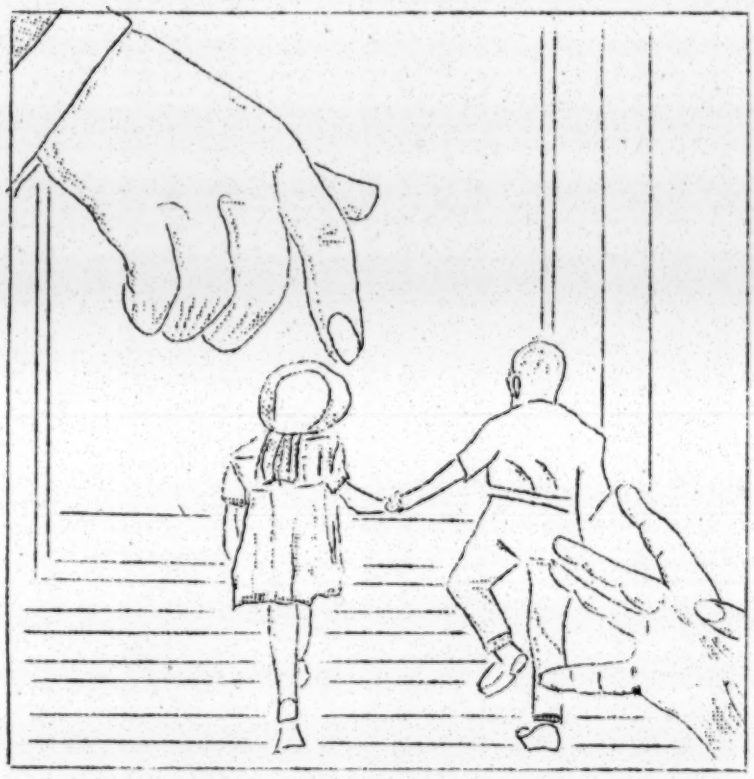
You can drive a horse to water, the old saying goes, but you can't make him drink.

On the other hand, when you drive a few fifth graders to a fancy restaurant for the first time in their lives, every one will have a marvelous time, including yourself!

Especially if the youngsters are from families where food or clothing of any kind is hard to get.

Picture if you can the eyes shining as brightly as the silver, the glassware, and the fancy lights.

If you don't read this too fast you may



understand why most of these fifth graders, dressed in their Sunday best, ordered hamburgers when they were free to order what they wanted from Creighton's big menu.

And Miss Pat Chesley, their teacher and hostess, can tell you that the questions are many and the learning goes on at top speed for a change!

These youngsters - in twos, or threes or fives, are being rewarded for something special. The first winners were tops in a candy selling contest. Other competitions produced other victors.

But that's not all. After Creighton's to the beach they go, and they love it. Some youngsters, of whatever skin color, have never romped down on the beach. And the tour includes a castle-like place to explore - a delight at that tender age!

Nearly half of the class of 35 has won a trip so far. Isn't that a really wonderful example of improving HUMAN RELATIONS? Now other teachers are eyeing the idea. There are about 160 fifth and sixth graders at Volusia Elementary.

Cost of food and tips for two students averages about $3.50. Would you like to treat a couple of youngsters to a first evening out on the town with their teacher?

Pat Chesley has been asked to visit our Monday night (FEB.13) meeting and bring her handbag along - in case you want to participate as a sponsor. See you Monday night.

Human Relations Center (continued)

SECONDLY, the COMMUNITY CENTER part is to unite needy families and individuals with sources of help, a sort of half-way house.

THIRDLY, a HOME BASE FOR OUR COUNCIL, to improve elbow-rubbing between our members and those in whom we express concern.

THE SERVICES of a MANAGING DIRECTOR will add professional persuasion and planning to further tap the adult and retiree resources so abundant in our Greater Daytona Beach area.

* * * *

APPARENTLY any new life has its birth pains, and efforts to secure a location, raise funds, and put on a test program have been no exception.

BUT efforts to locate a skilled professional director-manager somehow showed that the darkest cloud can have a silver lining!

NOT ONLY has our need been advertised in specialized publications, but we have received assurance of the services of two student internes to assist our director for one year,

in return for their room and board and a small amount for incidentals. Several applicants for manager-director are being considered.

MEANWHILE, at our January HCHR meeting the COFFEE HOUSE fund was presented a $100 gift in honor of the birthday of one of our faithful members, the Mrs. Margaret Gibbs.

ALSO Mrs. Rose Marie Bryon made good her promise of help with a fifteen dollar contribution. A special bank account is being opened.

SEVERAL organizations have been told of our program and we are in hopes of scheduling one or more test-run evening programs in the near future.

SUCCESS, it seems, is NOW UP TO US!

ANNUAL BANQUET SOON

MARCH 4th is only THREE WEEKS AWAY.

Principal speaker A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, president of the union of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO. His subject will be a stirring one. Watch for further information soon about the location and tickets, hour, etc.

MARVIN DAVIES HAS A POINT...

Remember Mr. Davies who spoke on the Intergroup Relations panel at our last FCHR convention here? He says in opposition to AT-LARGE voting:

A REPRESENTATIVE SHOULD RESIDE IN AND BE ELECTED BY CITIZENS OF THE SUB-DISTRICT WHICH HE REPRESENTS. THIS WOULD AVOID THE AT-LARGE INVIDIOUSLY DISCRIMINATORY (to Negroes) ELECTIONS.

Remember FEBRUARY 13, 8 pm at the YWCA

Fla-PUBLICATIONS

GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

NEWSLETTER

March 30, 1967

REMEMBER TO BUY YOUR TICKETS FOR OUR ANNUAL DINNER
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1967 - EVERGLADES HOTEL - 7:00 P.M.
SPEAKERS: Mrs. Henrine Banks, Dean, Bethune Cookman College and President, Florida Council on Human Relations
Robert King High, Mayor of Miami
H. B. Sissel, Executive Director, Dade County Community Relations Board

Our committees are quite active, and they are beginning some truly exciting programs. The purpose of this issue of the Newsletter is to inform you of the committees' activities, and also TO GIVE EACH OF YOU AN OPPORTUNITY TO VOLUNTEER YOUR SERVICES IN THE COMMITTEE OF YOUR CHOICE.

V.I.S.T.A. The V.I.S.T.A. Committee has successfully negotiated a $1.00 a month rental agreement for the vacant lot directly across from our State Headquarters (N.W. 17th Avenue and 62nd Terrace). Plans are now underway to turn the lot into a landscaped playground for the neighborhood children. We plan to provide most advanced educational playground equipment. The general goal is to make this lot a showcase -- an example of what the municipalities of Dade County could do. The Life Insurance Cashiers and Office Manager's Association has agreed to help provide part of the playground equipment and landscaping. We need more donations of material and money so that this project can truly be a success. Please call the Florida Council Headquarters - 691-0220. SINCE ONE OF THE BASIC PURPOSES OF THE MIAMI CHAPTER OF F.C.H.R. IS TO HELP BRING ABOUT BETTER HOUSING, OUR V.I.S.T.A. COMMITTEE HAS UNDERTAKEN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. FOR EXAMPLE, HERE'S HOW THE PROGRAM WORKS: THE VISTA VOLUNTEERS OBSERVE A HOUSING CODE VIOLATION, AND AFTER MAKING CERTAIN THAT IT IS ACTUALLY A VIOLATION, THEY NOTIFY THE INDIVIDUAL TENANTS OF THEIR RIGHTS AND INSTRUCT THE TENANTS AS TO HOW THEY CAN REMEDY THE SITUATION.

HOUSING The current activity of the Housing Committee involves holding a series of coffee discussions. The Housing Committee is changing the topic of the discussion to "The Causes of Crime in Dade County". The purpose is to show the direct relationship between poverty, slums and crime. ANY MEMBER READING THIS BULLETIN WHO WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A COFFEE DISCUSSION AT HIS HOUSE, WITH HIS NEIGHBORS, CALL DOTTIE MENADIER, 621-7662.

EDUCATION The Education Chairman, Fred Gornell, has organized a program to teach young people not only the skills required to secure a job, but also, the attitudes and values that are necessary to hold jobs and get promotions. The Education Committee is working in close cooperation with Mr. Clifford Matthews, Director of Community Schools of Booker T. Washington, who has supplied room facilities at his school. The Committee has made arrangements to secure room facilities in other schools in Dade County as the need arises. Classes are now ready to start.

EMPLOYMENT This Committee, under the chairmanship of Larry Kiebert, are working in conjunction with the Education Committee, and are responsible for finding jobs and persuading employers to make jobs available for all people. AS OF NOW, THE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE HAS FOUND 8 JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND NOTIFIED THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THESE OPENINGS.

PLEASE BUY YOUR TICKET NOW FOR OUR ANNUAL DINNER!!!!!

HOPE TO SEE YOU APRIL 7th

John R. Bethea

John R. Bethea,
President

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OPEN DOORS

March 1967

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The first newsletter of 1967 comes to each one of our friends late and with our apologies. The explanation of our lateness lies in the gigantic task we have had in securing zip code numbers for our mailing list, and having to refile the entire list accordingly.

However, we are still in business--a growing business: We have a new council in Lakeland. On February 28th, Paul Anthony, Director of Southern Regional Council, spoke to approximately 500 people in the Chapel at Florida Southern College for the first public meeting of the Greater Lakeland Council on Human Relations. With the Reverend Caxton Doggett as president, we can look to an active organization in Polk County.

Also, we are in varying degrees of organization in six other communities that are looking toward establishing councils affiliated with F.C.H.R.

In the book, The Nature of Prejudice, Gordon W. Allport, Doubleday Anchor, 1954, 1958, the following paragraph appears describing organizations similar to ours:

"On the whole, public agencies are more conservative than private agencies because they are continually exposed to pressures from prejudiced as well as unprejudiced forces within a community. Private agencies are in a better position to be watchdogs and to plan and initiate reforms. They are particularly useful as goads, and critics of public bodies in case the latter grow bureaucratic and inept. But from the point of view of prestige and the enforcement of statutes public bodies have the advantage. In principle, a community needs both types of organization, and there are many instances where the two work harmoniously for a common objective."

C A P I T O L P U N I S H M E N T

IS NOW THE TIME FOR THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO WORK WITH OTHER GROUPS ON THE PROBLEMS OF CAPITOL PUNISHMENT IN OUR STATE? THE ISSUES ARE RATHER CLEAR! LET US HEAR FROM OUR MEMBERS!!

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Phone 691-0220

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

F.C.H.R. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

On Saturday, February 4th, the Executive Committee of the Florida Council on Human Relations met in Daytona Beach with Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks presiding. The committee voted to have a Spring Workshop--May 5-6 at Winter Park--, chose St. Petersburg as the place of the Annual Meeting next Fall, and elected committee chairmen as follows:

Finance Committee	Mrs. H. Franklin Williams
Special Gifts Committee	Dr. Richard Moore
Housing Committee	Mr. James B. Sanderlin
Voter Education Committee	Mrs. Eugene Halmi
Employment Committee	Mr. Ted Nichols
Education Committee	Mr. Jack Shelley

CAN YOU HELP?

A request has come from New York asking us to help find high school sophomores or juniors who would be interested in transferring to high schools in Northern Long Island and living in Long Island for two years, in order to gain new experiences and to get a better education in preparation for college. The program is STEP--Student Transfer Education Plan, and they are most anxious to find Negro students from the South.

Send us names and addresses of any such interested high school students--especially boys who are planning to go to college. It sounds like a fine plan. Let us hear from you very soon, as there will be a staff member coming south next month to interview prospects.

++++++++++++

LOOKING FOR PROGRAM IDEAS??

Indiana University has sent us a catalog on their audio visual material--Following is a sampling of films and their rental prices. Or you might write for their complete catalog for your own council. For information and films write to: Educational Media Center, The Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

The Negro and the American Promise
60 min. Rental $8.15
Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Dr. Kenneth Clark, and James Baldwin discuss their motivations, doctrines, methods, goals and place in the American Negro's movement for social and racial equality.

The Run From Race
30 min. Rental $5.40
Filmed in Philadelphia, Negroes--a minister, a university professor, a real estate salesman, and a housewife tell of life and problems in a Negro Community and speculate on why some people run from racial problems, particularly problems in housing.

The Negro and the South
30 min. Rental $5.40
A study of the emotions, thoughts, fears, hopes, furstrations, and rationalizations of both Southern Negroes and whites living in the enigmatic "Southern Way of Life"

Omowale: The Child Returns Home
30 min. Rental $ 5.40
Focusing on Mississippi-born novelist John William and his odyssey to Africa to explore his ancestral roots, this film studies the relationship of the American Negro to Africa and Africans.

Other available titles include: Confronted (60 min. Rental $8.15); The Messenger from Violet Drive (30 min. @ $5.40); Louisiana Diary (59 min @$8.15) Heritage of the Negro (30 min/ @ $5.40); Slavery (30 min. @ $ 5.40) Brazil:The Vanishing Negro (30 min. @ $5.40); Free at Last (30 min. @ $5.40); New Mood (30 min. @ $5.40); Our Country,Too (30 min. @ $5.40); The Future and the Negro (75 min. @ $540).
All the films are 16mm. and in black and white.

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A PLEA FOR MEMBERSHIP

Don't forget--please become a current supporting member of your local council. This automatically makes you a member of the Florida Council on Human Relations.
However, if you are not a member of a local council and you wish to have membership in the Florida Council, please fill out the membership blank and send it with your dues to the State Office. If you are a member of a local council and wish to contribute directly to the State Council, you may do so and your contribution will be credited to the quota of your local chapter.

Mr/Mrs____ Mr.____ Mrs.____ Miss____

Name_____

Address:_____ ZipCode_____

I wish to contribute: $5.00____ $10.00____ $25.00____ Other____
per Year____ Month____ Quarter____.

BUT what do the Florida Council on Human Relations Local Chapters DO??

WELL--to begin with----------

Ft. Pierce Chapter sponsored a booth at their County Fair making much information on the Human Relations Councils and their programs available to the public.. . . . . As Gleaned from their minutes, they have people working on school desegregation, which they report is progressing well in their area, Citizen education, Migrant health programs, and in cooperation with others on a Library project and surplus food program. Their Annual Dinner was on Feb. 21st with State Council President, Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, and Exec. Director, Augie VandenBosche speaking.

AND THEN---

Jacksonville Council continues with its fine programs for children in the poverty areas. A Christmas Party was held(we ARE late with this newsletter) for the children who participated in their Summer Cultural Enrichment Program--with Santa Claus (chapter President, Mr. L.I. Alexander) in attendance. They are continuing their tutorial projects for these same children on Saturdays. They held a most successfull Annual Banquet on March 10th with Paul Anthony the director of the Southern Regional Council speaking to about 130 people.

AND WAY DOWN SOUTH--

MIAMI continues its concentration on housing(so very much to be done here) and its sponsorship of VISTA programs. Under new president John Bethea, some college people have become actively involved--particularly in a cooperating education--employment committee concentrating on getting young people ready for jobs and help in finding jobs. Plans for their Annaul Dinner on April 7, include at the speakers' table, Mrs. Henrine W. Banks, Miami Mayor Robert King High, Community Relations Board director, Ben Sissel and our own director, Augie VandenBosche.

AND LOOK AT--

Upper Pinellas where the Housing Committee is working with the Greenwood Apartments Improvement Association--a low income area apartment. The group meets weekly--they are working toward getting at least good routine maintenance--proper wiring, plumbing, etc. The tenants write letters on specific complaints--in triplicate. One copy going to the landlady, one to the apartment manager, and one copy to be filed by the tenant. When the work is completed satisfactorily , the tenant signs a paper stating that the complaint has been taken care of. A conference between the association president and the city manager has resulted in playground equipment being set up in the lot across the street from the apartments. They are in consultations with the city on keeping swimming pools open during the schools year, and also talking with them on housing codes. Their Annual Dinner is planned for March 28.

BESIDES WHICH

Palm Beach continues with their efforts to get day care centers for children of working mothers, with a committee going to the West Palm Beach City Council to seek their participation in developing these centers in West Palm Beach and Lake Worth. This group made a school desegregation survey--requested by NAACP Legal Department and AFSC. Some interesting facts: 5008 Negro children enrolled in desegregated schools in Palm Beach County.
10,726 Negro children still are in all Negro Schools.
47 white teachers in predominantly Negro schools
53 Negro teachers in predominantly white schools

WHILE:

Halifax Area--Daytona Beach--held their Annual Dinner on March 4 with A. Phillip Randolph--organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, president of the A. Phillip Randolph Foundation and author of the famed Freedom Budget, as guest of honor. The plans this council have been making for a Coffee House-Human Relations Center have hit a few stumbling blocks, however, they have been promised two interns by SIM NCC to work in establishing this center. Halifax Area Council is one of several chapters that has a most interesting and attractive Newsletter. Not only does it report Council actvities, but community news of special interest, some most QUOTABLE quotes and eye catching sketches. Council members participated in signing up over 500 children for this summer's Head Start Program. This area has also been treated recently to visits from Ralph Bunche and Jackie Robinson.

NOT TO MENTION

Tallahasee which also is to be complimented on its Newsletter--LINK. It usually is a one page letter, but with much information, briefly told on that one page--so that we know that they--have a deep and vital concern for Equal-Quality Education. To quote from the LINK-"obviously discrimination is so rampant that it is difficult to say it is more noticeable in one area than in others. It is however, in the area of education where much of the frustrations and the pain of discrimination is so vividly felt" (contined on pge 4)

With this as their theme, Tallahassee's January and February meetings were devoted to first a panel discussion of mothers and teachers concerning the very poor conditions of most Negro schools in Leon County and attempts at urging the Board of Education to share their concerns. The following meeting was an excellent follow up as it presented a panel made up of a school superintendant, school system administrator and a school board member. There was a question and discussion period with much interest from the 125 people present. It is hoped that this sort of meeting will stimulate parents and officials to constructive action to implement desegregation and thus start to improve the quality of all education in this area.

AND AS THE OLD SAYING GOES--

Good things do indeed come in small packages as proved by a rather small group--WEST VOLUSIA Council on Human Relations--who really do an awful lot! The continuing project is their Evergreen Day School which for some time has been operating in one location and have now started classes in another area to be within walking distance of many of the children that they could not accomodate previously. An operation like this takes money--and they work very hard to get it from any number of sources--like f'rinstance--a card party, Womens Society for Christian Services, Wesleyan Guild donated their entire collection after seeing a program about the school. A program of professional quality--A Potpourri of Song Poetry and Drama--being presented at the request of the Council and proceeds going to Evergreen---an Auction by the New England Tourist Club will present its profits to this group. And with the energies they have left over the chapter here has taken interest in a Housekeeping Course offering training for housekeeping for hospitals and Motels--at a cost of $10.00. They have found interested people and are thinking of starting a loan fund to enable any interested girl to take the course. They did a survey for OEO and found 2000 children among the Negro families alone that needed day care --they are working with the Future Teachers of America in tutoring and are providing teacher aids for kindergarten classes.

WHILE OVER AT--

Winter Park the past few months has found this group busy with many projects--a party for the Junior High Young People at the Recreation Center--several meetings where candidates for public office spoke on their programs and [illegible] --this type of public forum is truly wonderful for informing the public and knowing where your candidates stand on issues vital to the human relations area. Always a good sign--cooperation with a good number of other civic organizations in a celebration of United Nations Day--and further cooperation with these groups in establishing tutorial programs for underpriveleged children in Orange County. Their Annual Dinner was held on Feb. 27th with representatives of Orange County NAACP and the Orange County Migrant Service Association sharing in the program.

and that covers SOME of the things our local council DO!!

With the mass of mail that descend upon our State Office--or any such group as ours--we are more than aware of the many really fine causes and projects worthy of our support as concerned people. Here is one that we would like to pass on to our members for your consideration as individuals or groups for chapter projects:

"The Freedom Quilting Bee is a handcraft cooperative. Organized in March of 1965 and sponsored by religous groups that participated in the Selma March in Alabama--Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, and Unitarian, its primary purpose is to make available to a woman the opportunity to earn supplemental income.

THE AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME PER FAMILIY IN THIS COOPERATIVE IS UNDER $800.00. PROFITS ARE SMALL BUT IN NINE MONTHS, TWENTY WOMEN HAVE INCREASED THEIR FAMILY INCOME 10-25% THROUGH THE COOPERATIVE

They make quilts, pot holders and sunbonnets, and other handwork and stitchery items. Each quilt is unique, with bold use of color in imaginative designs. Besides the actual purchase of their items, you can help by sending clothing scraps from home sewing baskets or from textile or garment factories. Brochures and further information can be obtained from THE FREEDOM QUILTING BEE

c/o THE REV. FRANCIS X. WALTER
810 29th AVENUE
TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA 35401

closing with a few notes from the cluttered desk of your office manager---
PLEASE include zip code numbers with all your new member addresses.
The state office has availabe a good supply of literature for use of the local chapters, special committees etc. Just let us know if you need any--or if your supply of "Open Doors" or pledge and membership cards needs to be replenished. A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO THOSE COUNCILS WHO KEEP US CURRENT ON THEIR MEMBERSHIP LISTS!!

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

DAYTONA BEACH APR 24 PM 1967 FLA.

LAW DAY U.S.A. FREEDOM UNDER THE 1

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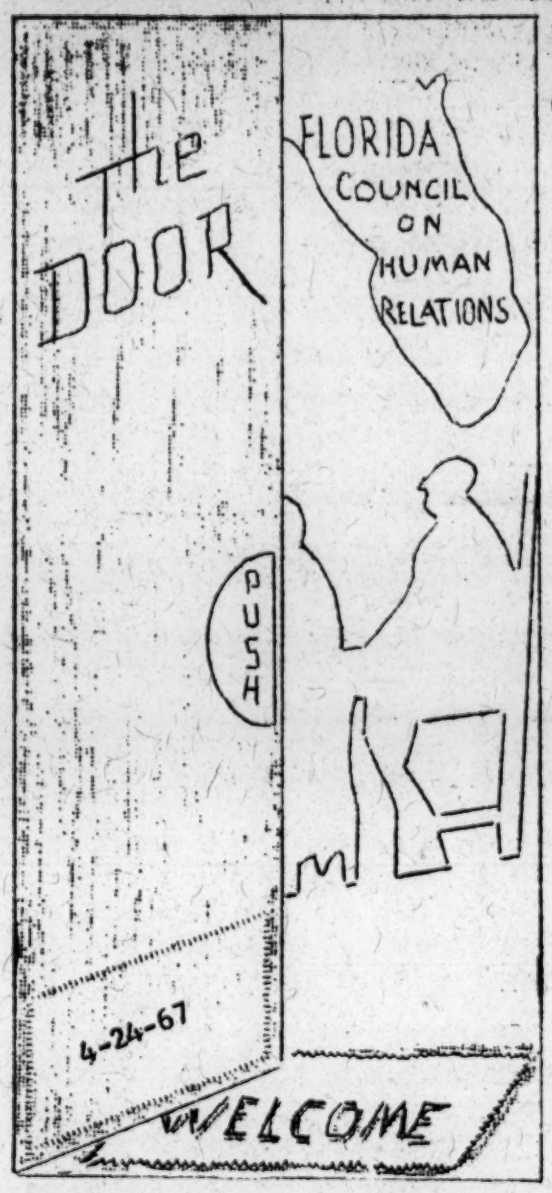


Halifax Area Chapter
P. O. Box 2516
Ormond Beach, Florida
32015

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec.
Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

HUMAN NEEDS...

Our Council asked the 1967 legislature, by letter pf April 15 to House Speaker Turlington and Senate President Pope, to enact legislation pertaining to four areas of the public welfare program.

(1) Raise payments to families of dependent children to meet minimum needs, and remove the $85 ceiling monthly on Aid For Dependent Children.

(2) Expand this A.F.D.C. to include needy children whose parents are unemployed.

(3) Increase funds for: direct services to children, larger staff of trained workers, salaries upped to secure and hold adequate, competent staff.

(4) Pass laws to permit Florida to administer the welfare provisions of 1965 Social Security amendments, which would bring added benefits to children and other needy persons.

Our April 3 meeting authorized this letter.

ABOUT SIX from our HCHR have gone on a special fact-finding tour of Orlando Division of Florida's SUNLAND TRAINING CENTER, where children from 6 to 6o are enrolled because of handicaps. Hear report May 1.

The LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS has chosen excellent tasks:

1. Continuing study of Volusia County schools.
2. Development of criteria for a Volusia County charter, woth support for Commission -Manager form of government.

DID YOU KNOW...
That, in this day and time one of our members is so harrassed we seal the news letter in an envelope to more nearly assure delivery!

NEXT MEETING
MONDAY
MAY 1
8 P.M.
In the Mural Room - DAYTONA BEACH FEDERAL opposite Sears

Pres. Harkins will be in Denver. Vice-pres. Johnson will preside.

Thanks to SOMEONE... for the special FREE TRASH PICK-UP in Daytona Beach, and for the five-day notices telling just what day to have the trash and junk at the curb ready to go.

In the LIGHTER VEIN...
You might say Stokeley Carmichael was to the Peabody audience last week, what attorney Coble was to the annexation hearing some time ago at City Courtroom -- a delightfully entertaining advocate!

QUITE CLEARLY... Now is the time to work toward an end to CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Let's discuss it at the May 5-6 Workshop.

TO OTHER COUNCILS WHO RECEIVE THIS NEWSLETTER...
We send this to introduce ourselves to your council, not just to you. Please share it. And put us on your mailing list too. We want to know you better and exchange ideas. Miami: Thanks for the newsletter you sent to us.

if... If you receive this newsletter, and are not a member, or in arrears - please become a current supporting member of our Halifax Chapter, and automatically a member of the Florida Council.

LOVE ME BUT TOUCH ME NOT

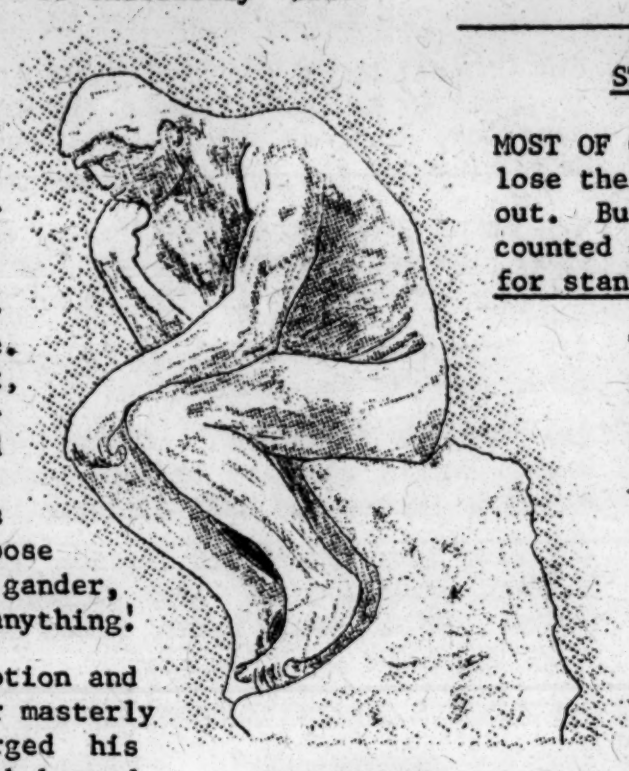
He came, he spoke, he gained respect, and probably not a little admiration.

Local authorities seemingly decided that, no matter how distasteful their pre-conceptions, they should uphold the right of even Mr. Stokeley Carmichael to have his say in Peabody Auditorium a week ago.

Now many Daytonans know that Mr. Carmichael is not the demon that the news media had many among us assuming.

Mr. Love-me-but-touch-me-not, in the same hour that he hurled the cynic's ban, and cut through the veils of hypocricy with lightning penetration, offered evidence that he favors NON-violence, and even offered his solution - his NON-violent solution - to the problems he so skillfully laid bare.

The solution, he made plain, could rest with the white population, and consists simply in treating a l l people with dignity and justice. But lacking that, and he was cynical, he favored consistency. That is, what is good for the goose is good for the gander, so don't start anything!



THE THINKER by Rodin

Indulging in emotion and exaggeration for masterly emphasis, he urged his hearers to look beyond his image and personality - to study great thinkers, and to examine carefully the concepts he offered.

Without struggles and conflicts there is no creative thinking

We could not help but infer from his message that if Negro youth would study true Negro history and culture, improve their minds and live cohesively (as a race), that it might make a sharp enough impression, on Negroes themselves AND whites, to avoid the need to use "whatever means necessary" to gain stature and respect for the black race..

On choosing to invite Stokeley Carmichael to Daytona Beach, the student Government Association of Bethune-Cookman College, took a much more objective and intellectual interest in hearing diverse sides of a crucial issue than did any other group in this entire area.

Were this not so, many of us who Mr. C. so accurately and scathingly described, would not have had the privelege of satisfying intense curiosity, or of allaying our worst fears of the brilliant young man.

Other groups, however liberal, were not about to let their good name or image become tarred by inviting Carmichael here to use the "black power" brush which he wields so fearlessly.

In this connection, note clearly that whether we respond positively or negatively to the Carmichael visit, it was the youths that got Daytona Beach off of a self-righteous dead-center. They won't have to be too superb to be a better generation than many of us.

To a bigot Carmichael tossed a dare or threat. To decent human beings he offered a recipe for law and order, pride, self-respect, and understanding.

S P R I N G W O R K S H O P

Florida Council on Human Relations
Orlando:
Friday evening, May 5: Dinner meeting
Saturday May 6: 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Subject:
Programs and Finance in Local Councils
For details call:
Mrs. Henrine Banks at once, 255-1405
Attend Saturday, Friday p.m., or both

COUNTY COMMISSIONER FELLOWS didn't solicit this, but he could use your help -- NOW! That is, if you favor more HOME RULE for the people of Volusia County. State Rep. James Sweeny needs to hear from you, asking for his committee's endorsement of a study commission to explore how Home Rule can cut costs of county government. Send a copy to Mr. Fellows or this HCHR. Soon!

STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

MOST OF Cassius Clay's ring opponents lose their footing before being counted out. But Cassius Clay has chosen;to be counted out soon by Uncle Sam's army for standing up - for what he believes.

Too few are prepared to face up to five years in prison - plus loss of money and maybe friends to uphold their personal belief.

STANDING UP AND BEGINNING TO COUNT -- AGAIN

The I..... A..... B.... after a two year lapse is beginning to work. Racial distribution of city jobs in Daytona Beach indicates about 20% are held by Negroes. Which jobs? How many Firemen? --or Policemen? --City Hall employees? --Recreation Department employees? Thek Interracial Advisory Board is to find out. What is the ratio of earnings?

THANKS to R. L. TAYLOR for his clarifying Reader Editorial of April 21. Right--"the future of this country will be decided by these youths of today, both white and Negro"

through SOCIAL ACTION...

HOW WOULD YOU USE THE $1,000,000?

Our Florida Legislature has to face this problem many times over during this month and next. MUCH MONEY IS NEEDED. It also has to ask the question: How to get the many millions together with minimum pain, and maximum fairness to all?

Unless we write Tallahassee... Unless many of us write our legislators telling our viewpoint as concerned persons, parents, taxpayers - how can we make our thinking clearly known?

Watch your newspapers for new bills. Save pages, mark them for reference then sit down and write.

WHICH OF THESE ARE OF MOST CONCERN TO YOU?

(BRING or mail your letters of concern to the May 1 meeting of our Halifax Area Council on Human Relations - next Monday night. Let us send our letters in a group).

1. SHOULD 19-year-olds vote?
2. DO YOU favor a 4% Sales Tax?
3. An INCOME TAX, according to ability to pay, might soften Real Estate Taxes and Sales Taxes you have to pay.
4. A SEVERANCE TAX of three per cent per ton of phosphate would help relieve Florida's tax bills several millions.

YOUR legislators are (alphabetically):

Senator Ralph R. Clayton	De Land
" Dennis O'Grady	Inverness
Rep. William Conway	Ormond Beach
" William Gillespie	New Smyrna Beach
" James Sweeney	De Land

Verle Pope is President of the Senate; Ralph Turlington, Speaker of the House.

See you MONDAY NIGHT with your LETTERS!

LETTERS need not be long or difficult.

Dear Mr. Lawmaker:

The concept "ABILITY TO PAY" should be clearly expressed in each new tax law, and in the upcoming new State Constitution!

Also, we insist, DON'T HELP ROLL BACK REAL ESTATE TAXES ...

u n t i l

the education of our children is taken care of by other tax laws which are fair to all.

Sincerely,
A. Mother

May 1, 1967

Hand writing is fine.

Dear Mr. Legislator:

Dear
To a 4% Sales Tax, we say "NO".

DON'T, we beg you, even think of removing exemptions on Sales Tzxes of items poor folk need.

DO, instead, remove exemptions enjoyed by railroads, insurance companies, banking type institutions, telephone and telegraph and others. (See page 13 official 1965-66 FLORIDA TAXES AND EXEMPTIONS REPORT).

Earnestly,
John Q. Citizen

5/1/67

Express your OWN viewpoint, in your OWN words.

Fla - PUBLICATIONS

May 13, 1967

NEWSLETTER - GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Dear Friends:

We hope this will be an exciting Newsletter for you because a number of interesting things are taking place. For example:

EDUCATION: For the past four weeks, our Education Committee have met with a large number of students at Booker T. Washington High School. The members of this committee have had two goals in mind: First, to establish a good rapport with the students through give and take conversations on any topic that the students wanted to talk about. Through these conversations, we hope to make real progress in persuading potential drop outs to remain in school. The discussions were frank and went on for as long as 3-1/2 hours. Judging from the response of the students, there has been some initial success. Second, to acquaint these students with the techniques of applying for jobs, preparing resumes, proper business dress and other ways to project a positive image of themselves.

This summer the Education Committee, in cooperation with the Booker T. Washington Community School program will participate, along with other organizations, in a three pronged program of tutoring, cultural and recreational activities. We plan to tutor in almost any high school subjetc, take field trips to a wide variety of cultural centers and participate in numerous recreational activities. COME ON NOW, EACH OF YOU READING THIS CAN VOLUNTEER YOUR TIME AT LEAST ONE AFTERNOON THIS SUMMER.. CALL ANN GAREY, OUR STATE SECRETARY AT THE FLORIDA COUNCIL STATE HEADQUARTERS.

EMPLOYMENT: The Employment Committee have secured part-time and summer jobs for the young students who need work. The success of this committee is evident by the following summary of their activities: 36 job openings have been secured. 19 students have been sent out to these job openings and 6 jobs have been filled. Four more jobs will be filled by the time this Newsletter reaches your hands. AT THE RISK OF BEING REPETITIOUS, YOU MIGHT VOLUNTEER SEVERAL AFTERNOONS THIS SUMMER, - OR AT LEAST ONE!

V.I.S.T.A. As reported in our last Newsletter, the VISTA Volunteers had started a program of advising tenants in the Greenview Homesites, Inc., apartment building of their rights as tenants. Shortly after this program became public knowledge, the VISTA Volunteers were evicted from the building where they had a play-school. They had been receiving this space rent-free. They have now found new headquarters and a place for their play school at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church, 1701 N.W. 66th Street in Liberty City. The Playground at N.W. 17th Avenue and 62nd Court is still in operation. Flowers and shrubbery have been planted. Bill Scribner, a student from the University of Miami built an unusually fine tree house. Mrs. Vibeke Stewart has donated a beautiful and spacious doll house, large enough for three young girls to play in, complete with furnishings.

WE NOW CAN GIVE EACH OF YOU A CHANCE TO HELP. The Vista's need a jungle jim, bats, soft balls, gloves, bases, tetherball, footballs and any other playground equipment or small games that you can give. Just call our State Headquarters and we'll arrange to have the equipment picked up or MAIL A CASH CONTRIBUTION TO OUR STATE HEADQUARTERS. THEIR NEW ADDRESS IS: 5225 Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables, Florida 33124. We are not giving a commercial, but HERE'S A WAY TO HELP WITHOUT COSTING YOU A CENT. Just save inner seals inside 6 oz. or larger jars of Instant Maxwell House Coffee and we can earn the finest play equipment manufactured by Creative Playthings, Inc. who each year win awards for the good design and play value of their toys and equipment. Get your friends, your church, your neighbors to help save these seals too. By the way, Ann, at our State Headquarters said she'd be glad to receive them.

Hope to see you Monday evenign May 22 at our open meeting.

Sincerely,

John R. Bethea

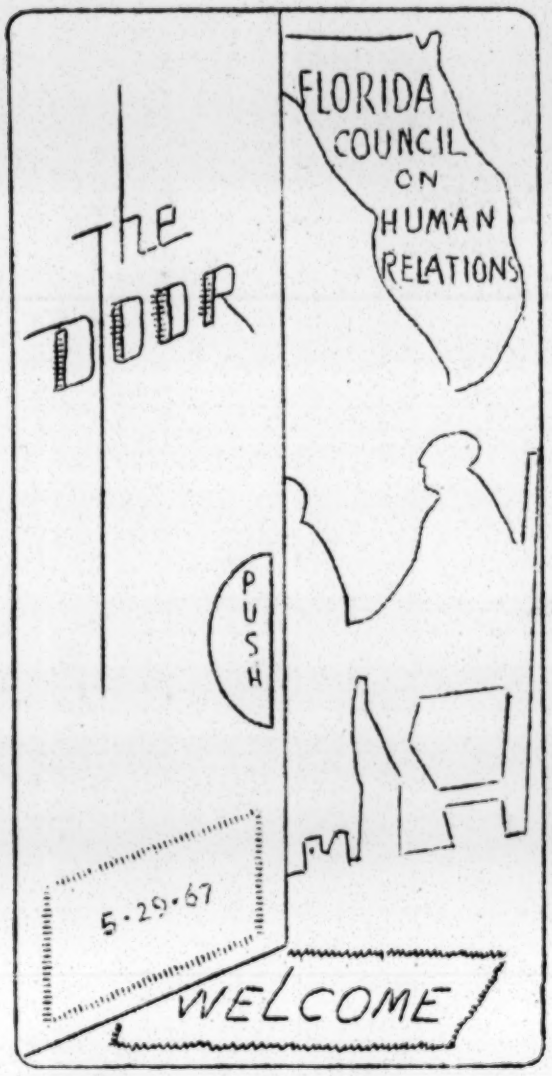
John R. Bethea

Fla-PUBLICATIONS

Halifax Area Chapter
P. O. Box 2516
Ormond Beach - 32074

DAYTONA BEACH MAY 29 PM 1967 FLA.

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec.
Director, Southern Region
al Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



BOY MEETING

BACKSLIDERS OLD TIMERS YOUTH

MONDAY JUNE 5

An ideal chance for oldtimers, backsliders and youth who have not been coming lately, to start 'catching up' with council events.

HEAR REPORTS on the May Mid-Year Workshop. Take part in a workshop group yourself... Choose SCHOOLS, HOUSING, or EMPLOYMENT.
MONDAY, JUNE 5, 8:00 P.M.
At DAYTONA BEACH FEDERAL, opposite Sears

YMCA ADOPTS NEW POLICY OF NO DISCRIMINATION NATIONALLY!

News of the overwhelming adoption of this new 'no discrimination' policy, so long overdue, has led the Halifax Council on Human Relations to learn what steps have been taken locally toward fully open facilities. Hear a report at our JUNE 5th HCHR meeting. We predict you'll be pleased.

WHY A HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL?

Ponder these HEADLINES below. Most of them are more challenging than encouraging. They show WHY concerned humans must meet and share information, inspiration and organization, to assist active efforts and to open new doors toward human dignity and health and progress. These headlines have appeared locally:

SLUM PROBLEM SEEN GROWING WORSE

(Rep) WHITTEN BLOCKS FOOD FOR MISS.

R F K SLAMS ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAMS

WIRTZ TESTIFIES MINORITIES STILL SLIGHTED ON JOBS

NEGRO SECRETARY MAKES HISTORY IN STATE LEGISLATIVE JOB

3,600 SIGN ANTI-BIAS PLEDGE CARDS IN DADE

WHAT 500,000 HOUSES MEAN (in jobs, goods sold, etc)

HEALTH AUTHORITIES WARN OF V D AMONG AREA TEENAGERS

SPECIAL COMMISSION CALLS FOR BROAD CHANGES IN CRIME LAWS

TEENAGERS THINKING ON BIG ISSUES SIMILAR TO ADULTS'

KINTNER SET TV SEX-VIOLENCE TREND

VOLUSIANS PRESENT PLEA FOR MORE KINDERGARTENS

POLICE DEPT. SEGREGATION CHARGE REAIRED AT MEET

LABOR STRIFE PREDICTED IN CITRUS BELT (3,000 offshore workers to be hired)

SELF-HELP PROJECT (in Watts) CAPTURES IMAGINATION

TO ASK HELP OF VOLUSIA MINISTERS, CHURCHES FOR MARITAL COUNSELING

School-related items:

KIRK SCHOOL CUTS DEPLORED

TEACHERS MAY VOTE SANCTIONS

KIRK CALLS FOR EDUCATION UPGRADING

F E A VOTES TO CENSURE KIRK

SALES OR TRANSACTION TAX COULD LIGHTEN AD VALOREM TAX BURDEN

1 TWO TREATS AND FOOD FOR THOUGHT 2

April 24 - AN ENLIGHTENING TRIP to SUNLAND HOSPITAL by T. D. Lane, Mrs. Duff Harris, Mrs. John Dickerson and the H. Bakers. A cordial conference with the administrator, a lovely lunch in the employees cafeteria, and a touching tour with Nurse Dorothy Jones into selected areas of 'children' ranging from a few months to a 69-year-old, with varying degrees of mental and physical ability, and without racial distinction.

HEARTWARMING

THE DEDICATED care, the cleanliness, and seeming individual interest shown the patients was heartwarming. There are six (soon seven) such hospital insitutions about Florida set to care for 7500 individuals. Orlando's SUNLAND operates on a $2 MILLION annual budget and cares for a maximum of 1000.

GOOD ECONOMICS

IT IS difficult to believe that one could receive such good quality care for a whole year for $2000, isn't it? The committee and its chairman Mr. Lane were very pleased with what they saw and learned. A watch band was sent back to one advanced patient who assists her 'arts and crafts' nurse-teacher by answering the telephone and other tasks from her wheelchair. This patient, in her early twenties, fired back a most appreciative well-penned letter of thanks.

WAY TO HELP -- PAINLESSLY

Mrs. Harris has invited any interested council friends to send or bring TRADING STAMPS to her to be forwarded to SUNLAND to provide premiums for patients.

May 6 - AN ENLIGHTENING TRIP to Florida's 'MIGRANTLAND' was the lot of six who attended a mid-year FCHR WORKSHOP -- FCHR President Henrine Banks, Mrs. L. B. Moseley, Barbara Gantt, Mrs. Jan Shaw, T. D. Lane and H. G. Baker. The 'MIGRANTLAND' tour was a clear and factual word-trip -- a report and analysis on the history, condition and significance of Florida's migrant folk.

DELIBERATELY EXCLUDED

DEPLORABLE is the way we healthy, well-fed, Floridians have disinherited these fellow Americans by allowing our elected representatives to EXEMPT NEEDY MIGRANT FAMILIES FROM BENEFITS WE TERM ESSENTIAL FOR DECENCY, and that in addition to permitting agricultural wages to remain very, very low for back-wrenching tasks necessary to keep food on our tables -- and grocers in business.

SIGNIFICANT BREAKTHROUGH?

UP TO now efforts have been paternal, un-coordinated and of limited value. Under the leadership of Ben Fraticelli, Disciples minister, about ten organizations are grouping to work together toward a significant breakthrough -- not only to the everlasting benefit of our migrant brothers, but to the advantage of our complacent, paternal society, and to the credit of those who help.

F C H R TO PARTICIPATE

The Florida Council on Human Relations has put its name on the line, along with Catholic, Protestant, organized labor, Friends Service and other interested groups. That means you will hear more on this vital project.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Point 1. FCHR FEELS GOOD that Florida has the human decency to spend MILLION$ A YEAR to care for 7500 of our people in varying degrees of helplessness.

Point 2. WE DEPLORE the deliberate exclusion meted out to our migrant citizens, where HUMAN ADVANCE IS POSSIBLE and crying for a chance and honest help!

HOW CAN SANE SOUND CITIZENS TENDERLY CARE FOR HOPELESS SPECIMENS, WHILE CALLOUSLY ALLOWING MIGRANTS TO ROT, WHEN MIGRANTS, AND OUR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE COULD BENEFIT?

GOT TROUBLES?
YOU ARE NOT ALONE

S L I D E O V E R -- B U D D Y

You are prodded by daily reports
cultured appeals
anguished cries
protests
demonstrations
marches
rebellions
riots
revolts
revolution
news releases
TV reports
HIGHER TAX BILLS
flirtation with World War III

Because of these proddings
your own SELF-interest
should say to YOU:

IF YOU DO NOT COOPERATE IN HELPING SOLVE PROBLEMS OF THE DOWNTRODDEN,

Then the results of your mistake and your neglect will help to DIS-SOLVE your seeming security

With NO MORE CONSIDERATION for YOU than YOU and your kind have shown for the needs of the DOWNTRODDEN!

YOU say YOU NEED consideration and
comforts and
conveniences and
LOWER TAXES and
paved streets;
police protection,
protected schools,
good occupations,
$10,000 a year and up
to stay off welfare;
enlarged airport
plenty of highways,
more industry,
more tourists;
zoning variances and
a city of culture ...

WELL NOW, W H O D O E S N ' T ?

IF you have really figured out how to secure YOURSELF without helping your fellow men...

S L I D E O V E R B U D D Y --
M A K E R O O M !

BUT, DON'T turn around and gripe, when those you trample upon shape up and turn upon you with some of your own medicine!

That's when to show what a good red-blooded American sport you are

SLIDE OVER, BUDDY . . . MAKE ROOM!

NEWSLETTER READERS, PLEASE:

P L E A S E take time to bring our records up to date. Mail in the attached, addressed postcard - with your accurate name, address, quick answers, and any COMMENTS or ADVICE. For which we thank you very much.

IF you are interested in the

Youth OF VOLUSIA COUNTY

and their education, you should beg, buy or steal a new 35¢ book from the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS who have made a thorough study and have put the results in booklet form -- for Y O U.

Would you like to know how much Mr. Smiley gets paid?

Would you like to know what the School Board thought tax millages would be - and just how it turned out? See page 24.

Look at what pages 16-17 will tell you about EACH VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL. It covers the number of kindergartens, portables, regular classrooms, pupil capacity, actual enrollments, age of each school and addition, and acreage of each school site.

How is your school dollar actually spent?

And much more. It'll help you fortify your letters to your legislators! (Thanks LWV)!

V O L U S I A C O U N T Y S C H O O L S
A REPORT by the League of Women Voters 35¢
Buy your copy June 5 at our HCHR meeting

Our Halifax Area Council on Human Relations asks you to inform them of the desires of any and all families interested in help in their efforts to live in "advantaged" neighborhoods. Write: HCHR, P. O. Box 2516 Ormond Beach 32074 - or, contact any officer of the council.

"MAN, ITS ALL YOUR FAULT"

THIS was the title of a panel discussion on May 22 in Cocoanut Grove. Whose fault is it? Does the landlord build the slums, or do the tenants create them? Can we share the responsibility?

THUS the Miami Human Relations Council faced up to the growing tenant-landlord crisis. Panelists included a realtor, a city commissioner, a social worker, a civil rights leader, and a tenant representative.

(We appreciate the exchange of newsletters with the Greater Miami Council, Mr. Bethea)

THREE other Miami interests reported are in the areas of PLAYGROUNDS, EDUCATION and JOBS and THE CAUSE OF CRIME.

The LAKELAND COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS has over 100 members, yet it is the very newest chapter and has only had about three meetings. Lakelanders must 'lovett'!

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

WHY I AM AGAINST LEGAL KILLING

IF I had had the same background as criminals -- who knows what I might have been?

OR, if they could have enjoyed the same love and understanding that I had in my home, they would not have become criminals.

CRIMINALS have not learned the first elements of right living...

THEREFORE, they are not ready to die...

AND WE have no right to send them into eternity. The command "THOU SHALT NOT KILL" still holds.

MANY criminals have some quirk mentally which is not discovered until too late...

CONSIDER Richard Speck who committed one of the most dastardly crimes of this century and is now sitting in a cell on Death Row, calmly painting pictures.

ACCORDING to the psychologist no normal person could so detatch himself from reality.

MANY innocent people have been killed for crimes they did not commit.

VERY many crimes have been committed while the killer was under the influence of alcoholic beverages.

YET it is perfectly legal, and respectable, to advertise and sell the treacherous drinks which destroy men's souls.

WE ARE still our brothers' keepers whether we want to be, or not.

CAPITAL punishment does not reduce crime. The states which have abolished it have proved this.

SOCIETY, of which we are part, must share the blame - and the cost.

MANY criminals have been brought up in the ghettos where there was no incentive to goodness.

MANY have been dropouts unable to get jobs, and . . . idleness always brings forth poisonous deeds.

THE CHURCH is partly to blame. Often so busy raising funds to support the institution - it has no time, or inclination, to go to the people outside.

IT IS NOT EASY or pleasant to be a friend of sinners. That is, outside one's own skin. -- M.E.M.

WE QUOTE :

May 8

"THE POOR are arrested more often convicted more frequently, sentenced more harshly, rehabilitated less successfully than the rest of society."

--Patricia M. Wald consultant to President's Crime Commission

Feb. 7

DAYTONA POLICE FILL 11 VACANCIES ON FORCE....

....Among the new men reporting for work was Edward Kanner, a police reserve who had been working as a regular patrolman since last Summer because there was no regular Negro patrolman. ....Kenner now is the city's only fulltime Negro patrolman.

--News item

Publication 7733

"The (UN) Charter, which is a treaty to which we are a party, is thus a part of the supreme law of the United States under our Constitution." (Goldberg)

To date the (UN) organization has adopted human rights conventions on the elimination of racial discrimination, genocide, slavery, forced labor and the political rights of women.

The U.S. has pressed for Senate ratification of some of these treaties and Ambassador Goldberg has urged us to keep pace internationally with the outstanding record compiled in our domestic civil rights achievement.

--Dept. of State on the UN

May 24

The new DEATH PENALTY BILL was introduced by Sen. Tom Spencer of Miami. It wasn't Sen. Ralph Clayton's bill, but it accomplished just about the same thing.

So Clayton gave it an assist in a committee vote...

The bill that survives says that a conviction in a capital case automatically will produce a life sentence unless a lesser term is provided by law, or a jury by majority vote, recommends death. --News item

Help your Human Relations Council

DO YOUR GIVIN' While you're livin' ... Then you'll be knowin' Where it's goin'!

Fla- PUBLICATIONS

Jun 1967

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OPEN DOORS

* *
* COUNCIL MOVES! Please note our new address and phone number. *
* NEW ADDRESS: 5225 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Coral Gables, Florida 33146*
* NEW PHONE #: 661-5598 (area code 305) *
* *

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

I will be concise in my report in this issue of Open Doors.

Some Developments Worth Noting:

1. We note with deep sadness the tragic death of Mr. Rutledge Pearson, state president of N.A.A.C.P., on May 1st in an automobile accident. Our sense of sympathy reaches out to Mrs. Pearson and the family, and to Mr. Pearson's friends everywhere. His able leadership in Florida will be greatly missed.
2. The Stuart Council on Human Relations has voted to affiliate with us. Under the leadership of the Rev. George H. Bost, the council in Martin County will make its formal application in the Fall.
3. The Greater Lakeland Council continues in its effective and efficient organization.
4. Your director has come under rather severe attack for his participation in the work of the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry and in the Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers. The attack is centered on legislative proposals and on alleged participation in union organization by these two groups.
5. A new mimeograph machine has been given to the Florida Council by the David Eddys of Winter Park! This gift will be significant in the efficiency of our office operation.
6. The Spring Workshop was a real success! Objective evaluation would include:
   a. Not enough of our local councils were represented.
   b. We are off to a good start in program planning for local councils with problems and needs identified by the local communities, and suggested program development starting from the local council level with technical aid given by a capable group of consultants.
   c. Some important policy positions are emerging for the State Executive Committee to study and take action. Policy positions are seriously needed in the areas of programming, administration, finance, and organization.
   d. We are taking more seriously our responsibilities in developing a mature financial base with its foundation in the local council members.
   e. Our relationships, resources, and close friendship with the Southern Regional Council increases in its meaning as we become more closely acquainted with the capable staff who gave us leadership in our workshops and meetings.
7. Planning for the Annual Meeting is underway. The dates will be Oct. 20-21. The banquet and meetings will be held on the campus of Florida Presbyterian College in St. Petersburg. Please note the dates and watch for further announcements.

A REQUEST: PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF ACTIVITIES AND SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN YOUR COMMUNITY THIS SUMMER. CALL US IF THERE ARE PLACES WE CAN BE OF IMMEDIATE SERVICE AND SEND US CLIPPINGS AND MEMOES TO KEEP US INFORMED.

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Phone 691-0220

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Coral Gables, Fla. 33146

Mr.Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

LOOKING BACK ON THE SPRING WORKSHOP

With nice comments from members around the State--such as,"inspiring", "successful", and "best workshop yet", we look back with some pride and much humility and review our Spring Workshop of 1967 held at Winter Park, on May 5-6. Our pride rests in all the participants, the leaders, the people who did the leg work and preparations, and the councils who made sure that they had delegates present.

Obviously, our humility is based on the knowledge that we have a tremendous, unfinished job and responsibility in all the fields that were discussed--housing, education, voter education, employment, nad last but not least--finance. Without the last item, we cannot hope to carry on with any of the others.

Our Friday night dinner was the beginning, and a most inspiring one it was. Without taking any of the lustre from any of the other resource people or leaders, it does seem that there is generally one "star" at these meetings. In this case it was our Friday night speaker, James Hibben of Ft. Lauderdale--or we should say formerly of Ft. Lauderdale. Mr. Hibben had been the director of the Urban Renewal Program of that city, until the city fathers decided to abandon the program, and with it Jim's job. After listening to a most enlightening talk on the many phases of Urban Renewal--problems, abuses, some possible solutions, the housing picture in Florida, etc. we know why Jim had a good number of offers from more forward looking cities for his services. We can say most sincerely that Florida's loss is most certainly Connecticut's gain. Our good wishes go with Jim Hibben to his new job in that state.

Our luncheon speaker on Saturday was the Rev. Ben Fraticelli of the Christian Migrant Ministry. He gave us a thorough picture of the migrant problems in Florida. Our state office has been actively participating with Mr. Fraticelli's group along with six other organizations,in the Coordinating Committee on Farm Workers trying to solve some of the many injustices existing in our relations with our migrant population. One message came through in particular, and that was that the Migrant Program had outgrown the old paternalistic "let's give them some food and clothing" type solutions. Legislation to let the farmer "in" on some of the benefits and rights enjoyed by other workers is one of the areas that is being pursued. We all had much to learn from both of these excellent speakers.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS ON THE WORKSHOP

61 participants (not counting resource leaders)		
Winter Park Chapter led in number of representatives		11
Miami was next with		8
Halifax Area (Daytona Beach) sent		7
Lakeland (our newest chapter)		5
Clearwater, Gainesville, Palm Beach,& Melbourne	(each)	4
Broward and West Volusia(DeLand)	(each)	2
Cocoa,Jacksonville,St.Petersburg, and Tampa	(each)	1
Pensacola, Stuart,Zephyrhills(no official chapters)	(each)	2

Total cost to Council(rooms, meals, travel, etc.)	$806.72
Local groups and individuals paid	364.98
Leaves the State Office paying a balance of	$441.74

$$$$$

Perhaps, the most inspiring phase of the workshop were the individual seminars. Some sixty people divided into 5 groups to really work on what is colorfully referred to as the "gut issues". Problems were outlined by experts--they were then discussed, questioned, brainstormed, till each group came up with some concrete suggestions. These conclusions are to be the basis of a handbook dealing with these problems and outlining the various steps a local council can take in actively working toward solving some of these critical problems of our times.

In our newsletter this month, we report only briefly on these workshops. We are presenting the skeleton--a framework on which the book will be built, and from which we, hopefully, can go on to "open doors."

Finance Workshop: Mrs. H. Franklin Williams.

Some of the highlights of the Finance Committee report are:
Each local group should have a finance committee that will go and talk to the people about what the Council is doing. They should be well informed about council activities, have brochures to distribute, and should show enthusiasm. They should contact some "large donors" before their Annual Dinner, so that they can say as a "kickoff"--"We have $500.00 raised already"(or whatever the amount may be). They suggested a 2 month concerted drive for all the councils to raise their quotas. With a deliberate planned scheme, they felt this could be done in that time limit. It was the consensus of the group that a guideline to follow could be 25% of quota from large gifts, 50% from memberships, and 25% from fund raising activities. It was also suggested that a basis of $10 per member be considered an essential for effective operation. A list of fund raising suggestions was sent to all the councils. The group also recommended the purchase of a new mimeograph machine for the State Office.

****

Employment Workshop: Mr. Ted Nichols.

This group drew the largest number of participants and they present some of their findings as follows:
One of the essentials for working effectively on employment problems, is knowledge of the existing laws governing equal employment, minimum wages, rights of workers, etc. From all angles, it would seem that "education" is the key word. Education as to where to go and what to do about known or suspected infractions of the law. The resource persons were most helpful in outlining this information.

Some of the things we can do in our local councils to further the case for equal employment---

1. Help with the education of the community. Disseminate information about employment laws--IN LAYMENS' LANGUAGE.
2. Provide training workshops--training for testing, training for interviewing. This should be done with the cooperation of other groups such as the Job Corps, Fla. State Employment Service, schools, and vocational institutions. Encourage private industry to assume some of the reponsibility for this type of training as well as on the job training.
3. Actively encourage your local government--city hall, county offices, etc. to hire minority group members. Retail stores are another good source of job opportunities. These places would be good as they would get Negroes into the eye of the public, and thus help to create the image of equal employment being the natural thing.
4. Actively solicity private business to employ minorities.
5. Be a liason between employer and prospective employee.
6. Activeley seek out unemployed or under-employed Negroes to take advantage of your program.

Be not only willing, but be the advance man in cooperating with other groups--the ones stated above as well as Chambers of Commerce, civic groups, lodges, etc.

****

Education Workshop: Mr. John Shelley.

The Education Workshop report presents both encouraging and some most discouraging signs in the equal education picture. While Florida is still well below the Federal Guidelines requirements--it is the leading Southern state in school desegregation. The Guidelines are really not adequate and stated statistics on integration are most misleading. 5 Negroes in a body of 550 whites reads on the record as 555 integrated students, but this is a far cry from real integration. This group, also, had some suggestions for the local councils:
Urge school boards to take the initiative in preparing communites for school desegregation. Transition was much easier in areas where this was done. Publicly support, via letters, press releases, etc. school officials who show initiative and willingness. Counsel with law enforcement officers and urge them to give full protection of the law to all persons involved in school desegregation. Counsel with parents, students, and teachers to assure them that they will not lose jobs when they cross educatinnal lines, and point out that your council, NAACP Legal Defense Fund and the Federal Government stand behind them. Compare the Federal Guidelines with the plans your local school board has for implementing desegregation. Investigate suspected violations and send information to the State Council for further information or action where indicated. Coordinate council activities with other groups working on this problem. Write letters of encouragement, suggestion protest, or praise, as the case may be, to school officials,councilmen, commissioners, the Mayor,

(continued on page 4)

Education(continued)
and others. Use the resolution method of the Council to make known the council's position on equal education at all times. The power of a single letter of concern or protest has been demonstrated to be invaluable.

****

Housing Workshop: Mr. James Sanderlin.

The Housing group met and talked and listened and came up with some interesting conclusions and suggestions:
The housing problem falls into two main categories--Open Housing and Slum Clearance. Each of these is a separate problem and should be worked with that way. Open Housing is a MUST. Schooling, employment and other problems of segregation all stem from ghetto housing. This workshop's suggestions for action by local councils included:

1. Work for City Ordinances dealing with housing. Write for information and be aquainted with all present legislation in this area.
2. Try to work with local Real Estate Boards to change the real estate code, so that it would offer protection to Negroes in their contracting with whites. This action would be almost like haveing an open housing ordinance.
3. Study Federal Programs since these programs provide for adequate relocation of communities, not just changing people from one ghetto to another.
4. Make information on repossessed FHA homes available.

As in the other seminars, knowledge of the local government, housing authorities, regulations, and what constitutes a violation were all emphasized.
In Urban Renewal programs, the council could urge the hiring of persons experienced in inter-racial housing. Council members should inform developers of the desirability of inter-racial housing and make literature available on already successfully integrated communities in various parts of the country.
The question of how many Negroes want Open Housing was discussed. The consensus of the group was that if only 2% of the local Negroes want open housing--then work with that 2%. This is not a Negro problem--it is a Human problem, and concerns every one of us.

****

Voter Education Workshop: Mrs. Eugene Halmi.

This group really bubbled with ideas and suggestions for this vital project. They first of all feel that all the local councils should have a special "voter education committee." The committee through the council could urge changes in the present voting laws such as extending the closing hours for the polls to 9 P.M., longer hours for registration offices to be open, and consideration of lowering the voting age to 18. These and other suggestions will be gone into more thoroughly in the handbook we plan to publish as a result of these seminars. The local councils should be effective in making the public more voting conscious. Further suggestions included:
Door to door campaigning on registration and voting problems, so as to involve the "grass roots" of the citizenry. Cooperation in these projects with League of Women Voters, ministerial associations and civic groups. Sponsor open forums in Negro areas where all the candidates can be heard. Invest in sloganism--cleverly worded, eye-catching bumper strips, for example. Counteract the "back Lash" by propogandizing through the news media the importance of even ONE vote. Publicize the "hot" issues--those dealing with housing, schooling, or streets--that really concern all the people. Seek out the real Negro leadership in the community to work with this program. Strive to eliminate discrimination in local decision making bodies such as county and city commissions. The workshop reminds the local groups that the book, "How to Conduct a Registration Campaign" will be available to all the local councils. This book is based on 100 such projects throughout the South. The report of the Voter Education group concluded with the following statement:

Councils should redefine the founding principle of our organization--"keeping lines of communication open." This cannot be done without aggressiveness. Those who are complacent should be inspired by the John Birchers, Klansmen, and other groups who speak loudly, to rise up and speak in a booming voice for our just causes.
LET'S DROWN THEM OUT!

****

Fla. - PUBLICATIONS

Available

Vol. 1 - No. 1 Dec., 1967 NEW RESOURCES FOR HUMAN RELATIONS

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

AVAILABLE is a publication designed to inform interested persons about newly received resource materials in the sphere of human relations. These materials may be ordered directly from the state office of The Florida Council on Human Relations.

FLORIDA WELFARE MANUAL. South Florida Migrant Legal Services, Inc., Miami, Fla. A manual for attorneys and lay persons to assist welfare recipients and applicants in determining their eligibility for and rights under programs administered by the Florida State Department of Public Welfare. $2.00.

POWER CONFLICT AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS. Dan W. Dodson, Council for American Unity, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. A booklet of five essays designed to give insight and guidance to professionals and laymen in facing the problems of our urban communities. The issue in these essays is power. The method is community organization. The aim is to develop participation in community decision making by the traditionally voiceless. $1.00.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: TO WHAT END? The Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St.,N.W., Atlanta, Ga., 30303. A special report based on an investigation of ninety-seven of the one hundred poorest counties in the United States. The conclusion reached in this study is that: "Public assistance is lacking in areas in which it is most desperately needed. It is lacking, in large part, because it is so structured as to be self-restricting, to expend exactly enough to soothe the consciences of those with comfortable standards of living and no more." $.30.

THE FIRE THIS TIME. General Department of Mission Strategy and Evangelism, Board of National Missions, The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Selected reviews of the most significant books on the Negro in the United States. Included are: THE MYTH OF THE NEGRO PAST, Melville J. Herskowits; AN AMERICAN DILEMMA, Gunnar Myrdal; THE NEGRO IN AMERICA, Arnold Rose; A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, Herbert Apthekar; THE COMPLETE POEMS OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR; NEW NEGRO POETS, U.S.A., Indiana University Press; THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK, W.E.Dubois; THE INVISIBLE MAN, Ralph Ellison; HARYOU DOCUMENT--A STUDY OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF POWERLESSNESS AND A BLUEPRINT FOR CHANGE; DARK GHETTO, Kenneth B. Clark; THE BEST OF SIMPLE, Langston Hughes; CRISIS IN BLACK AND WHITE, Charles Silberman; THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MALCOLM X. Free.

Anyone else? Do you know of anyone else who should be receiving AVAILABLE? Please send us their name. A warning is in order--we will make an attempt to have them become a member of the Florida Council and to make a contribution.

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director

LWD
~~VS~~
AU
VPW
BP
MM

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

April 5, 1965

TO: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services, SRC

FROM: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Executive Director

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report: January through March, 1965

During the first quarter of 1965 the Executive Director traveled approximately 5,000 miles in his normal duties. He made approximately 25 speeches, appeared on a number of radio and television programs, and attended innumerable committee and board meetings. He has initiated a regular weekly radio program in conjunction with the Miami Chapter which will run for a minimum of 15 weeks.

The State Convention was held in January and was felt to have been unusually successful for solidifying the members' allegiance to the state. A new chapter has been started and accepted for membership in Panama City. A Winter Park organization has petitioned and will shortly be accepted for full membership. This brings our chapters to total 17. We are working with people in Windermere and Vero Beach and are continuing to work in other areas of the state to establish new chapters. Our relationship with St. Petersburg continues to improve; we hope for their voting for membership within the foreseeable future. Our membership has grown to approximately 2,500. During this period we have continued to work actively to strengthen our weak chapters and have met with an encouraging degree of success.

We have begun pressing our chapters for a new project, i.e. A continuing survey of local hospitals to determine the amount of segregation remaining and to call attention to unequal treatment.

We are extremely proud to report that with the help of SRC and a $1,200 grant from the Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race we have been able to discharge all of our 1964 obligations and receive funds each month to pay for current operating costs and have begun depositing funds in our savings account toward the summer and fall, when we expect contributions to fall off sharply.

EEL,JR/nai
cc: H. Davidson, H. F. Williams

"... to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

LWD
AU
PW
SA
BP
MM

June 29, 1965

TO: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Services, SRC

FROM: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Executive Director

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report: April through June, 1965

During the second quarter of 1965 the Executive Director traveled in excess of 9,000 miles, made approximately 35 speeches, and appeared on radio and t.v. many times.

Since our last report two Chapters have been added, one in Winter Park and one in Ocala, bringing our total Chapter membership to 18. Our membership continues between 2,500 and 3,000 and we have initiated a sharp pruning program to maintain our strength and cut out deadwood membership.

There has been an unusual amount of reprisal and economic pressure exerted against some of our members and a fair portion of our time has been spent in insuring positions and alleviating pressures on these people. We have devoted a considerable portion of our time to strengthening weak Chapters and fund raising, as our financial position is extremely critical.

We have raised within the state slightly over $8,000 thus far this year against $9,500 raised all of last year. However with summer coming on and based on last year's figures, it will be surprising if we can raise much in excess of $4,000 to $5,000 within the state for the balance of this year. Our present expenses would necessitate approximately $12,000 to continue our operation as it has been.

The Executive Director is faced with the choice of discontinuing virtually all project, Chapter, and travel activities which are not directly related to fund raising.

We are enclosing and including as part of this report the minutes of our Executive Committee meeting held on May 29, 1965.

The Florida Council has accepted the responsibility for two Head Start programs, one in Dade County, Florida, run entirely by a group of University of Miami Undergraduate Council members, and the other in Orange County directed by a militant Wider Horizons group.

We would appreciate your giving immediate attention to our mid-year grant as certain obligations cannot be met until we receive same.

EEL,JR/nai

cc: H. Davidson, H. F. Williams

Enclosures

Office Copy

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
MINUTES - MAY 29, 1965

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors meeting of the FCHR met at 12 noon in the state office of the FCHR in Daytona Beach, Florida on May 29, 1965. Dr. H. Franklin Williams, President, called the meeting to order. He asked that three visitors be allowed to stay for the meeting. The request was granted, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. George Allen reported on the Broward Chapter's law suit on Mr. Albin Dearing. The suit has been successfully terminated, all records being returned to the Chapter.

Dr. Williams read a letter of resignation from Irvin Cheney. Mr. V. C. Johnson moved we accept his resignation. The motion was seconded and the vote was unanimously in favor of the motion. Rev. August VandenBoscho moved a resolution of appreciation be sent to Rev. Cheney's church board. The motion was seconded. The motion was unanimously approved.

Mr. Edwyn Lewis reported the resignation of Harry Boardman. Mrs. Banks moved we accept his resignation. The motion was seconded and the vote was unanimously in favor of the motion.

Mr. Lewis reported on the Head Start programs. The opportunity for applying for these programs in the University of Miami Chapter and the Orlando area were given to us through the Southern Regional Council.

Mr. Lewis reported on the State Directors Meeting in Atlanta. He reported that the State Directors feel that the Southern Regional Council should take a more active part in working with the State Councils on projects. Mrs. Olsen and Mrs. Halmi commented that the SRC should give the State Councils practical information on organizing projects and to continue their research and evaluate the projects being carried out in the State Councils.

Mr. Lewis reported on a series of conferences he would like to plan jointly with the Anti-Defamation League. The purpose of the conferences would be to acquaint communities with the Civil Rights Law and how to take advantages of the Law and how to secure full rights. The consensus of the Committee was to proceed with the conferences.

Mr. Henry Lehman reported that the Halifax Chapter was successful in a program of integrating the schools by a series of letters to the School Board and to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He also reported on a community drive forcing reassessment. Dr. Williams suggested we congratulate Halifax Council for their work. The Committee was in agreement.

A discussion about the State Meeting in 1966 took place. The concensus of the Committee was that it should be held the third or fourth weekend in January in an area where a Chapter is in existence, preferably in the center of the State. Clearwater, Fort Lauderdale and Palm Beach were named as possible sites for the Convention.

Mr. Lewis asked that he would like the Committee to explore the possibilities of moving the office to Miami. It was decided to discuss it more fully at the next meeting and to bring the recommendation of the Committee to the Board at the State Meeting in January.

Mr. Lewis reported that Ocala unanimously voted to petition for membership in the Council. Mr. George Allen moved we accept this recommendation. The move was seconded and unanimously approved. The announcement will be postponed until the President of that Chapter requests the announcement be made.

Dr. Williams read the financial reports of the Council and a discussion took place. Mrs. Halmi suggested that fund raising be the sole responsibility of the local chapters in order to free the Executive Director of this responsibility. Mr. E. Smith of Tampa suggested the local chapters charge a local membership fee to be kept by the chapters, with the balance of the money being sent to the state. Mr. George Allen moved that the Executive Director proceed on the same basis for the balance of the year. The move was seconded and unanimously carried. Mrs. Marjorie Olsen moved we re-examine the financial structure and report back at the fall meeting. The move was seconded and passed.

Dr. Williams will appoint a committee to approach large foundations, corporations, and wealthy individuals for the purpose of solicitation of donations to the Council.

Dr. Williams will write a letter to be sent to each Chapter President urging him to conclude his fund-raising drive. The Executive Director will prepare lists to be sent with the letter showing each

chapter the names of those who have pledged, and those who have pledged but not kept their pledge.

The consensus of the Committee was to leave the next Committee Meeting date to be set by the Executive Director.

The meeting was adjourned at 3 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Shirley Lewis, Acting Secretary

(Paul - check + letter here)

PA
AU
PW
SA
BP
MM

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

September 29, 1965

TO: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

FROM: Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Executive Director

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report: July through September, 1965

During the third quarter of 1965 the Executive Director traveled in excess of 5,000 miles, made approximately 22 speeches.

We have continued our pruning of deadwood members while continuing our strength at slightly in excess of 2,500. The bulk of our Chapters go inactive during the summer due to the historic Florida letdown and vacation pattern and we have spent the past two months rebuilding and reactivating these Chapters.

While our economic situation remains serious, we have improved our position since our last report. The Director has spent a considerable amount of his time on fund raising and we are entering the final period with all bills and obligations met and with the expectation of closing out the year in the same condition. We have at present raised approximately 17% more funds within the state than we had all of last year exclusive of SRC's grant-in-aid. We have, however, been forced to reduce our travel and are hoping that this has not been a false economy.

During the past quarter the St. Petersburg Council has finally held a formal vote in their Executive Committee and affiliation with the state was overwhelmingly approved. The question will be brought before the floor during the month of October and according to their president we are assured of a favorable vote.

We expect to have a number of banquets during late October and the month of November, at which time our financial conditions for 1966 should become more clear.

We are at present reactivating our Wider Horizons program and the director is attempting to have considerable emphasis placed on employment projects during the balance of 1965 and 1966.

RH

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1965 THIRD QUARTER REPORT

Cash Balance, June 29, 1965		$ 15.92
INCOME:		
Contributions - Members	$ 2,416.29	
S. R. C.	1,200.00	
Miscellaneous Income	381.88	
TOTAL INCOME		3,998.17
TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE		4,014.09
DISBURSEMENTS:		
(Including $300 deposit to Savings Account)		3,869.74
CASH BALANCE, September 30, 1965		144.35

LIABILITIES

Social Security Payable	$ 33.02
Federal Withholding Payable	361.20
TOTAL LIABILITIES	394.22

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Balance June 29, 1965	$1,054.63
" September 30, 1965	769.59
($600 Withdrawal, $14.96 Interest)	

Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr.
Executive Director

EEL,JR/nai

Quarterly Reports

ANNUAL MEETING January 14 - 15, 1966 PROPOSED BUDGET

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1966 APPROVED FOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (Approval granted at the November 6 meeting of the Executive Committee)

EXPENDITURES

Salary	Executive Director		$10,000.00
	Associate Director		5,000.00
	Office Secretary		3,640.00
Travel	Executive Director	$3,000.00	
	Associate Director	2,000.00	5,000.00
Printing	Newsletter	550.00	
	Special Bulletins, Pledge Cards, Miscellaneous	200.00	
	Stationery	250.00	
	Brochure	400.00	1,400.00
Rent			780.00
Office Supplies			200.00
Postage			500.00
Telephone			800.00
Annual Meeting			200.00
Insurance			65.00
Auditing			150.00
Return to Chapters			~~3,665.00~~
Miscellaneous			500.00
Surplus to 1967			1,000.00
		TOTAL	28,335.00 ~~$32,000.00~~

ESTIMATED INCOME

Southern Regional Council	$ 4,600.00 ~~5,000.00~~
Foundation Grants	1,735.00 ~~5,000.00~~
Migrant Workers - Overhead	2,000.00
Pledges and Contributions	20,000.00
TOTAL	28,335.00 ~~$32,000.00~~

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS & DISBURSEMENTS
JANUARY 1, 1965, thru DECEMBER 31, 1965

CASH:

Cash on hand and in bank January 1, 1965 (Deficit)		(883.38)
Savings Account Balance		654.63

RECEIPTS:

Excess of Payroll Taxes Collected over paid out	22.25	
Contributions by members	9,783.25	
Southern Regional Council	6,066.56	
Grants	1,200.00	
Convention Reservations	938.40	
Special Contributions	200.00	
Miscellaneous Income - Including Interest Earned	1,605.24	19,815.70
TOTAL CASH AND RECEIPTS		19,586.95

DISBURSEMENTS:

Postage	511.55	
Office Expense	141.91	
Printing and Publications	568.18	
Travel Expense	2,879.27	
Salaries	11,177.75	
Typewriter Rental	185.86	
Office Space Rent	780.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	548.27	
Miscellaneous Expense	282.20	
Refunds to Councils	717.66	
Insurance	66.00	
Meetings Expense	697.85	
Repairs and Maintenance	8.76	
Professional Fees	193.75	
Equipment	50.00	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		18,809.01
CASH BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 1965		777.94
Petty Cash		25.00
Florida Bank - Savings Account		596.59
Florida Bank - Checking Account		156.35
		777.94

INCOME FROM CHAPTERS

	1966 Quota	1965		1966 Quota		1965
Broward County	500.	$ 120.00		4,000.	Miami	$1,516.00
Bay County	150.	65.00		200.	Ocala	10.00
Central Brevard	500.	170.00		2,500.	Palm Beach	1,167.00
Fort Pierce	750.	661.00		250.	St. Petersburg	11.00
Gainesville	500.	258.00		300.	Tallahassee	144.00
Halifax	2,500.	1,445.00		500.	Tampa	141.00
Jacksonville	1,000.	782.50		2,500.	Upper Pinellas	1,384.00
Lee County	500.	330.50		400.	West Volusia	331.50
Melbourne	750.	530.00		500.	Winter Park	67.50
				1,650.	Miscellaneous	654.30

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 14 - 15, 1966

ORGANIZATION

Officers

President: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Vice-President: Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach

Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Halmi, Clearwater

Treasurer: Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach

1965 Executive Committee

Dr. J. Marshall Taxay, Clearwater
Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Merritt Island
Mrs. R. W. Glasner, Palm Beach
Mr. V. C. Johnson, Jacksonville
Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne
Mr. Edward Smith, Tampa
Mr. Perry Harvey, Tampa
Rev. August VandenBosche, Miami
Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville
Mr. Henry Lehmann, Daytona Beach
Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale

Board Of Directors

Class of 1966

Mr. I. H. Burney, Jacksonville
Mrs. Patricia Chesley, Gainesville
The Rev. Edward Graham, Miami
Mr. V. C. Johnson, Jacksonville
Mrs. George Lewis II, Tallahassee
Mrs. L. B. Moseley, Daytona Beach
Miss Marie D. Roberts, Miami
Mrs. John W. Rutledge, Miami
Mr. James Shaw, Tallahassee
Mrs. Willis T. Spivey, Largo
Dr. Ralph Thompson, Gainesville
Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Class of 1967

Mr. Edward Brancati, Ft. Myers
Mr. James M. Reid, Miami
Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne
Mr. James Piowaty, Ft. Pierce
Mrs. W. C. White, Zephyrhills
Mr. Raiford A. Brown, Jacksonville
Dr. A. L. Kidd, Tallahassee
Mr. R. J. Burnup, Palm Beach
Mrs. David Eddy, Winter Park
The Rev. H. I. Louttit, Orlando
Mr. Edward L. Smith, Tampa
Mrs. Marvin Olsen, Merritt Island
Rev. Charles McGehee, Jacksonville
Mr. Henry Lehmann, Daytona Beach
Mr. Harold N. Reddick, Tampa
Mrs. Henrine W. Banks, Daytona B.
Dr. Hal G. Lewis, Gainesville
Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona B.
Mrs. Austine Kimball, Gainesville

Class of 1968

Mrs. Harrison Chesley, Daytona B.
Dr. Warren H. Collie, Palm Beach
Rev. Caxton Doggett, Lakeland
Dr. James Howard, Ft. Pierce
Major Vernon Hall, Jacksonville
Mrs. Bernice Reynolds, Cocoa
Mrs. John Kreig, Cocoa
Mr. William Liggett, Dunedin
Mr. Harry Boardman, Gainesville
Mr. Harry Lawrence, Melbourne
Mrs. William Reece, Melbourne
Rev. Sam P. Combs, Daytona Beach
Mr. Earl Johnson, Jacksonville
Mr. David Boyer, Jacksonville
Dr. Richard Moore, Daytona Beach
Mrs. Daisy Stocking, Daytona Beach
Dr. J. Marshall Taxay, Clearwater
Mrs. Charles Williams, Miami
Mrs. P. G. Pettersen, Melbourne
Mr. Roderick Stevens, Palm Beach
Mrs. Shepard Lewis, Palm Beach
Mr. Morton McDonald, DeLand
Mrs. John Fournier, Clearwater
Mr. Talmage Rutledge, Clearwater
Mr. Leo Sears, Ft. Myers
Father Paul Cosby, Ocala
Mrs. James Bond, Tampa
Mrs. Martha Lawson, Winter Haven

1965 Presidents Of Local Councils

Broward County (Ft. Lauderdale) . . . . . Mr. George Allan
Bay County (Panama City) . . . . . Mr. Willbur Roberts
Central Brevard (Cocoa) . . . . . Mr. Peter Caulfield
Fort Pierce . . . . . Mr. Sherwood Evans
Gainesville . . . . . Dr. Fred Barnett
Halifax (Daytona Beach) . . . . . Rev. Sam P. Combs
Jacksonville . . . . . Mr. John Shelley
Lee County (Fort Myers) . . . . . Mr. Leo R. Sears
Melbourne . . . . . Mr. Ted Nichols
Greater Miami . . . . . Rev. August VandenBosche
Ocala . . . . . Father Paul Cosby
Palm Beach . . . . . Mrs. R. W. Glasner
St. Petersburg . . . . . Mr. James Sanderlin
Tallahassee . . . . . The Rev. Robert Spivey
Tampa . . . . . Mr. James Marshall
Upper Pinellas (Clearwater) . . . . . Mrs. Eugene Halmi
West Volusia (DeLand) . . . . . Mr. Morton McDonald
Winter Park . . . . . Mrs. Carl Fowler

OFFICERS NOMINATED FOR 1966

President: Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

Vice-President: Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach

Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Halmi, Clearwater

Treasurer: Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach

NOMINEES FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1966

Mrs. R. W. Glasner, Palm Beach

Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville

Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville

Mr. Henry Lehmann, Daytona Beach

Mr. George Allen, Fort Lauderdale

Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg

Dr. Russell Anderson, Tallahassee

Mr. Peter Caulfield, Cocoa

Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne

Mr. James D. Marshall, Jr., Tampa

Dr. Richard Moore, Daytona Beach

CLASS OF 1966 BOARD MEMBERS ASKED TO SERVE ANOTHER TERM

Mr. I. H. Burney, Jacksonville

Mr. V. C. Johnson, Jacksonville

Mrs. L. B. Moseley, Daytona Beach

Miss Marie D. Roberts, Miami

Mrs. Willis T. Spivey, Largo

Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Miami

NOMINEES FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS CLASS OF 1969

Mrs. Polly Carnegie, Tallahassee

Dr. Russell Anderson, Tallahassee

Mr. David Staples, DeLand

Mrs. Athalie M. Range, Miami

Mr. Willbur Roberts, Panama City

Mr. J. D. Marshall, Jr., Tampa

Mr. George Lewis II, Tallahassee

Mr. Peter Caulfield, Cocoa

Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville

Mr. Jerry Lewis, Miami

Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. Richard V. Moore, Chairman
Nominating Committee

Mr. August VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations

(over for Program)

FRIDAY NIGHT
January 14, 1966

5-7:30 pm	REGISTRATION	LOBBY
8 pm	DINNER BANQUET	HIBISCUS ROOM

Dr. H. Franklin Williams, Presiding
President of FCHR

MR. FREDERICK ROUTH, Speaker
Executive Director of the National
Association of Intergroup Relations Officials

Presentation of Charters to New Chapters

10 pm	RECEPTION FOR EVERYONE	PINELLAS LOBBY
10:30 pm	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING	BLUE ROOM

BUILDING BRIDGES OF UNDERSTANDING

at the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEETING - JANUARY 14-15, 1966

JACK TAR HOTEL, CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

Executive Director
Mr. August H. Vandenbosche

President
Dr. H. Franklin Williams

SATURDAY
January 15, 1966

7:30-8:30 am **BUFFET BREAKFAST FOR EVERYONE**

8 am **BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING** — **COLONIAL ROOM**

9:30 am **ENTIRE CONVENTION MEETING** — **FT. HARRISON ROOM, EAST**

Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks Presiding
Vice-President of FCHR

Special Projects Reports

11 am **S E M I N A R S**

EMPLOYMENT — **FT. HARRISON ROOM, EAST**

Chairman: Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne
Mr. George English, Deputy Personnel Compliance Officer, Kennedy Space Center
Mr. Eric Rickard, Relations Manager, General Electric, Daytona Beach
Mr. Frank Riddley, Industrial Employment Policy Specialist for the Navy

HOUSING — **COLONIAL ROOM**

Chairman: Mr. David Staples, DeLand
Mr. Sam Adams, Director of Research, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Robert Saunders, Executive Secretary NAACP, Tampa

MEANINGFUL INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS — **THE CLOUD ROOM**

Chairman: Mr. J. D. Marshall, Jr., Tampa
Mr. Henry Lehmann, Manager, General Electric
Mr. A. L. Osgood, Jr., President of the Fla. Congress of Colored Parents & Teachers
Mr. P. L. Tornillo, Jr., Executive Director Dade Co. Classroom Teachers Assoc.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

1:30 pm **LUNCHEON BANQUET** — **FT. HARRISON ROOM, WEST**

Dr. H. Franklin Williams Presiding

M R S. F R A N C E S H. H O W A R D, Speaker
Liaison Officer for the Agency for International Development

Report From Board of Directors Meeting

Report by Nominating Committee

Report By Finance Committee

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS, ARTICLE III, SECTION I

The annual meeting should be held sometime between Labor Day and Thanksgiving, with a provision that a meeting be held in the fall of 1966 to initiate the starting of the operating year 1966-67.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

NEW ADDRESS OF THE STATE OFFICE: 6241 N.W. 17th Avenue, Miami, Florida

January 15, 1966

RESOLUTION PASSED AT ANNUAL MEETING

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HAS IN THE LAST 18 MONTHS GROWN IN NUMBER OF CHAPTERS AND IN THE SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES. THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL RECOGNIZE THAT THIS GROWTH RESULTED IN LARGE MEASURE FROM THE DEDICATED WORK OF EDWYN LEWIS AS ITS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL REALIZES THAT MR. LEWIS' CALL TO THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS A RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING WORK IN FLORIDA. WE ARE HAPPY THAT HIS WORK IS RECOGNIZED BUT WE KNOW THAT THE FLORIDA COUNCIL WILL MISS HIM.

WE THANK HIM FOR HIS DEVOTION TO OUR INTEREST AND WISH HIM WELL IN HIS CONTINUING WORK FOR BETTER HUMAN RELATIONS.

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT JANUARY 16, 1966

To: The President of the United States

The Florida Council on Human Relations, assembled in annual meeting, congratulates you on the nomination of Robert Weaver as Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. We commend this recognition of merit at the highest level.

Dr. H. Franklin Williams
President, FCHR

HFW/nai

Fla. - Finance

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST QUARTER 1966

Cash:			
January 1, 1966			
in Fla. Bank & Trust Ck. Acc.		$197.10	
INCOME;			
Trans to Lincoln Bank in Miami			
From Fla. Bank & Trust in Daytona		$1208.16	
Contributions by chapters		2918.00	
S.R.C.		4150.00	* see below for
Grants		1996.80	* breakdown
Misc.		50.92	
Conv. Res.		327.26	
		$10,651.24	
Total			$10,849.14
Disbursements:	$7885.92		
Cash as of Mar 31, 1966			$ 2,963.22
In Lincoln Nat"l Bank	$2356.75		
In Fla. Bank & Trust	606.47		
	$2963.22		
RAP Grant $3000.00			
Disbursements: Directors Salary		$625.00	
"moving exp.		500.00	
" travel Exp.		71.10	
office equip.		231.08	
phone deposit		20.00	
Returned to expanded grant-in=aid fund		200.00	
		$1647.18	
Bal. in RAp Grant			$1352.82

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

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QUARTERLY REPORT FIRST QUARTER 1966 (continued)

Ford Foundations Expanded Grant-in-Aid
$1550.00 (+200.00 ret. from RAP) $1750.00

Disbursements:

Directors Salary	$300.00
Secretary"s Salary	200.00
Director's Travel	150.00
Office Exp.	125.00
	$775.00

Bal. in Expanded Grant-in-Aid Fund $975.00

General operation expenses:

Office(inclddes -postage, supplies and equipment)	$ 331.17
Travel	681.20
Annual meeting Exp.	374.88
Empolyers Share Soc. Sec.	155.83
Director's Salary	2199.99
Office Sec. Salary	385.01
Office Rent	65.00
Salary advance	746.66
Phone	274.63
Witholding tax	81.13
Accounting fee	93.75
Misc. expenses	74.49
	$5463.74

General operating fund	$5463.74
RAP grant	1647.18
Expanded grant-in-aid	775.00
	$7885.92

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

". . . to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership"

Fla - QUARTERLY REPORT rec'd 4/11/66

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

April 4, 1966

TO: MR. ED STANFEILD , DIRECTOR OF FIELD SERVICES SRC

FROM: AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY REPORT--FIRST QUARTER 1966

General: Most of the past three months has been a period of orientation and reorganization of facilities. I have been rediscovering the tremendous size of Florida, and the substantive difference between North Florida and South Florida. We have moved the offices from Daytona Beach to Miami in the belief that this metropolitan area will give us a better base of operations. We have a full time office manager on the scene which should improve communications and efficiency noticeably.

Travel: 7500 miles have been posted enroute to various meetings and visits to 11 of the local councils. All councils are in operation with varying degrees of activity. It appears that the Clearwater(Upper Pinellas), Palm Beach, and Halifax Area(Daytona Beach) councils are most productive at this time. I have also attended a number of other meetings and been involved in several workshops and seminars.

Programming: New state-wide programming has been limited to the arrangement and setting up of the Rural Advancement Project in Tallahassee. Mr. LaVert Taylor is out in the field and promises to be an energetic and articulate organizer and program director.

Goals: 1.Revision of format and more frequent issue of the "Newsletter".

2/ Sponsorship of a Leadership Conference on School Desegregation in Tallahassee on April 23.

3. A workshop for local chapter presidents, members of the State Executive Committee and Board of Directors to develop plans and programs for the State and local councils and to clarify administration and operational procedures. Workshop to be held in Orlando on May 6-7.

4. Direct assistance to each local council to help develop meaningful program projects.

5. A closer cooperation with Federal, State, and local agencies to effect community change.

6. Efforts based on the above goals to increase membership and financial support for the State Council.

7. Secure an intern with some resources in research to work on the staff.

An Observation: The expanded grant-in-aid has been absolutley essential to our operation. It has given us the opportunity to provide for a full time office manager who is doing much more than the secretarial work demanded. It has given us the chance to operate anticipating growth in program and membership rather than a continuous fence-mending and budget deficiency activity. Such a change makes all the difference in morale and programming potential.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

Fla - QUARTERLY REPORTS ~~#1,150~~

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

July 1, 1966

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT
OF
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
APRIL--JUNE, 1966

The second quarter of 1966(April--June) was a period of much travel and participation in meetings and conferences. Perhaps a schedule of ativities would indicate the nature of involvement of the F.C.H.R. and its Executive Director.

APRIL:

11. Melbourne--spoke to the Melbourne Council
12. Tampa--Conference with Mr. Frank Ridley
13. St. Petersburg--Junior College, conference with Dean Louis Harper.
15. Miami--Housing Conference with all local leaders.
16. Orlando--School desegregation Conference
18. Miami-- Conference with Ernest Lent, Executive Director of Dade County Community Relations Board.
19. Ft. Pierce--Addressed Ft. Pierce Chapter
22-23. Tallahassee--School desegregation conference
26-27. Atlanta--Meeting with State Directors and [redacted] SRC

MAY

3-4 Daytona-- Assisted in Seminar on Religion and Race sponsored by Florida Council of Churches
6-7. Orlando--Workshop with F.C.H.R Board and Local Council leaders.
21. Miami--Participated in Community Action Assembly
23-25 . Boston--Attended General Assembly of United Presbyterian Church.
31--
JUNE 2. Washington:D.C.--Attended White House Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights"
7-16. Vacation
18. Miami--Participated in meeting of NAACP State Executive Board.
21-23. Atlanta--N.S.F. Staff Meeting
24. Pompano Beach--Mass Community Meeting to plan best procedure and organization following riots.

June

25-26. Tougaloo--Jackson, Mississippi--Participated in James Meredith March

28. Daytona Beach--Chairman of meeting of Florida Delegates to White House Conference.

EVALUATION:

While ~~there~~ THIS is still a period of orientation and discovery about the potential of the state council and its functions, I feel that the past quarter was one of successful development and planning for its work. Our workshop was a good opportunity to cement relationships, evaluate work and make specific plans.

Goals For Next Quarter

1. Increase contacts with local council leaders.
2. Assess new chapter potentials in North Florida
3. Plan effective State Meeting
4. Develop program plans for 1967.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

Fla- QUARTERLY REPORTS.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N.W. 17th Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

THIRD QUARTER REPORT--1966

During July, August and September, 1966, the work of the Florida Council on Human Relations, has been centered almost entirely on efforts to increase activity of the local councils, to broaden the base of membership and to increase their financial support. We have felt that such activity commands priority at this time as we approach the active season and our Annual Meeting on October 21--22. This work has already produces some results and we have confidence that this has been the proper emphasis. It further appears, that unless this service to local councils is stepped up, rather than merely continued, we will not have the foundation we need for any programming or activity on the state-wide level.

We have made a deliberate attempt/ to get every local council to develop a balanced program and to develop a specific project most suited to the local community.

Fla - QUARTERLY REPORTS

ANNUAL MEETING

THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Voyager Beach Motel
Daytona Beach, Florida

October 21--22
1966

STAFF:

August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director

LaVert H. Taylor, Rural Advancement Project Director

Ann Garey, Office Manager

Local Chapter Presidents:

Mr. Wilbur Roberts, Bay County
Mr. George Allen, Broward County
Mr. P. Caulfield, Central Brevard (resigned)
Mr. Sherwood Evans, Ft. Pierce
Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville
Rev. Sam Paul Combs, Halifax Area
Mr. L. I. Alexander, Jacksonville
Mr. Leo R. Sears, Ft. Myers
Rev. Franklin Smith, Melbourne
Mrs. Betty Newell, Miami
Dr. Lester C. Young, Ocala
Mrs. Harriette Glasner, Palm Beach
Mr. James Sanderlin, St. Petersburg
Mr. Robert Spivey, Tallahassee
Mr. J.D. Marshall, Tampa
Mrs. Sarah Louise Halmi, Upper Pinellas
Mr. Joseph Katz, West Volusia
Mrs. Carl Fowler, Winter Park

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1966

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Vice President	Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, Daytona Beach
Secretary	Mrs. Eugene Halmi, Clearwater
Treasurer	Mr. Herbert Davidson, Daytona Beach

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Mr. George Allen, Ft. Lauderdale

Mr. Peter Caulfield, Cocoa

Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach

Mr. Henry Lehman, Daytona Beach

Mr. Hal Lewis, Gainesville

Mr. Ted Nichols, Melbourne

Mr. James Marshall, Tampa

Dr. Richard Moore, Daytona Bch.

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Mrs. Austine Kimball, Gainesville
Rev. H.I. Louttit, Orlando

ANNUAL MEETING

Daytona Beach October 21-22, 1966

Friday Night

5--7:30 P.M. Registration

8:00 P.M. Banquet -- Dr. H. Franklin Williams, presiding
Invocation--Rev. Sam Paul Combs
Dinner
Introduction of guests
Presentation of Charter to St. Petersburg Council
Report of Florida Council's Rural Advancement Project--
LaVert Taylor, Director
Special Music
Address: Mr. Frank Sloan, Regional Director,
Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Ga.

10:P.M. Reception--Hosts and Hostesses from Halifax Area and
West Volusia Councils

Saturday

7:30--8:30 A.M. Buffet Breakfast

8:00 A.M. Board of Directors Meeting

9:30 A.M. Plenary Session--Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, presding
"Program Development in the Local Council"
Moderator: Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Southern Regional
Council, Atlanta
Panel--Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach
Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville

11:00--12:30 Seminars

Employment
Frank Ridley, Tampa
T. Willard Fair, Miami
L.V. Davis, Tallahassee
Glover Martin, DeLand
John Shaw, Daytona Beach, Convenor

School-integration
Constance Curry, Atlanta
Harvey Wallace, Miami
Roland Rolle, Miami
Marcus Beck, Miami
William McMillan, Daytona Beach,
Convenor

Housing
Ed Tucker, Miami
Sarah Louise Halmi, Clearwater
James Hibben, Ft. Lauderdale
Shirley Lewis, Miami, Convenor

Inter-group Cooperation
Franklin Wilson, Jacksonville
Marvin Davies, St. Petersburg
Frank Magrath, Miami, Convenor

1:30P.M. Luncheon
Invocation--Reverend Rogers P. Fair
Introduction of guests
Music
Business Session:
Report of Director
Approval of 1967 Budget
Election of Officers
Address: Mr. Vernon Jordan, Voter Education Project,
Southern Regional Council

THE FLORIDA CLIMATE

Florida sells climate, its most valuable natural resource. The state takes its sunshine as it receives it--and 1966 has been a good year. With this gift it has prospered with a record influx of tourists from every state and every nation.

However, in its intergroup climate, Florida has not fared nearly so well. There are those who point to gains in school desegregation, increased equal employment, addtional public housing, stepped-up anti-poverty programs, etc., and state that Florida's climate in race relations is good.

A more realistic measurement of the weather takes into consideration the riots in Pompano Beach, Jacksonville, and Ft. Lauderdale; many injustices on the part of local law enforcement; outright defiance,in some areas, of the laws opening public accomodations; a subtle and not-so subtle evasion in school and hospital desegregation; the fact that the masses of Negroes had high hopes after the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965, but have seen so little change; increased urban growth in population and problems resulting in increased ghettoization; a noticeable increase in the activities of right-wing groups; continued paternalism in welfare and charitable services; continuing high incidence of unemployment and underemployment of Negroes while others are in a nearly full employment period; a growing and frustrating atmosphere in which many "liberal" and "moderate" whites in the power structure feel that they have gone fast and far enough and now don't want to "rock the boat"; and the continual use of official bi-racial committees to put out brush fires without looking into the causes and certainly without a serious attempt to eliminate the causes.

There is still work for the Florida Council on Human Relations to do on the state level and in every local community. If we are to establish an inter-group climate in which all feel that they are full members of our citizenry in every area of life, we must be about the task of fulfilling our own responsibilities as we participate in humanity.

Annual Reports from Local Chapters

JACKSONVILLE:

As a result of studies made of the seventy odd children (Negro) in formerly all white schools of Duval County, two programs were considered and adopted by the council--a Summer Enrichment Program and a School Survey Program.

With teachers and basic funds supplied by the Unitarian-Universalist Service Committee, the Council formulated a program of tutorial assistance and cultural enrichment for the Negro children of "Swwetwater", a suburban community where the majority of school integration had taken place.

The council co-sponsored with the National Students Organization of the Y.W.C.A. a survey by a group of college students. The project was aimed at interviewing, advising, and encouraging Negro parents to send their children to the school nearest to their home. The areas surveyed were selected for their proximity to white schools.

Both programs undertaken in a forbidding community atmosphere, were highly successful in terms of practical results. The Sweetwater project brought in and involved numerous individuals and groups, and even two white churches in an unexpected way. The school survey involved local college students working with the visiting students. They interviewed about 1500 parents during the eight weeks of their activity. Though enrollment figures only doubled those of the previous year, Negroes were made aware of their rights, perhaps for the first time. The full importance of this point can be realized only when one understands the obstructionist and delaying tactics of the school authorities, and the ostrich-like tactics of the local news media, avoiding all mention of school desegregation. It was as if a Civil Rights Act did not exist as the law of the land. We feel both programs shattered the vacuum of apapthy and reluctance to change that was the hallmark of Duval County.

As well as pursuing its work in the school desegregation area, this council worked in the following ways this past year: Exposed backwardness of Jacksonville by publishing statistics regarding schools etc. in its monthly newsletter--Intercom. supported NAACP in presenting its grievances to the mayor; assisted NAACP in survey regarding Federally funded programs--with results turned over to the U.S. Community Relations Service; formed a coordinating committee on housing which addressed itself to the desperate need for urban renewal and slum clearance, and officially supported passage of minimum housing code; ran a limited cultural enrichment program for twenty children from a very poor area, aimed at lifting these children above their usual environment; sent a letter to the ministerial association suggesting some ways they might improve community relations with those of other races--followed by a panel with ministers of four denominations telling what their churches were doing in this field locally and nationally.

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TALLAHASSEE

Programs during the past year have been centered on such local issues as the city's recreation department, hospitals, housing problems, as well as having panel discussion by civil rights workers in the area.
The council has continued its efforts to urge local officials to re-open municipal pools.

A most successful annual picnic was sponsored by the council giving members the opportunity to come together informally. A November dinner is planned with Mr. H. Locke, administrative assistant of Detroit as guest speaker.

PALM BEACH

The Palm Beach Council has conducted 10 public meetings during the past year. Over 500 people attended the third Gala Dinner to hear Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League

The Youth Council conducted their second summer tutorial and enrichment program, with approximately 117 Negro childred enrolled. The City of Riviera Beach cooperated in clearing an empty lot so that it could be used for a playground. The council purchased athletic equipment and school supplies. Much equipment and supplies such as record players, globes, and reference books were loaned or donated. Several other groups and churches cooperated in providing hot lunches and transportation for a trip to the zoo. The program terminated with a commencement, with each child receiving a certificate. A by-product of this program-one of the white churches has continued contact with the Negro mothers and the two womens groups are planning a rummage sale.

The council has accepted membership on the Palm Beach Community Action Council's Board. The chapter provided the impetus for the formation of a bi-racial committee in Lake Worth, and at their suggestion the name was changed to Community Relations Committee.

A number of complaints have been handled through this chapter--the one receiving the widest publicity concerned the Girl Scouts. During a integrated week-end outing of the Scouts, a school board member, whose daughter was attending, telephoned demanding that the girls be segregated in their rooms. The Council protested this act to Governor Burns and state school superintendant, Floyd Christiansen, and to the local school board. A national staff executive of the Scouts came to the area to investigate and our council was assured this type of thing would never happen again. The council is following this up with a planned meeting with the local Scout board.
Another complaint was filed regarding a restaurants refusal to serve one' of the local council's Negro members. An FBI investigation resulted with the restaurant promising compliance in the future. Another complaint has been filed in a similar situation, but not yet acted upon by the authorities. The council has been asked to investigate police and sheriff practices in Glades and Hendry Counties.

Complaints were filed and acted upon regarding gerrymandering of school sites to circumvent school integration.

The local papers have given this chapter excellent publicity and the chapter is refered to as "the leading civil rights group", and is constantly being consulted and asked to serve on panels.

WEST VOLUSIA

The various committees of the Council met at the last meeting to discuss their goals and define specific tasks for the coming months as follows: Housing--efforts to start an Urban Renewal program; employment--a survey to be made of business firms and empolyers asked for suggestions about job training; a proposal for a privately or Federally funded day care center; panel meetings involving high school students and school board members; the continuing project of the Evergreen Day Care Center is of prime importance and needs $3000- a year to stay open.

HALIFAX AREA

The council which has worked very hard this year on furthering school integration, is planning a real campaign to require kindergarten classes in every elementary school in Florida. They plan to ask the support of The State Office of the Florida Council in this project to ask for legislation to that effect.

Plans are going ahead for their Human Relations Coffee House and Neighborhood Center. About 20 people are meeting to "go ahead" on the problems of:Location , funds, program(promise of student help,here), and renovation and equipment. This is an ambitious and most exciting project and the rest of the state councils shall be most interested in the progress of these plans. The following excerpt from the newsletter, "The Way" describes what the Coffee House can be--
"What's in a Coffee House? The things you want. They might include conversation and coffee and other snacks--and music, a bit of drama, hospitality, a place to "sound off" on poetry or politics, a place to display and discuss your art, communication, exploration, crucial issues--a place to be yourself. And more music.--But not necessarily these. That's the point."

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GREATER MIAMI

The main thrust of the local council this year was in housing--open occupancy housing. A most successful general membership meeting was held on September 15 with close to 200 people attending . Many city and county officials were present, along with representatives from the Board of Realtors. The meeting was a panel type meeting, followed by discussion from the floor. The open discussion involved differing points of view, and proved to be most stimulating, and aired several subjects that are generally considered "touchy". Another meeting is planned that will deal more directly with the problem of getting an open occupancy ordnance passed in Dade County.

The housing committee of the chapter is working in cooperation with the Social Issues Committee of the First Unitarian Church of Miami in compiling a list of names of people who have signed their Open Occupancy Covenant. These are people who have pledged to sell their homes on a non-discriminatory basis, as well as to welcome persons of any racial or religous group into their neighborhhods. They are also trying to find Negroes who wish to move into previously all-white areas--teachers who have been moved to integrated schools, for instance, and literally get these two groups together. The council plans to work with any person who wishes to make such a move. It has also offered its services to newly integrated communities to help "smooth the way", or help in disseminating literature such as the "Myths of Integrated Housing"

The local chapter is also sponsoring a VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) project. At present there are two Vista workers in the Liberty City(a Negro area)section. In cooperation with local college students and some of the area churches they are setting up a Day-Care center, which will hopefully involve some of the parents in a cooperative program. A tutorial program is also planned which it is hoped will grow into a self-help community organization that will continue to function after the two Vita workers have left the area.

UPPER PINELLAS

The following projects were undertaken this year by the Upper Pinellas Chapter: Glen Oakes Golf Course in Clearwater--Committee has investigated alleged discriminatory practices and will file complaint, if it is found to be necessary. This will be done in cooperation with the ACLU or NAACP.

Housing Code for Clearwater--At this time there is no housing code. A committee of the local council is keeping a close watch on the code being drawn up by the assistant city attorney, to be sure that it will be adequate. If it is not, an appeal to the city commission is planned.

Fair Housing Campaign--The housing committee located realtors who would handle sales on a non-discriminatory basis. The committee also keeps current available F.H.A. houses. 30 letters were sent to Negroes offering assistance in moving into better homes. Thus far there has been no response to these letters.

Greenwood Apartments Imrovement Association--200 Negro families live in these apartments. The apartments are in miserable condition. The council organized the Improvement Association and did get the absentee landlord to paint the outside of the buildings.

United Nations Day Celebration--The council joined with 18 other groups in planning this event.

Voter Service Project--" Cooperating with the League of Women Voters, use of the voting machine was demonstrated and sample ballots and election information was distributed in the Negro area.

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WINTER PARK

This chapter worked with the Orange County Health Department in disseminating information about a birth control clinic. Their programs and concerns through the past year dealt with the following: School desegregation, juvenile delinquents and their families; a concert for the benefit of a Scholarship Fund--cleared over $400.00; speakers and meetings on civil rights organizations, Annual Brotherhood Dinner, Bi-racial committee of Winter Park, and Citizens Safety Council. This chapter also concerned with the efforts of the Bi-racial committee to work with the 5 largest employers in the area. These businesses have agreed to hire qualified Negroes, and a number of applications are in process. This is a first important step in upgrading of job opportunities for the Negro citizens of this area. Several of the Winter Park council members are on the Mayor's Bi-racial committee.

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FT.PIERCE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION

This group is involved in some important projects affecting the racial climate of the area. The most important of these is the establishment of a state-supported Migrant Health Clinic.. Although only the ground work has been laid, there is hopefull progress in sight.

The groups is also considering changing its present name to "Fort Pierce Human Relations Council."

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The first nine months of 1966 have been months of orientation for your director. Florida is a large and complex state. It has consumed more time than I had expected just to become acquainted with the local communities in which we have local councils. The ever changing nature of our task in "building bridges of understanding" has demanded much time just in identifying the needs and their priority within the state.

Statistically the task has meant visits of at least a full day's duration to twenty two Florida communities. This has included visits to fourteen of our local councils. It has involved sixty separate meetings, serving as a speaker in a number of varied organizations and churches, participation in a state-wide three day seminar on religion and race, two area workshops in school desegregation, etc. 9,679 automobile miles and 11,200 air miles have been logged. I have made seven out-of-state trips to attend staff meetings and programs which were enriching in the work of our council.

However, statistics are frustrating--they give no real picture of effeciency and most certainly provide no clue to any real values of our state and local councils.

It is my observation that there is no other comparable organization in any local community speaking from an inter-racial base with the specific purposes and aims to serve our society in its most important social need--the counteraction of prejudice and discrimination in that society. We have a relatively broad base with an operation in nineteen different local communities. This foundation offers us a position for operation in the larger community of the area and state. It is in this larger community that we must come to grips with the more serious problems--though never forgetting that if things aren't changed in the local community, they aren't changed at all.

I would further observe that while we operate from a relatively broad base, we do have some serious weaknesses. The greatest is in the ability to go from the conversational level--as important as this is--of people already in agreement, to the program and project level in which real community change can be effected. A second weakness we have is in the area of providing an adequate financial base from our own resources to establish the type of state-wide operation we must develop to fulfill our responsibility to society in our time.

There are many things I would like to say in this report, but it must be limited in its length. May I express my appreciation to the State Executive Committee, The Board of Directors, the officers and members of the local councils and the many more individuals who have shown so many kindnesses, helped so willingly, and overlooked the errors so easily committed by a new person in the office of director.

I would suggest the following goals for the coming year in the order of what I beleive to be a reasonable priority.

1. Development of new councils in at least 5 communities.
2. Increased service from the state office to the local councils in program and project development, membership recruitment and financial counsel.

(continued)

3. The development of state-wide or area projects in housing, employment, school desegregation, and welfare programs in cooperation with other organizations or agencies.
4. A deliberate attempt to discover and define the proper role of the State Council and local councils in order to face systematically and realistically the plethora of challenges to satisfactory inter-group relations.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

Our Rural Advancement Project, which developed in cooperation with the Southern Regional Council and the National Sharecroppers Fund, but is under our administration, was started in February when Rev. LaVert Taylor accepted the position of Director. The following are excerpts from Mr. Taylor's summary report on October 6, 1966:

In February of 1966 I accepted the position as RAP Director with the Florida Council on Human Relations. I assumed this position and started to fulfill the duties thereof in March of this year. All actions relative to RAP position are outlined and discussed in this report. This summary report will cover the following areas of work:

1. Community Organization
2. Co-Ops and Credit Unions
3. USDA Agencies and Officials
4. USCS Elections
5. Evaluation of Progress
6. Future Plans

My work has been centered primarily in two counties. In Jefferson County, county seat,Monticello, approximately twenty-two miles east of Tallahassee, and Jackson County, county seat, Marianna, approximately seventy-two miles west of Tallahassee. The progress made in these counties is as follows:

Area One - Community Organization

We have tried in all counties we have entered, to make it perfectly clear to the "community leaders" that our purpose is solely to work in conjunction with their current programs.

We have, on all occasions, avoided advocating "new" organizations. In most of our northern Florida counties very little effort, if any, has been placed in the area of community organization. There have been several "professional" civil rights groups, all of which remained for a short period of time and were concerned primarily with the establishment of their groups, i.e., CORE, SCLC, SNCC, and NAACP. There is a strong feeling on the part of the local citizens that they have been exploited or neglected by our national civil rights organizations. As a result, they are somewhat skeptical of anyone who advocates a new group. With this in mind, we have tried to discover: (a) what groups were in existence; (b) their current projects; and (c) their weaknesses.

Jackson County:

We were successful in:

A. Reorganizing the Farmers Home Organization and placing within this group an RAP committee;

B. Reactivating the six community development groups;

C. Organizing a volunteer voter registration program through the local NAACP as well as strong assistance from the group in our local ASCS elections.

The Voters League in this county is about the most active group in the county as was instrumental in the successes of the ASCS elections.

One of our major successes was the acquisition of land for the International Paper Company which will be erected in Sneads, Florida. This company will bring approximately five hundred jobs to the county. We are hoping to see a sizable number of Negroes employed there.

Leon County

Of all our north Florida counties, Leon County is possibly the best equipped in terms of leadership potential.

We were fortunate enough to bring the NAACP, Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, and The Human Relations Council of Tallahassee to sponsor the North Florida Conference on School Desegregation. It was our desire to bring the communities of north Florida into an awareness of the dangers of failing to push the cause of school desegregation. We had hoped to arouse them to the point where they would organize their community around this issue. Secondly, we had hoped to get sufficient representation from Leon County so that we might formulate, at a later date, a Leon County Program.

Jefferson County

We started our work just before the ASCS elections and have spent most of our time since then working in the areas of voter registration and community organization. Our efforts in the area of ASCS will be discussed later.

Area Two - Co-Ops and Credit Unions

Our work in these areas has been somewhat limited because at the outset our knowledge of these two areas was terribly limited. However, since accepting this position, we have acquired somewhat of a communicable knowledge of Co-Ops and Credit Unions and have tried to do the following things in our two principal counties:

Jackson County

Along with the Farmers Home Organization we sponsored a one day conference on Co-Ops and Credit Unions. The purpose of this conference was (1) to acquaint the individuals in the county with the operation of Co-Operatives and Credit Unions, and (2) to inform them of the responsibility of USDA, principally FHA, to the local farmer.

Jefferson County

There is only one Co-Op in Jefferson County and this is owned and operated by "white folks". Negroes are permitted to join this Co-Op if they care to, but it is sort of an unwritten law that the Co-Op of Jefferson County is not meant for Negroes. We have tried to urge the prosperous farmers of the county to get into this Co-Op, but they are more receptive to the idea of organizing their own.

Our discussions have centered principally around Co-Operatives and Credit Unions and the strongest degree of interest is shown in Credit Unions. This is included in our future plans.

Area Three - USDA Agencies and Officials

We have had no significant problems on the state level with officials of USDA. Our problems have been on the local levels.

Jadkson County

Our only problem in Jackson County has been the County Agent. He has posed no major obstacles, but merely refuses to cooperate in any manner.

There is no Negro County Agent and apparently the County Agent has no intention of hiring one. This presents several problems. One of which is that there is no 4-H program for Negro youth. We have reported this to the USDA, but no action has been taken to date.

The FHA office in Jackson County, to our estimation, is probably the best federal agency in the county. They have been extremely co-operative and willing to help whenever possible. The FHA Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors are doing a good job disseminating information about FHA programs.

Jefferson County

Again, we must say that our problem lies not in the FHA Office, but in the Office of the County Agent. The story in Jefferson County is identical to that of Jackson County in that there is no Negro County Agent. The senior County Agent has made no effort towards hiring a qualified Negro, and there is no 4-H program for youngsters.

The FHA office serving Jefferson County is located in Leon County, and we feel that the Supervisor and Associate Supervisors are doing their very best.

Area Four - ASCS Elections

After our last NSF/RAP Staff Meeting, we became interested in ASCS and the upcoming elections.

Jackson County

Our successes, as minute as they might seem, were made in Jackson County. We were successful in electing a Negro Vice Chairman on one community committee and placing two others on the committee as members.

Jefferson County

This was the first time the Negro farmers of Jefferson County had interested themselves in the ASCS elections. We found it somewhat difficult to adequately canvass and speak in both counties prior to the elections. We were not successful in getting any Negroes elected in Jefferson County, but our plans are such, that we can be somewhat assured of some victories in next years election.

Area Five - Evaluation of Progress

We feel that we have made some definite gains in several significant problem areas of north Florida, i.e., employment voter registration, and community organization. The paper company in Jackson County hopefully will provide jobs for a number of young people coming out of high school seeking work, enabling them to remain in their home county and work for its better development.

With the number of unregistered voters in both Jefferson and Jackson Constantly declining, we feel that eventually the Negroes in both counties will have some degree of "political" power.

There is a problem that we do not feel we have adequately touched upon, and that is the problem of the very poor. In our rural areas the very poor are the tenant farmers who work for comparatively nothing. As a solution to their problem, we suggest a push by all agencies concerned for a strong minimum wage bill for farm workers. This should include tenant workers.

It is pathetic to drive along the highways of north Florida and see rows of tenant houses on the verge of collapsing.

The farm problem lies with the farm owner who has tenant farmers and employs farm laborers as well as with the USDA which ignores the degradation and injustice inflicted upon tenant farmers and laborers.

With the addition of Mike Kenney to our staff we feel that our Regional Office is equipped to give each field man adequate time and advice.

Area Six - Future Plans

We plan to do the following the rest of this year, and part of the first six months of 1967:

To spend a great deal of time in the area of Community Organization in Jackson and Jefferson Counties working toward the development of a strong community group.

To establish RAP Committees (similar to those in Jackson and Jefferson Counties) in the Counties of Taylor, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden and Madison.

To work toward the organization of Credit Unions within Jefferson County. Hopefully, this will come the latter part of this year.

To do recruiting for the SCLC Citizenship Education Program. Individuals recruited for this program hopefully will return to their local communities and establish citizenship education classes.

To work toward the ASCS Elections early next year. To conduct extensive Community Educational Programs and have individuals selected to be placed on the ballots by petition prior to July 1.

To work with the farmers in Jackson and Jefferson Counties in an effort to form strong purchasing cooperatives.

Record of Receipts and Disbursements
January 1, 1966 to September 30, 1966

Receipts

Contributions	6333.07
RAP Grant	9000.00
Expanded grant in aid	5050.00
SRC grant	3450.00
Other grants	1146.80
Meetings & Conv.	731.36
Tax refund	402.67
Miscell.	94.17
Trans. from Fla. Trust	1814.63
	$ 28,022.70

Disbursements		RAP
Rent	65.00	
Trans. from Fla. Trust	600.00	
Prof. Fees	93.75	
Postage	275.47	
Office Supplies	456.96	75.49
Office Equipment	442.59	199.49
Print. & Pub.	472.60	
Travel	4494.29	2011.75
Director's Salary	7499.97	
RAP Dir. "	4375.00	4375.00
Office Mgr.	2911.27	
Emp. Soc. Security	586.10	183.82
Phone	643.66	60.00
Miscell.	156.28	
Conv. & Meetings	1020.97	22.72
Books & Pamphlets	71.91	
Extension	172.50	
Payroll Taxes	2265.79	
Tax. Adjustment	366.63	
Insurance(office)	76.88	
Insurance(personal)	71.76	
Utilities	111.63	
Repair & Maint.	254.26	
Program	695.00	45.00
	$28,180.27	
with held taxes	— 2,530.80	
travel credit	— 90.38	
	$25.559.09	$6.973.27

Balance on hand in Lincoln National Bank as of Sept. 30,1966 $2026.74

CONTRIBUTED BY CHAPTERS THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966

CHAPTER	PAID	QUOTA
Bay County	21.00	150.00
Broward County	76.00	500.00
Central Brevard	15.00	500.00
Ft. Pierce	70.00	750.00
Gainesville	105.00	500.00
Halifax Area	1561.50	2500.00
Jacksonville	597.00	1000.00
Lee County	91.00	500.00
Melbourne	242.00	750.00
Miami	1426.50	4000.00
Ocala	71.00	200.00
Palm Beach	825.00	2500.00
St. Petersburg	15.00	250.00
Tallahassee	150.00	300.00
Tampa	83.00	500.00
Upper Pinellas	1086.00	2500.00
West Volusia	377.00	400.00
Winter Park	260.00	500.00
Miscellaneous	179.07	
	7261.07	

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET--1966

EXPENDITURES

Salary	Executive Director		$10,000.00
	Associate Director		5,000.00
	Office Secretary		3,640.00
Travel	Executive Director	$3000.00	
	Associate Director	2000.00	5,000.00
Printing	Newsletter	550.00	
Special Bulletins, Pledge cards, Miscellaneous		200.00	
Stationery		250.00	
Brochure		400.00	
			1,400.00
Rent			780.00
Office Supplies			200.00
Postage			500.00
Telephone			800.00
Annual Meeting			200.00
Insurance			65.00
Miscellaneous			500.00
Auditing			150.00
Surplus to 1967			100.00
			$28,335.00

Estimated Income

Southern Regional Council	$4600.00
Foundation Grants	1735.00
Migrant Workers--Overhead	2000.00
Pledges and Contributions	20000.00
	$28,335.00

PROPOSED BUDGET--1967

Salaries and Travel		
Executive Director, Salary	$10,000.00	
" " Travel	3,000.00	
Office Manager, Salary	4,420.00	
Insurance-Med. & Life	531.36	
Soc. Security, Employers	462.84	
	$18,414.20	18,414.20
Assoc. Director, Salary	$ 5,000.00	
" " Travel	2,000.00	
Soc. Security, Employers	210.00	
Insurance, Med. & Life	265.68	
	$ 7,475.68	7,475.68
		$25,889.88
Operation and Program		
Telephone	$700.00	
Utilities	275.00	
Insurance	75.00	
Postage	400.00	
Printing	600.00	
Office Supplies	720.00	
Repairs and Maint.	200.00	
Equipment	500.00	
Annual Meeting	200.00	
Program	750.00	
Miscellaneous	790.12	
	$5,210.12	5,210.12
		$31,100.00

ANTICIPATED INCOME--1967

Local Chapters	$15,000.00
Special Contributions and Grants	2,500.00
Southern Regional Council	
Grant-in-aid	4,600.00
Expanded grant-in-aid	7,000.00
Rural Adv. Project	2,000.00
	$31,100.00

Expanded Grant in Aid.		$7,000.00
	Assoc. Dir. Salary	$2,500.00
	Office Manager	2,000.00
	Travel	2,500.00
		$7,000.00

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT BUDGET 2/28/66--2/28/67

Director, Salary	$7,500.00	
Soc. Sec., Employer	277.20	
Travel, Director	1,500.00	
Secretarial	2,000.00	
Office Supplies	200.00	
Postage	100.00	
Telephone	200.00	
Miscellaneous	222.80	
		$12,000.00

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
Proposed Budget--1967

Salary, Director	$7,500.00
Social Security	277.20
Insurance	265.68
Travel	1,500.00
Office Exp.	457.12
Administration FCHR	2,000.00
	$12,000.00

BY-LAWS
of the

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
(A corporation not for profit)

(Adopted, January 23, 1965)

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this organization, in accordance with its charter, is to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national, or ethnic group membership.

Article I

Membership

Any person of good moral character and reputaion who is in accord with the purposes of the Florida Council on Human Relations and who pays dues determined by the Board of Directors may become a member, but the Board of Directors, or a Committee appointed by it, shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interest of the organization .

Article II

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Council shall be members of the Board of Directors at the time of their election.

Section 2. All officers of the corporation shall be unpaid, and do the customary work of their offices.

Section 3. The preseident shall be the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee.

Article III

Meetings

Section 1. The annual meeting should be held sometime between Labor Day and Thanksgiving, with a provision that a meeting be held in the fall of 1966 to initiate the starting of the operating year 1966-1967. (as ammended, Jan.1966)

Section 2. One other Membership Meeting may be held each year at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall meet at the Annual Membership Meeting and approximately six months afterward.

Section 4. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman or on request of at least five members of the Board.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once between Board meetings. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the Chairman or upon request of at least four members of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. Board meetings shall require at least 30 days notice. Executive Committee meetings shall require at least 10 days notice. In each case, due notice having been given, a quorum shall consist of members present.

Article IV

Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of from thirty to sixty members widely representative of the population of the State of Florida. Board members shall serve for three-year terms on a staggered basis. The immediate past president shall be a member of the Board.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall direct the affairs of the Council according to the provisions of the Charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled by the Board between Annual Meetings.

Article V

Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers, twelve other members of the Board of Directors and the immediate Past President.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall direct the affairs of the Council between Board meetings in accord with the policies of the Board and the provisions of the charter.

Section 3. Vacancies may be filled the Board between Annual Meetings.

Article VI

Elections

Section 1. The election of officers and members of the Board of Directors shall be by ballot at the Annual Membership Meeting; a majority of the votes cast by those members present shall be necessary to elect.

Section 2. One=third of the Board Memebers shall be elected by the membership at each Annual Membership Meeting; more or less than one=third may be elected provided that the limits set in Article IV, Section I, of these By-Laws are not exceeded.

Section 3. Nominations for offices and the Board of Directors shall be made in the following ways: The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for the offices and the Board; Chapters of the Council may present nominations through their duly authorized representatives to the Board of Directors; any member may submit a nomination from the floor.

Section 4. The Nominating Committee shall present nominations for the six members-at-large of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its meeting held in conjunction with the Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 5. Officers, Board members and Executive Committee members shall take office at the close of the meeting at which they shall be elected.

Section 6. No officers may serve in the same office for more than two consecutive years.

Article VII

Committees

Section 1. Committees shall be appointed by the President or Executive Committee as needed.

Section 2. A Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the President at least sixty days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

Article VIII

Executive Staff

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall employ such executive staff as may be necessary to discharge its duties under the Charter.

Section 2. Employment and personnel policies pertaining to the executive staff shall be a delegated responsibility of the Executive Committee.

Article IX

Chapters

Section 1. Chapters of the Council may be chartered by the Board of Directors. Chapters shall be autonomous with the exception of conformance to Sections 2 and 3 of this Article.

Section 2. Constitutions and By-Laws, policies and activities of Chapters shall be in harmony with the Charter of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A Chapter shall select its own name, but shall identify itself either in its name or in a sub-title to its name as "A Chapter of the Florida Council on Human Relations".

Section 4. A duly authorized representative of a Chapter shall attend meetings of the Board of Directors as a non-voting delegate.

Section 5. The Charter of any Chapter may be revoked by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors.

Article X

Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. The Board of Directors may accept any organization as an Affiliate of the Florida Cooncil on Human Relations.

Section 2. An Affiliate may identify itself as "An Affiliate of the Florida Council on Human Relations".

Section 3. Annual dues may be assessed each Affiliate by the Board of Directors.

Section 4. An affiliation may be terminated by vote of the Board of Directors.

Article XI

Cooperation with Organizations and Agencies

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, an independent and autonomous organization shall cooperate with the Southern Regional Council.

Section 2. The Florida Council on Human Relations may cooperate with other organizations and agencies in pursuit of the purposes set forth in its charter.

Article XII

Tax Exempt Status

Section 1. The Florida Council on Human Relations, having conformed to provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code, shall operate as a tax exempt organization.

Section 2. As a tax exempt organization, the Council shall not engage in political activity except in conformity with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Service Code, Article 501, C.3.

Article XIII

Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year of the Council shall be the calendar year.

Section 2. Members shall support the Council to the extent of their ability by payment of freely given annual pledges or donations. It is understood, however, that no one shall be excluded from membership by reason of his inability to make such payments.

Section 3. A budget for each year's operation shall be prepared by the Executive Committee or a delegated Finance Committee and presented for adoption to the Board of Directors and the membership at the Annual Membership Meeting of that year.

Section 4. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee to maintian budgetary control and to make necessary re-allocations of funds within the adopted budget.

Section 5. An annual audit shall be made of the books and submitted to the Board of Directors at the time of the next Annual Membership Meeting.

Section 6. An audit of the books shall be made at such other times as the Board or the Executive Committee shall direct.

Article XIV

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by the Board at any meeting, provided that the proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing to members of the Board at least 30 days prior to the meeting. A two-thirds vote of Board members present shall be necessary for adoption.

Article XV

Parliamentary Authority

The Rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall govern in all cases wherein they do not conflict with the rules of this organization.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Fla.

A GUIDE

FOR FORMING LOCAL CHAPTERS ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"We fear because we do not know.
We do not know because we do not understand.

We no not understand because we are not informed.
We are not informed because we do not communicate.

We do not communicate because we are separated."
------Martin Luther King, in Stride for Freedom.

The basic problem which causes misunderstanding between the races has been, and continues to be a lack of communication.

The problems and the terror which have gripped so much of the south can be overcome only when people of good will can meet in good faith to discuss their needs, their desires and their anxieties.

Each community has its own set of problems and possibilities. Each chapter will have to move forward at its own pace once it is established.

It is hoped that these general suggestions may be helpful in establishing a successful local chapter.

ORGANIZATIONAL STEPS

THE NUCLEUS: In each community, you will know a few people of both races who are interested in the general welfare of the total community. From this group a small gathering (8 to 12 people) should come together to discuss the possibility of forming a chapter. If possible, bring together people of similar interests and education.

This initial group must be kept small and it must be bi-racial. Do not let one race outnumber the other significantly.

The group should determine its goals and decide on its purposes at this meeting. These may be altered later as needed, but it is important to have a clearly defined sense of direction from the outset.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENSHIP: If the initial group feels that the community could benefit from an organization, a list of potentially interested people should be compiled for invitation to the first meeting.

It will be helpful if influential citizens and professional people can be involved. However, having power structure people is not necessary. Frequently, these people are primarily interested in their own images or in enhancing their poli ical futures rather than in supporting our ideals.

At this point it is best to invite only those people whom you feel to be thoroughly committed to the full enjoyment of civil rights by all citizens. The luke-warm or uncommitted can harm the organization during this phase, They may be brought in once the group is established.

THE INVITATION: Personal contact is essential at this time. All invitations for the first few meetings. should be in person or by telephone in order that explanations may be given and fears allayed. People who are invited will want to know who will be present, what will be discusses and what the organization intends to do.

PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE: At this meeting, and frequently during the first several meetings, it would be helpful to have professional guidance from the Florida Council. This assistance is freely available.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS: At the first meeting, the Council representative should make a short, encouraging talk, after which the meeting should be one of discussion and getting acquainted.

In the beginning, meetings should be held frequently. We suggest one each week for the first four to eight meetings.

During the following meetings, it is suggested that a minister, a prominent citizen or a council professional make a short presentation.

When the group feels "comfortable," you can begin to think of organizational structure, membership, place of meetings. etc.

MEETINGS: It is wise not to identify the meeting place with one group or with one area.

It is best to alternate meetings from white to Negro areas. the ideal meeting place would be on "neutral grounds," such as a school or a public building.

It is wise not to meet continually in churches as this can cause jealousy. It also may give a false identity to the group which may cause some non-church members not to join.

MEMBERSHIP: When the group, now expanded, feels the time has come to adopt a constitution, by-laws, and membership responsibilities, the Florida Council should be called again.

We strongly oppose taking offerings at the meetings. Small dues will provide the initial funds for mailings, etc., and the Florida Council can provide professional assistance on membership fees and financial needs during the year.

PUBLICITY: Many chapters feel that publicity is not helpful when they are getting organized. Although this is a local matter, we would recommend not relying on publicity until the organization is well established.

Now that you are organized and have a measure of confidence, you can begin much of the good work that is so necessary beyond mere dialogue and communication. The Florida Council can advise you on projects which can be undertaken by small or large groups, such as working with children or adults in tutoring, in skill banks, in surveying the community, in educating the general public, etc.

"AMBITION IS LIKE A RIFLE. IT CANNOT SHOOT HIGHER THAN IT IS AIMED." Anonymous.

H.F. Williams, PH.D., President Edwyn E. Lewis, Jr., Ex. Dir.

Fla - QUARTERLY REPORTS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

January 23, 1967

FOURTH QUARTER REPORT--1966

Attached is the annual"Director"s Report" which was presented at the Annual Meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations. This report reflects what has occurred during the year. The financial records are in the hands of the auditor and the audit should be available by February 1st.

The year showed growth in membership and financial support. The addition of the St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations was a very significant one for us as it has been an active group for several years.

An important activity for the Council in the past two months has been its participation with seven other organizations in organizing a Florida Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers. This was formed for the purposes of planning and strategy for a comprehensive human development plan for the rural poor of Florida, which includes 100,000 migrant workers. The members of C.C.F.W. are:

Diocese of Miami
Citizens Committee for Farm Workers
Florida Christian Migrant Ministry
Florida Conference of N.A.A.C.P.
I.U.D.--A.F.L.-C.I.O.
American Friends Service Committee
Florida Council on Human Relations
Florida Community Action Fund

This coalition offers a real opportunity for meaningful advances for the rural poor of Florida, if it can be established on a sound basis with a capable staff.

Conversations are in process with groups in Pensacola, Lakeland, and Stuart which should lead to the establishment of local councils in these communities.

This report would not be complete without comment on the support given by the S.R.C. during 1966. The grant-in-aid and the expanded grant-in-aid have, without question, provided the life blood of our state office. Without this support, the services of the state office would have had to be curtailed to a point beneath which the very survival of the Council would be in doubt. With this aid, we have been able to employ a full time office manager, provide some essential office equipment, assist in holding several workshops, provide participation by the director in several out-of-state conferences.

During 1967 we plan to secure the services of an assistant director and thus provide staff services in the Miami-Ft. Lauderdale area. This staff enlargement will be made in April if a qualified person can be secured.

August H. Vanden Bosche

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The first nine months of 1966 have been months of orientation for your director. Florida is a large and complex state. It has consumed more time than I had expected just to become acquainted with the local communities in which we have local councils. The ever changing nature of our task in "building bridges of understanding" has demanded much time just in identifying the needs and their priority within the state.

Statistically the task has meant visits of at least a full day's duration to twenty two Florida communities. This has included visits to fourteen of our local councils. It has involved sixty separate meetings, serving as a speaker in a number of varied organizations and churches, participation in a state-wide three day seminar on religion and race, two area workshops in school desegregation, etc. 9,679 automobile miles and 11,200 air miles have been logged. I have made seven out-of-state trips to attend staff meetings and programs which were enriching in the work of our council.

However, statistics are frustrating--they give no real picture of effeciency and most certainly provide no clue to any real values of our state and local councils.

It is my observation that there is no other comparable organization in any local community speaking from an inter-racial base with the specific purposes and aims to serve our society in its most important social need--the counteraction of prejudice and discrimination in that society. We have a relatively broad base with an operation in nineteen different local communities. This foundation offers us a position for operation in the larger community of the area and state. It is in this larger community that we must come to grips with the more serious problems--though never forgetting that if things aren't changed in the local community, they aren't changed at all.

I would further observe that while we operate from a relatively broad base, we do have some serious weaknesses. The greatest is in the ability to go from the conversational level--as important as this is--of people already in agreement, to the program and project level in which real community change can be effected. A second weakness we have is in the area of providing an adequate financial base from our own resources to establish the type of state-wide operation we must develop to fulfill our responsibility to society in our time.

There are many things I would like to say in this report, but it must be limited in its length. May I express my appreciation to the State Executive Committee, The Board of Directors, the officers and members of the local councils and the many more individuals who have shown so many kindnesses, helped so willingly, and overlooked the errors so easily committed by a new person in the office of director.

I would suggest the following goals for the coming year in the order of what I beleive to be a reasonable priority.

1. Development of new councils in at least 5 communities.
2. Increased service from the state office to the local councils in program and project development, membership recruitment and financial counsel.

(continued)

Director's Report--continued

3. The development of state-wide or area projects in housing, employment, school desegregation, and welfare programs in cooperation with other organizations or agencies.
4. A deliberate attempt to discover and define the proper role of the State Council and local councils in order to face systematically and realistically the plethora of challenges to satisfactory inter-group relations.

Eugene H. Vandebosch

Eugene H. Vandebosch

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

December, 1966	December 1966	12 months to December 31, 1966
Receipts		
Contributions	346.00	9517.07
RAP Grant	3000.00	12,000.00
Exp. Grant in Aid	------	6800.00
SRC Grant	------	4600.00
Other grants	------	1146.80
Miscel.	10.00	242.97
Trans.from Fla. trust	-------	1814.63
Meetings and Conventions	-------	1889.36
Tax refund	-------	402.67
	$ 3356.00	$ 38,413.50
Disbursements		
Rent	------	65.00
Trans. From Fla. Trust	------	600.00
Prof. Fees	------	93.75
Postage	44.59	365.35
Office Supplu	56.83	570.70
Office Equip.	38.88	525.72
Print & Pub.	85.00	720.28
Travel	422.53	5763.70
Salaries	1258.33	20,266.23
Emp. Soc. Sec.	17.85	711.28
Phone	107.52(2 months)	983.30
Miscel.	10.00	193.30
Conv. & Meetings	22.79	2710.64
Books and Pamphlets	7.50	79.41
Ext.	-----	172.50
Payroll Taxes	378.68	3160.63
Tax. Adjust.	-----	366.63
Salary Advance	------	880.00
Insurance(office)	------	76.88
Insurance(personal)	99.24 (2 months)	314.52
Utilities	7.65	218.71
Repair and Maint.	-------	264.19
Program	100.00	810.76
	$2657.39	$39.913.48 (39,913.48)
withheld taxes	-137.40	-3298.16
credits	------5.34	-1179.68
	$2514.65	$35,435.64

Balance on hand Nov.30, 1966	1699.64
Receipts	+ 3356.00
Disbursements	- 2514.65
	$2540.99

Regina H. Vanderbeck

Breakdown of Disbursements

RAP Grant

Balance in grant as of Nov. 30,1966		(minus) 101.98
Received in December		3000.00
		$ 2898.02
Travel	$224.41	
Total	$224.41	
Balance in grant as of Dec. 31, 1966		$2673.61

EXPANDED GRANT IN AID

Balance in grant as of Nov. 30, 1966		$3038.34
Directors Salary	500.00	
Sec'y Salary	425.00	
Directors Travel	198.12	
Office Supply	56.83	
Printing & Pub	85.00	
Postage	44.59	
Office equip	38.88	
Phone	107.52	
Insurance	88.56	
	$ 1544.50	
Balance in grant as of Dec. 31, 1966		$1493.84

GENERAL OPERATING

Directors Salary	333.33	
Soc. Sec.	17.88	(17.85)
Payroll taxes	378.68	
Conv. & Meeting	22.79	
Utilities	7.65	
Books	7.50	
Miscel.	10.00	
Program	100.00	
Insurance	10.68	
	$ 888.48	

RAP	224.41
~~EXPANDED GRANT~~	
Expanded Grant	1544.50
General	888.48
	$2657.39

Florida Council on Human Relations
February 1967

Receipts	Feb. 1967	2 months to Feb. 1967
Contributions	$ 393.00	$ 1303.00
Reimburse Travel	127.81	127.81
SRC Grant	-----	3250.00
	$ 520.81	$ 4680.81

Disbursements		
~~Postage~~	~~x55x38~~	
Postage	10.50	55.38
Office Supply	53.71	67.20
Office Equip.	15.05	120.00
Travel	587.64	~~x977x57~~ 797.99
Travel (RAP)	-----	179.58
Dir. Salary	833.34	1666.68
Sec. "	340.00	680.00
Emp. Soc. Sec.	51.62	103.24
Phone	54.12	54.12
Miscel.	4.50	8.85
Conv. & Meetings	17.00	17.00
Books & Pamplets	1.95	1.95
Ext.	---	5.00
Payroll Taxes	146.82	284.18
Taxes (adjustment)	------	402.67
Insurance(office)	-----	28.00
Insurance (personal)	-----	49/62
Utilities	5.89	17.70
	$ 2122.14	$ 4539.16
withheld Taxes	- 198.44	- 396.88
Cr. Insurance	- 5.34	- 16.02
Cr. travel	- 33.03	- 33.03
	$ 1885.33	$4093.23

Bal. on hand as of Jan 31, 1967	$4493.09
Receipts	+520.81
Disbursements	-1885.33
	$ 3128.57
Check ret.	5.00
	3123.57

Fla. QUARTERLY REPORTS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida, 33147

DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT
First quarter--1967

The first quarter of 1967 has been an exciting one in Florida Council operations--interspersed with frustrations and a growing sense of vastness--both geographically and in the magnitude of problems facing the State and local councils.

The thrust of the state office has been three pronged. The first, has been a result of the realization that our base must be broadened rather significantly within the communities in which we already have groups and in new communities in the State. Hence, many trips have been made, meetings held, contacts explored in organizing work. As this has been done--a growing suspicion rears its head that this is extremely time consuming and offers severe competition to the creative responsibilities of program development which also is of immediate need. Quickly, I have discovered that a staff of at least five persons is absolutely essential to accomplish--with dignity--our purposes in our organization. Research, program development and organization would require the concentrated efforts of individuals. At the same time we should have at least one person who works almost exclusivlely in the lower east coast where nearly one third of Florida's population resides. It appears that the latter person is the only staff addition which is likely at present. However, we must make a serious attempt to secure a specialist in research-program development before too may opportunities to being effective are passed.

In organization, one new council has been effected in Lakeland. Two communites--Stuart and Pensacola--are well on their way. Preliminary work has been done in Bartow, Naples, Bradenton, and Sarasota. The Lakeland organization has taught us a principle that rather slow, deliberate base building in a quiet way, prior to the actual formalizing of a public group, is desirable.

The second effort which consumed a rather substantial amount of my time has been work in coalition with other groups in relationship with migrant workers in Florida. A Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers has been established. This committee includes representatives from N.A.A.C.P., Miami Diocese Human Relations Board, Flotida Christian Migrant Ministry, American Friends Service Committee, Citizens Committee on Agricultural Workers, Community Action Fund, I.U.D.--AFL-CIO, and the Florida Council on Human Relations.
The Coordinating Committee is a loosely organized group--has not found a truly structural identity(just as well)--but it has been involved with rather significant results in certain phases of migrant organization and anti-poverty programs. Its greatest achievement has been to provide the forum for organizations deeply involved in the field to communicate with one another. It is my belief that no more serious problem faces human relations in Florida than that of the migrant workers.

The third area of responsibilty has been the reorganization of our Rural Advancement Project. This has been achieved with the employment of Mr. Gye L. Long of Marianna as Director and he is now in the process of orientation to the assignment. Though Mr. Long will only be serving part-time until May 31, he has already shown a willingness and ability for the job. He is only on a part time basis at present, because the school board of the county refused to accept his resignation. His abilities seemed to fit our needs enough for us to be willing to wait the extra three months.

August H. VandenBosche

August H. VandenBosche

Fla- QUARTERLY REPORTS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

DIRECTOR'S QUARTERLY REPORT--APRIL--JUNE,1967

The activities of the Director were divided almost equally between local councils and state-wide during April and May. June proved to be a most inactive month due to the hospitalization of Mrs. VandenBosche throughout that month.

During April I visited five local councils from Pensacola to Miami, attended a U.S. Commission on Civil Rights Advisory Committee meeting in Tallahassee, a Staff Meeting in Atlanta, a Task Force on Poverty Workshop of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in Chicago, several meetings in Ft. Lauderdale concerning this city's Urban Renewal controversy, planned the Spring Workshop for FCHR, and moved the office to the campus of the University of Miami on rather abrupt notice.

May was just about as active--the highlight, of course, was a rather successful State Workshop at Winter Park, on May 5-6. Evaluation of the workshop would include the following points:

a. Not enough of our local councils were represented.
b. We are off to a good start in program planning for local councils with problems and needs identified by the local communities, and suggested program development starting from the local council level with technical aid given by a capable group of consultants.
c. Some important policy positions are emerging for the State Executive Committee to study and take action. Policy positions are seriously needed in the areas of programming, administration, finance, and organization.
d. We are taking more seriously our responsibilities in developing a mature financial base with its foundation in the local council members.
e. Our relationships, resources, and close friendship with the Southern Regional Council increases in its meaning as we become more closely acquainted with the capable staff who gave us leadership in our workshops and meetings.

Some additional background on our State Workshop was provided by our office manager, Ann Garey, in our last newsletter, as follows:

> With nice comments from members around the State--such as,"inspiring", "successfull", and "best workshop yet", we look back with some pride and much humility and review our Spring Workshop of 1967 held at Winter Park, on May 5-6. Our pride rests in all the participants, the leaders, the people who did the leg work and preparations, and the councils who made sure that they had delgates present.
>
> Obviously, our humility is based on the knowledge that we have a tremendous, unfinished job and responsibility in all the fields that were discussed--housing, education, voter education, employment, and last but not least--finance. Without the last item, we cannot hope to carry on with any of the others.
>
> Our Friday night dinner was the beginning, and a most inspiring one it was. Without taking any of the lustre from any of the other resource people or leaders, it does seem that there is generally one "star" at these meetings. In this case it was our Friday night speaker, James Hibben of Ft. Lauderdale--or we should say formerly of Ft. Lauderdale. Mr. Hibben had been the director of the Urban Renewal program of that city, until the city fathers decided to abandon the program and with it Jim's job. After Listening to a most enlightening talk on the many phases of Urban Renewal--problems, abuses, some possible solutions, the housing picture in Florida, etc., we know why Jim had a good number of offers from more forward looking cities for his services. We can say most sincerely that Florida's loss is most certainly Connecticut's gain. Our good wishes go with Jim Hibben to his new job in that state.
>
> Our luncheon speaker on Saturday was the Rev. Ben Fraticelli of the Christian Migrant Ministry. He gave us a thorough picture of the Migrant problems in Florida. Our state office has been actively participating with Mr. Fraticelli's group along with six other organizations, in the Coordinating Committee on Farm Workers trying to solve some of the many injustices existing in our relations with our migrant population. One message came through in particular, and

that was that the Migrant program had outgrown the old paternalistic "let's give them some food and clothing" type solutions. Legislation to let the Farmer "in" on some of the benefits and rights enjoyed by other workers is one of the areas that is being pursued. We all had much to learn from both of these excellent speakers.

During May and early June many hours were put into migrant work in Florida. I have been elected chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers, a coalition of eight groups having an interest in changing existing conditions of Farm Workers. This position and my service on the executive committee of the Florida Christian Migrant Ministry consumed much time in an area of human relations priority in Florida.

During June I also attended a staff meeting of the National Sharecroppers Fund in Atlanta.

The most significant portion of this report is an after-the-quarter event. The council's state executive committee has authorized the employment of an Associate Director to work especially in the Metropolitan Miami area including Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, and West Palm Beach. Mr. William H. Miles,(biography is attached) started to work on July 10th. This will most certainly change the effects of our work in this area and will enable better service from the State Office for state-wide responsibilities and work with other local councils.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

Mr. William H. Miles, Associate Director

William H. "Bill" Miles came to the Florida Council on Human Relations as its Associate Director on July 10, 1967.

He had been doing a stint on the Pittsburgh Fleet of U.S. Steel up in the "cold North" just prior to coming to this position. All of the rest of his working experience has been in Florida. His past employment includes :Policeman with the City of Miami Police Department, House Parent, working with delinquent children at Kendall Children's home in Dade County, and Recreation Director with the City of Miami Welfare Department's Recreation Division.

Bill's deep interest in Human Relations work is evidenced by the organizations in which he has been active through the years. Some of these are--Richmond Heights Citzens' Committee, South Dade Political Action League; Congress on Racial Equality; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Greater Miami Chapter, Florida Council on Human Relations(Board member);and Florida Civil Liberties Union(past Board member.) He has been active in voter registration and voter education in Miami's Coconut Grove area. He is a member of the First Unitarian Church of Miami where he has taught Sunday School, and worked with their Liberal Religious Youth groups and Boy Scout Chapter.

He was born and raised in Florida--claiming Jacksonville as his birthplace, but considering West Palm Beach as "home" during his school years. He attended Industrial High, a grade school, in West Palm Beach and graduated from Stanton High School in Jacksonville. He attended Florida Normal Memorial College in St. Augustine for two years.

The Miles family have been residents of Dade County for many years. Mrs. Miles (Evelyn) works at Kendall Childrens Home. They have three children--Tangela, 17; Tammy, 10; and Billy, 9.

Flo - QUARTERLY REPORT

Florida Council on Human Relations

Director's Quarterly Report Last quarter--1967

Highlights of the October--December, 1967 quarter include the following:

1. A successful annual meeting in St. Petersburg. Our speakers were Mr. Elijah Coleman, Executive Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council. During the meetings, four policy statements were approved on
   (1) Reordering our National Priorities
   (2) Open Housing
   (3) Voter Education
   (4) Education

2. Preliminary work has started in the Maitland and Bartow communities looking forward to the establishment of local councils.

3. The Lakeland Council completed its first year with 141 members.

4. A review with Mr. Cliff Campbell of the Ford Foundation was held.

5. The Council is serving as the convenor for a pre-steering committee looking forward to the establishment of a local Urban Coalition.

6. The Council has served as convenor for the Coordinating Committee for Farm Workers, a coalition of nine organizations concerned with Migrant and seasonal farm workers.

7. The Council participated in the development of a Florida Legal Services Corporation to establish legal services for the poor in the entire state.

8. A Florida Welfare Manual has been prepared and will be used to establish a special welfare project in the near future.

9. Handbooks on Local Councils, Fund Raising, and Florida Government are well on the way to completion for use by the local councils.

10. Available, a publication to inform interested persons and groups about our new resource materials in the sphere of human relations had its first issue in December.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

Fla - Q. REPORTS

Florida Council on Human Relations
Director's Report
1st Quarter January--March, 1968

The report for the Florida Council on Human Relations is not an inspiring one for the first quarter of 1968. Statistically, it is a dismal failure. The activities of the State office and of most of the local chapters have not seen any significant accomplishments. A deep rooted pessimism has been the mood of the Executive Director. While problems of funds and a sense of personal ineffectiveness have contributed greatly to this mood--an even deeper cause can be identified. It is almost too horrible to comtemplate that what has happened to the fabric of American society is an almost complete schism between White and Black America.

The report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders identifies this widening gap and has shocked those who will stop and listen. It is my belief that this report is a gross understatement of the facts.

A continuing series of the ususal meetings have been held. Some signs of hope from our organizations in St. Petersburg, Lakeland, Clearwater, Jacksonville and Miami have been seen. The work of Gye Long in the Rural Advancment Project reflects deep dedication of this man and the growing involvement of Bill Miles in the east coast communities is apparent. However, the problems are so great and the resources so few.

My first reaction is to assume complete personal responsibility and to resign with the hopes that another person might provide the leadership which would be successful. On genuine reflection I have rejected this solution, not as a matter of pride but rather because I yield to no person my personal commitment to the council and its basic philosophy.

A second reaction is to suggest that the council idea is inoperable and not feasible. However, to remove one of the few continuing instruments for change--because the task is too great is to add to the cleavage of our society and to contribute to its destruction.

The report of the National Advisory Commission, the distress of the Memphis experience, the overwhelming shock of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the disorder and potential disorder in every American community, while staggering in their magnitude demand a renewal and deepening of our commitment to the cause.

We must double our efforts--even at personal sacrifice. The matter of our financial problems will again be placed before our membership and policy board with a sense of urgency. New sources of funds will be sought out.

We may well admit our frustrations and even anger in these days of trouble. We must also lament the fact that so may persons who count themselves as "men of good will" do not recognize the magnitude of white racism. We can only cry out in anguish that the institutions--the churches, the unions, the media, the political organizations, the business community--will not unite in one massive coalition to set right that which has been wrong in our entire national history. But we will stay with the ship and perhaps one day again "have the dream."

August H. VandenBosche

OPEN DOORS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Vol. 1 No. 3 SPECIAL ISSUE July 1, 1968

U R G E N T ! !

A REQUEST FOR AID IN THE ST. PETERSBURG CRISIS

The May 17-18 meeting of the Board of Directors of F.C.H.R. took specific action to give priority to community tensions this summer. The Executive Director was authorized to make himself available to any Council or community in crisis which requests his services.

This has been done in St. Petersburg. There are many ways in which Councils and individuals around the state may help:

1. Letters or telegrams to Mr. Lynn Andrews, City Manager, urging him to change his position and keep faith with the sanitation workers by keeping the promise made to the workers and returning them to work without punitive measures.
2. Letters or telegrams to Mayor Don Jones, 90 31st St. N., St. Petersburg, commending him on his stand for justice.
3. Funds for the workers' Welfare Fund and for aiding in the expenses of our presence in St. Petersburg. Send help to the state office of F.C.H.R.
4. The formation of local support groups around the state who would be willing to come to St. Petersburg if necessary or to provide the aid requested in the first three items.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. URGENT!!

****

THE ST. PETERSBURG CRISIS

Two hundred and eleven sanitation workers have been out of work since May 6th. The dispute, which led to the firing of the workers on May 8th by City Manager, Lynn Andrews, arose following the denial of a promise made to the men by the Department Head, Walter Shultz, that the men's wages would be increased after the savings from a streamlined system for collections was realized.

In the streamlined system, 40-50 men were shifted out of the department. While the men rejected the plan, it was placed in effect on March 18, 1968, on order of Mr. Shultz. The men then agreed to work under the plan for thirty days at which time the Department's books would be opened and any savings would be shared on a fifity-fifty basis with the men.

On April 15th, the 30th day, the books were not opened to the men or their attorney, Mr. James Sanderlin. The men were then asked to work an additional two weeks and then the books would be opened. The men agreed to this delay. On April 29th the books were again not opened. A second two weeks delay was requested. While the men did not agree to this request, they did work for one week. On May 6th there was a two day work stoppage. On May 8th Mr. Andrews, City Manager, fired the workers. At this point there is a dispute about whether the stoppage was, indeed, a strike. The City claims that it is a strike. The workers have felt that the two day stoppage was never thought of as a strike by them but, because of the tremendouse confusions of the morning of the 6th, was a short stoppage to avoid probable violence, and was as much the city's desire as theirs. The St. Petersburg Civil Service Commission on June 12th, ruled that 21 workers involved in the May 6th work stoppage were not guilty of a charge that they struck against the city. Other men are yet to have hearings.

During the succeeding two months a number of events have transpired, including a number of fires. The sanitation workers have instituted a number of demonstrations, picketing, and other direct action techniques.

A rather significant amount of community support has been mobilized. During

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the week of June 23-29, the public demonstrations have escalated. Toward the end of the week national attention has been given to the crisis. With the Rev. C.K. Steele, Vice President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Rev. A.D. King, brother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the city and a direct confrontation with a highly mobilized law-enforcement and riot-control personnel, 43 persons were arrested and had serious difficulty getting realeased from jail on June 27th.

The sanitation workers and their supporting groups intend to continue the direct action program in an escalated fashion until the city is willing to negotiate with them on at least three issues:

1. A continuing recognition of the elected committee of the workers in all negotiations.
2. A wage increase. The amount that has most frequently been mentioned by the workers has been 25¢ per hour.
3. Working conditions. The men desire to return to the conditions, without loss of seniority, that were in effect prior to the development of the stalemate.

Since May 12th, when the City Manager employed replacements for the fired workers, he has refused to negotiate stating that further talks are out because they "have been dismissed."

During the past month, Mr. Shultz has resigned and has been replaced by Brig. General Charles J. Kaniss of the Florida National Guard as head of the Sanitation Department.

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THE ROLE OF THE FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN ST. PETERSBURG

On May 7, the Executive Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater St. Petersburg took a position that a dangerous situation was developing in St. Petersburg, that the City broke faith with the sanitation workers by breaking a promise of sharing in savings made by a streamlined system of collections. The following telegrams were sent by the Rev.H. Robert Gemmer, president of the local chapter: "TACT AND DIPLOMACY IN THE HANDLING OF SANITATION CRISIS NECESSARY TO REMOVE DANGEROUS SITUATION DEVELOPING IN OUR COMMUNITY. WE, THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, URGE THAT CITY COUNCIL ACT PROMPTLY TO PROVIDE FAIR LIVING WAGES WITHOUT PUNITIVE MEASURES, TO PREVENT TYPE OF DISASTER THAT PLAGUED NEW YORK AND MEMPHIS."

"WE COMMEND MAYOR JONES FOR INDICATING THE CITY BROKE FAITH WITH THE SANITATION WORKERS. WE URGE IMMEDIATE AGREEMENT ON AN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE OF FIVE WITH POWER TO RESOLVE CRISIS: TWO REPRESENTING CITY COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATION, TWO REPRESENTING FORMER SANITATION WORKERS, WITH A FIFTH CHOSEN BY THE FOUR."

Mr. Gemmer and many members of the Council have remained in close touch with the sanitation workers and people of the community. In the arrests of June 27, several members of the St. Petersburg Chapter were jailed.

On June 7, Attorney James Sanderlin, called the State office of the Florida Council on Human Relations requesting, on behalf of the sanitation workers, assistance in the crisis. On June 9, August VandenBosche, Executive Director, went to St. Petersburg to meet with the workers in order to evaluate the crisis and determine what aid might be secured. The Rev. David Havens, a community organizer, was secured to organize community support in the white community. Attempts were initiated to provide a consultant to the workers, who would work with Mr. Joseph Savage, President of the sanitation workers, and in developing support in the Black community. At this point such a person has not been secured.

On June 23rd Mr. VandenBosche went to St. Petersburg, and has spent the last week in serving as a staff consultant to the workers.

Through the efforts of the Council, aid has been promised from the Division of Religion and Race of the United Presbyterian Church.

I am willing to support the urgent call for aid in St. Petersburg.

Enclosed please find my contribution of $_____ to be used for:

_____Sanitation Workers Welfare Fund

_____ Expenses of F.C.H.R. in St. Petersburg

Name_____

Address_____

MAKING OF A GARBAGE STRIKE
By SAMUEL ADAMS
Of The St. Petersburg Times Staff

St. Petersburg Times
May 10, 1968

How do you build the discontent that causes a non-union worker to lay his job on the line in a city-wide garbage strike?

In St. Petersburg, the answer, pieced together from the comments of dozens of men now striking for higher pay, includes:

--A change in the system which consolidated garbage and trash collection so that 235 men now do the work which formerly required 280.

--Alleged broken promises that a share of savings from streamlining the system would be passed on to garbagemen in pay raises.

--Heavier tubs for some former trash and brush collectors who, because of earlier job injuries had problems handling 150-pound garbage containers.

--An after-hours relocation of garbage trucks from the gas plant area, which is close to the homes of many garbagemen, to the more remote Lake Maggiore section on the eve of the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

--Insistence by a group of militant, young, sanitation workers that there be a show-down on wage increases they considered had been promised.

When a new consolidated garbage and trash collection system was introduced last February, the sanitation workers met and rejected it as a plan that would require the termination of older and weaker men who had worked for the city for many years.

BUT Sanitation Department Director Walter Shultz, whom many workers say is "a nice guy," instituted the plan anyway on March 18 and transferred some of the weaker or once-injured workers to other departments. Those left agreed to make the new system work despite a reduction in the sanitation work force from about 280 to about 240.

Savings from labor alone amounted to $240,000, members of the garbage workers negotiation committee say they were told by Shultz. When proposing the new system Shultz was quoted as saying the most significant savings would come from less mileage and fewer garbage routes.

Representatives of the garbage workers said that Shultz indicated that City Manager Lynn Andrews had given his blessings to the agreement and that a firm figure on their pay increase would be available in about 30 days after the new system was begun. After that time expired, Shultz asked for a time extension.

A WEEK ago, some said they thought there had been too many extensions, and blamed Andrews for what they believed to be vetoes of increases.

In negotiation sessions after the Monday wildcat strike the city offered a 5-cent-an-hour increase with a 48-hour week, and time-and-a-half for work exceeding 40 hours. The sanitation men insisted they want to continue with Saturdays off. The city's alternative offer was a straight 7 cents an hour without premium pay for overtime.

The offers were rejected as the workers voted to hold out for a 20-cents-an-hour increase, which they said would cost the city $100,000 -- less than half of what will be saved from having fewer men do the work.

PROPOSING to give to all the city's 950 employees whatever increases the garbage men get, Andrews said a 5 cents-an-hour raise will cost $100,000. If the 20 cent pay boost is extended to all city employees, it would cost the city about $400,000, Andrews said.

Negotiators for the garbagemen said other city departments should be called upon to make their own economies by work force reductions similar to those of the sanitation department if garbage worker increases are to be tied to citywide raises.

Fla- Q. REPORTS

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Corabl Gables, Florida 33146

DIRECTOR'S REPORT 2nd QUARTER 1968

The second quarter of 1968 has been a rather abrupt contrast to the first quarter in outlook, contributions and programs.

During the first quarter only $1075 was received from local councils and individuals. During the present reporting period $4045.55 has been received bringing our totals for the first 6 months to $5,110.55.

Local councils have reported some significant activities. Perhaps most eventful are:

West Volusia(DeLand)--Housing--Self Help Neighborhood Improvement, creation of a Home and Neighborhood Development Corportation, and School Desegregation.

Jacksonville--Successfully effected agreement for Fraternal Order of Police to admit Negro Police Officers to membership, desegregation of Y.M.C.A., Florida National Guard(has set a goal of 7% Negro membership--at present 30 are Negro out of 9,039). Is involved in program to effect more realistic program of desegregation of schools.

Lakeland--Council has been instrumental in establishment of a City Bi-Racial Committee, A City-wide program of employment, passage of a Minimum Housing Code, and number of other programs and activities.

Upper Pinellas(Clearwater)--Co-sponsorship of a summer service project with the Presbytery of West Florida using a team of 8 students, and recent grads in job development, housing, education, and health and recreation. Establishment of a Community Relations Board in Clearwater, Education improvement, etc.

Miami--Sponsored a successful Voter Education Project.

The State Council's Board of Directors and local Council Presidents met in Lakeland on May 17-18, and looked rather critically at the work of the State Council. While definite actions were few there was a rather creative climate developed. The Board voted two priorities.

1. Involvement of the FCHR in areas of tension during the summer with the Executive Director directed to give as much time as possible in such areas when requested.
2. A Membership Development Program during Sept. and Oct. in each Local Council--in a program to be presented by the State office.

As the quarter came to a close it became apparent that our first crisis in which we would be involed would be St. Petersburg. Enclosed are three separate items which relate to this crisis. The involvement of FCHR came at the invitation of the Sanitation Workers and following support of the Local Council.

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

THE ST. PETERSBURG CRISIS

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In the streamlined system, 40-50 men were shifted out of the department. These were men who were older or who had had injuries and were not able to do the work demanded under the new system. While the men rejected the plan, it was placed in effect on March 18, 1968, on order of Mr. Shultz. The men then agreed to work under the plan for thirty days at which time Mr. Shultz promised that the books would be opened and any savings would be shared on a 50-50 basis with the men.

On April 15th, the 30th day, the books were not opened to the men or to their attorney, Mr. James Sanderlin. The men were then asked to work an additional two weeks and then the books would be opened. The men agreed to this delay. On April 29th the books were again not opened. A second two weeks delay was requested. While the men did not agree to this request, they did work for one week. On May 6th there was a two day work stoppage. On May 8th Mr. Andrews, City Manager, fired the workers. At this point there is a dispute about whether the stoppage was, indeed, a strike. The City claims that it was a strike. The workers have felt that the two day stoppage was never thought of as a strike by them but, because of the tremendous confusions of the morning of the 6th, was a short work-suspension to avoid probable violence, and was as much the City's desire as theirs. The St. Petersburg Civil Service Commission on June 12th ruled that 21 workers involved in the May 6th work stoppage were <u>not</u> guilty of a charge that they struck **against** the City. Other men are yet to have hearings.

During the succeeding two months a number of events have transpired, including a number of fires. The sanitation workers have instituted a number of demonstrations, picketing, and other direct action techniques.

A rather significant amount of community support has been mobilized. During the week of June 23-29, the public demonstrations have escalated. Toward the end of the week national attention has been given to the crisis. With the Rev. C,K.Steele, Vice-President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Rev. A.D.King, brother of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the city and a direct confrontation with a highly mobilized law-enforcement and riot control unit, 43 persons were arrested and had serious difficulty getting released from jail on June 27th.

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2. A wage increase. The amount that has most frequently been mentioned by the workers has been 25¢ per hour.
3. Working Conditions. The men desire to return to the work conditions, without loss of seniority, that were in effect prior to the development of the stalemate.
4. Holidays. The workers demand negotiation on the number of paid holidays.

Since May 12, when the City Manager employed replacements for the fired workers, he has refused to negotiate stating that further talks are out because they "have been dismissed."

During the past month, Mr. Shultz has resigned and has been replaced by Brig. General Charles J. Kaniss of the Florida National Guard as head of the Sanitation Department.

Fla - RAP.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

TO: FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND (national & regional offices)

From: LAVERT H. TAYLOR

RE: FIELD REPORT FOR WEEK OF MARCH 13-19, 1966

MONDAY - March 14, 1966
Attended a meet of the Tallahassee Council on Human relations along with Mr. Vandenbesche-the meeting was very dull and unproductive. About the only good thing that came from the entire meeting was that it gave me a chance to meet the president of the local chapter - Dr. Spivey as well as a Dr. Smith who is in the department of Sociology at Florida A. & M. - Also visited the home of a Dr.(MD)R. L. Anderson after the meeting - Dr. Anderson is on the board of directors of the state council - he also is running for a seat on the school board-with a fine chance of winning.

TUESDAY - March 15, 1966
Most of the day was spent with Mr. VandenBesche and Mr. Wasserman-We went to the home of a Rev. Cox who in Mr. VandenBesche and also thinks very highly of him-from a conversation that I had with him yesterday - We also met with Att. John Due and Spivey Gordon(CORE state sec.) Both can be reached at 540 1/2 W. Brevard - 904-222-2317 Tallahassee. Mr. George Lewis II is the President of the Lewis State Bank and formally served on the board of directors of the state council - It is felt that he will be most helpful in this area (especially with financial problems). Mr Yon - the postmaster - gave me a list of the rural routes descriptions for the Tallahassee area.

WEDNESDAY - March 16, 1966
The morning was taken up by Spivey Gordon - Mr. Wasserman and I met with him at his office where he gave us a list of contacts in this area. Mr Wasserman and I attended a meeting of the Havana Improvement Association in Gadsden county. The people at this meeting showed concern over the CAP program in their area - stating that the county board has decided to give them what they (county board) feel they (people of the area) need rather than what they people know they need. The people are asking for a day-care center and/or a headstart program - the county board wants to give them surplus food. More about this in next weeks report (this is not the start of a serial, I have a meeting with them this week where we are to discuss this matter further).

FIELD REPORT CONTINUED....

THURSDAY - March 17, 1966

Mr. Wasserman, my wife, and I left for Macon Georgia to attend the Leadership Conference on School Desegregation - The conference was sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and the American Friends Service Committee - Presiding was Mr. Vernon Jordan of the Southern Regional Council - Mr. John of the Civil Rights commission was present - Mr. Stanley Kruger, area director for the equal educational opportunities program of the department of health education and welfare, briefed me on the work that his department was doing in our area of Florida. - I also met Miss Jean Fairfax who has worked in this area of Florida, she promised to write me about her findings.

FRIDAY - March 18, 1966

Was on the campus of Florida A&M most of the day - meeting instructors and students. Was with Dr. Anderson for a while - then checked on the hours of the State Employment Office.

NOTE

If in future reports you notice the omission of a day or days - it will be due to one of the following reasons: 1) nothing happen on that day that I would consider as being of any significance to the RAP program; 2)I was on the highway or in the air.

Until next week---

LaVert

LaVert H. Tayler

LHT:eft

C.C.
Edwin Stanfield - Southern Regional Council
Jac Wasserman - National Sharecroppers Fund (Atlanta)
Fay Bennett - National Sharecroppers Fund (New York)

Fla. - RAP

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March 22, 1966

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ART EMERY *Tennessee representative*
JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Mr. LaVert Taylor
510 Kissimmee Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear LaVert:

I hope that you have had a chance to write up your first report and that it is on its way. Did I ask you to send a copy of your reports to Fay Bennett in New York at the same time that you send it to me? Please do. You should type up five copies including one for Ed Stanfield and Augie and one for your files.

I hope that your telephone was installed and that you can send me your number in case we need to reach you in a rush.

I understand that you will be invited to attend the meeting of all the state Human Relations Council Directors which will be held at Southern Regional Council in Atlanta about April 5-6. More on this later.

I will be very interested to hear about your initial contacts with organizations and individuals in the North Florida counties, particularly what their problems are, what projects they are working on, and how you think we can relate to them.

If you meet with farmers, you should inquire if they are familiar with the credit services of the Farmers Home Administration, including loans to cooperatives and opportunity loans for non-farm purposes. Find out what their experiences have been with FHA and other federal agencies so that we can see how we can be helpful to them.

Best to Edna and yourself.

Yours,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

Jw:ja

b.c.c. August VandenBosche
Ed Stanfield

Florida RAP

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

P.O. BOX 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

TO: FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND (national & regional offices)

FROM: LAVERT H. TAYLOR

RE: REPORT FOR WEEK OF MARCH 20-26, 1966

MONDAY - MARCH 20, 1966

The weekley meeting of the Civic Interest Group (CIG) of Gadsden county was held in Quincy Monday night - the chief topic of discussion was the persons who are running for county and state offices.. most of the candidates seem to be very optimistic about their chances. It seems only natural that they would appear this way - but this isnt something that you see only in the public - they really feel that they can and will win....according to the number of "Negro" voters in these areas they have a very good chance....provided the Negroes get out and vote.....

TUESDAY _ MARCH 21, 1966

Rev. C.K. Steel invited me to a meeting of the local ministeral allaince on the campus of Florida A&M....There were about 6 of the local ministers present....they were very concern about our program here and what they could do to help us....

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 22, 1966

Meeting with Mr. Spivie Gordon this morning, I had a chance to compile a list of all counties into which CORE has worked and also a list of the counties in which only contacts have been made..... Mrs. John Due (Pat), is presently compiling a list of all the county leaders in Nothern Florida.... The South Side Community Improvement League of Havana, Fla. had its regular meeting tonight..... Mr. Roberts of the board of directors of the Gadsden County Antipoverty program was present...he told the people that they had a grant of $180,000 FOR THE PROGRAM IN THEIR COUNTY...and that the things that they were tying to get for them are the very things the people in this area (Havana) do not want...(head start & surplus food)....

THURSDAY - MARCH 23, 1966

Was in Havana most of the day...talking with people in that community and getting to know them.....Talked with a Mrs. Carry Robinson who tells me that back in 1959 a Demetric Home Building Co. put up a house on her lots (owned by her and her husband)...a house which she did not give them the authority to build...she signed no pappers and says that her husband signed none.....the coust of the house was to have been $2,800...she has paid $66.64 since December 1959...she has received no papers...only a payment book...the payments are made to the Pinella Co. in Tampa, Florida....there is a balance of about $400 on the place...she has said nothing before now because she didint know who to go to....Let me know what can be done about this, if anything.

FIELD REPORT CONTINUED

FRIDAY - MARCH 24, 1966
Mr. Walter Girley - president of the Havana group- carried me through the county - introducing me to the "leaders" in each town in Gadsden County....

SATURDAY - MARCH 25, 1966
Went fishing with Mr. Girley (public relations).

Until Next Week.....

LaVert H. Taylor

LHT:eft

C.C. Edwin Stanfield - Southern Regional Council
Jac Wasserman - National Sharecroppers Fund (Atlanta)
Fay Bennett - National Sharecroppers Fund (New York)

Fla - RAP

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May 4, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augue:

I expected to hear from you last Monday to discuss LaVert's work in Florida. From my discussion with him just before he left to return to Florida, I gather that he spent most of his time working on the conference on desegregation of the schools.

I hoped that he would have visited most of the North Florida Counties by this time to familiarize himself with the particular problems of the farm and non-farm rural people in those counties; to learn something about the organized groups functioning in each county; the issues they are concerned with and how we can relate to them. It would then have been possible for me to make some specific recommendations regarding programs and projects for those groups to consider in which LaVert could provide some guidance and assistance.

I am sorry that you missed most of the staff meeting in Atlanta where many of the programs for rural people were discussed. I hope that LaVert managed to get something from these discussions and now has a better idea of how to proceed. As soon as he gets a feeling of some of the problems to be tackled in the North Florida Counties, I will be happy to arrange to spend a few days with him to meet with the groups in those counties to see in what way we can be helpful.

You may be interested in the enclosed press releases dealing with OEO programs in Florida. If you would like to receive future releases, please request the Public Affirs Office of OEO to place your name on their mailing list to receive all releases dealing with OEO programs in Florida.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:ja

Fla - R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

REPORT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES FOR APRIL 25 - MAY 13, 1966
LAVERT H. TAYLOR - PROJECT DIRECTOR.

APRIL 26 - 29, 1966
MEETING WITH SRC STAFF, STATE DIRECTORS AND RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT DIRECTORS.

Having attended a meeting of this nature for the first time during this period, I must say that I found it to be most informative. It gave the new members of the staff a chance to get a clear understanding of the role and the relationship of SRC, NSF and the STATE COUNCILS; to us, ie. RAP Directors, and to one another.

The NSF meeting was most benificial in that as a staff, we had a chance to come together for the first time with two new members. There were several programs that I was not clear on, this meeting served as a channel through which these programs were made clear.

MAY 3 - 4, 1966
SEMINAR ON RELIGION AND RACE: BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE; DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA.

This seminar was sponsored by the Florida Council of Churches, under the leadership of the Commission on Chiristian Social Relations. I was invited as a Resource leader for one of the groups. It was intended to be a fact-finding session, rather than one of policy making. According to the program, it was open to all interested persons; especially those interested in human brotherhood and the development of a more just society. Religious and civil rights groups were especially invited.

We arrived at no definite conclusions on any matters neither were there any facts brought out that most of those present did not already know. But if nothing more, we assertained the need for more meeting of this sort. Not with people who all think alike but with people who feel that the church should not become active in social or political affairs. We feel that there should be some meetings at which the "WORLD" could speak to the church.

MAY 6 - 7, 1966
HUMAN RELATIONS WORKSHOP - ORLANDO, FLORIDA.

This workshop was attended by Mr. Edwin Stanfield and Mr. Paul Anthony of SRC in Atlanta, Ga. There were discussions of the financial structure of our local and state councils, program development on the local and state level.

During his address to the board of directors , our state director purposed the establishment of a RAP committee within our local chapters.

Report continued.

MAY 9 - 14, 1966
RAP FIELD WORK

In route to Jackson County, I stoped by the Agricultural building in Gadsden County; which is located about two (2) miles west of Quincy on highway 90. There I recieved the following invormation:

The County Agent is Mr. John Russell, who's office is located at the frount of the building. He has two assistanes, Mr. B.E. Clark and Mr. Russell Stevens. Clark is White and Stevens is Negro. Bouth the County Agent, John Russell, and his assistant, Russell Stevens, were out at the time I was there. I did talk with Mr Clark however. There was very little invormation that he would give about the work of the County Agent's office in Gadsden County. To all questions, he would suggest that I come back and talk to the County Agent.

The FHA office is located in the same building, in the back, near the office of the Assistans County Agents. A Mr. McCormey is the FHA Superviosor in this area. This FHA office handles five (5) Counties; Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Gulf and Calhoun. Mr. McCormey has one assistant, A Mrs. Clark, who spends her time in the office in Gadsden County. Mr. McCormey triec to cover all five counties himself, so I would conclude that he sees mostly white farmers. This mind you, is only a suposition on my part. This is indicated howerer, in the fact that one farmer I was told of, did'nt even know there was an FHA office in the county; and when he adked about one he was told that there was none. I' am now trying to find out who this farmer was and who gave him this information.

The Jackson County Agricultural Building is located about one (1) mile out, east of Marianna, on highway 90. The County Agent is Mr. W.W. Glenn. Mr. Glenn is a Segregationists and will readially tell uou this. There is no office for his assistant, simply because he dosen't have one. The last one he had was a Negro, who resigened a few months ago for reasons unknown. He (Glenn) now clams that he can'tfind anyone, White of Negro, Who can pass the examination for the position. Several years ago, Mr. Glenn organised the five (5) Negro communties and established Community Develpment Groups in each. Each year at harvest time these groups would compete with each outher in productivity. This year for the first time, they will be competing against the White groups. Each of the five (5) groups; Brownstown, Campbellton, Liberty Hill, Mt. Tabor, and Little Zion; have their own president , elected by the people of that community. From talk with one of the assistants in the FHA office, it was learned that all of these presidents, with the exception of one, Mr. Gye Long Rt. 3, Box 143, Marianna, are under the thumb of the the County Agent; they will do or say no more than he tells them to do or say. Effords are now being madeto set up community meetings for me in each of the afore mentioned communties. From these meetings we hope to pull enough people together for a county-wide meeting There is some doubt on my part as to how successful we will be on this but the FHA assistances believes it can and should be done.

This FHA office is headed by Mr. J.L. Spruce. He has two assistances, bouth Negro, Mr. Hoase Roundtree and Mrs. Annie Bradwell, of the two, Mrs. Bradwell is the most out spoken. Her husband is a farmer and she grew up in Jackson County. Up until a year ago, she, nor any of her relatives even knew that there was an FHA office in the county. She says, "there are still a good number of farmers in the county who have not applied for an FHA loan of any sort. Some because they don't know about FHA, outhers, because they are afraid to come in."

Report continued:

She also said that they had tried to have community meetings with the people in the county, but when the people get to the meetings, they are afraid to talk because they know the presidents will go back and tell Glenn. Bouth she and Roundtree are of the opinion that the no. 1 problem in the county is that of fear. They told me of one in-instance where a sharecropper came into the office to apply for a loan but failed to put down the name of the land owner. When question-ed about this, the man said that he was afraid to put his name down because the man would put him off of his land for going to FHA. Roundtree and Bradwell inviged me to make the rounds with them next week.

There is a vast stretch of land on which six (6) Negro and (9) nine White families are tenant farmers. This land was formerely owned by a Mr. McRay, who sold it to, or traided it for shares in, the International Paper Co. I talked with Mr. William Franklin, one of the Negro tenant farmers.. He told me that when the paper copany brought their deeds around this year, they were informed that this would be the last year that they would be able to farm the land. All of the facts are not as yet clear on this matter. Some of the far-mers say that the paper copany told them five (5) years ago that they would have to move. Others say that they did'nt know about this until they came with the deeds this year. As I see this , and please let me know if you agree with me,if the fomer is true, then the best and only thing that I can do is to try and help these farmers get a farm through FHA. However, if the latteris true then we should be able to appeal to the Dupont CopoRation, of which the International Paper Co., is an extension, to give these people another year. Further investi-gation will be done on this matter this week.

Mr. Wasserman, let me know when you will be able to come down here next month..I would like for you to speak at the county-wide meeting, if we can get it set up.

LaVert H. Taylor

cc: NSF, Atlanta
NSF, New York
SNC

Fla - R.A.P.

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May 24, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Street
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

I am very sorry that I was not able to write you sooner. I have been constantly on the go for the past two weeks with work that could not be postponed. I believe that LaVert should concentrate his efforts, for the time being, in five of the North Florida counties: Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Leon and Jackson. His first job should be to familiarize himself with the organized Negro groups and leaders in those counties to find out something about their problems and what, if anything, they are doing to cope with their problems. He should inform the groups that he is available to meet and work with them in any way that they feel that he can be helpful.

The first stage of his work should be exploratory, to find out who's who and what's what and to see in which way he can relate to the groups and individuals. He should find out if they have a Community Action Program, the composition of the CAA's, the kinds of programs and projects that they have initiated, and what additional programs are needed. He should familiarize himself with ongoing programs in other areas for ideas of programs that would be beneficial (he has a Program Planners Handbook issued by OEO with descriptions of many of these programs. The Catalog of Federal Programs issued by OEO is also a valuable tool).

He should try to talk to farmers to see if they are making full use of the services available through USDA agencies: loans from FHA, conservation practices from ASCS, soil surveys from SCS, etc. Also, if they are receiving any assistance from the Florida Extension Service and whether all these services are now rendered in a non-discriminatory manner.

There are many other areas that should be investigated, but I would rather he first learn as much as possible about what the people in those counties consider their most serious problems. As soon as he has visited those counties, made the necessary contacts and given us his evaluation of the situation, I will arrange to spend some time with him to see if we cannot develop some specific projects for him to work on.

This is a modest start and most of this work should have been done by this time. I have no idea what he has been doing for the past few weeks so I am not in a position to make any other suggestions at this time.

Perhaps we should talk on the telephone after you receive this letter and if you feel that I should come to Florida to work with LaVert, I can probably arrange to do so during the week of June 6th. I would, however, prefer that he does this preliminary work before I come.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:hjo

cc: Fay Bennett
Ed Stanfield

Fla — RAP

Rural Advancement Project
P.O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida

Report of Field Activities for week of May 16-28, 1966

After meeting with three of the Community Development Groups in Jackson County, the following information was discovered; re-- comendations made; and purposed work in county outlined.

County Agents Office:

The County Agent has now hired an assistant County Agent, Mr. Earl Collins(white). Even with this addition, the office is still inadequate and not serving the Negro farmers.

Extension Service:

The Extension Service deals primarily with the 4H groups in the count. With the passage of the CR Bill the 4H program was moved out of the scholls and placed in the community. Thusly giving us segregated 4H chapters in most areas. There has been no 4H program in the "Negro"community because there is no County Agent to promote it.

There is on negro Home Demonstration Agent, Mrs. Pearl Long, wife of Mr. Gye Long.

FHA Office:

We discussed the FHA office in our last report.. There are no noticable faults in the FHA office here. The farmers are well informed as to the types of loans that are available to them; there is a three man committee, consisting of one negro, Mr. Simon Britt, that approves or rejects loans applications.

Community Organizations:

Aside from the five Community Development Groups, there is an N.A.A.C.P. chapter, voters league, Farmers Homes Organization, and two Credit Unions.

As we stated in a prior report, the Community Development groups were organized by the County Agent. The presidents however were elected by the people. Consequently you have about three "good" ones. The communties and the presidents are:

Brownstown----Mr. Leonard Gauner*
Campleton-----Mr. Simon Britt*
Liberty Hill--Mr. Jim Fegan
Mt. Tabor-----Mr. Gye Long*
Little Zion--Mr. Asther Burton
*These are the groups we met with.

The N.A.A.C.P. is like most local chapters. Mrs. Ernestine Collins, Route 3, Box 170, Marianna, Fla. sort of runs things. She is not president, but she is Jackson county NAACP.

We were asked to speak at their monthly meeting last Sunday night, there were about 20-30,people present.

The Voters League is headed by Mr. Gye Long, a very milant school teacher. This is about the only group in the county thats really working. They endorsed Mayor High for Governor and of the 30 odd precents in the county High carried only 4. These 4 were precents where the League had done most of its work. In one precen High won by only one(1) vote. "See what your vote can do".

The Farm-Home Organization is a group that has the potential of being a strong County-wide organization. Until now, however, it

has served only as a channel through which Mr. Glenn(county agent) could quickly reach all the Farmers, and now Farmer, in the county. The group has failed to become the group it should be because of its present president, a Mr. Peet. Now Mr. Peet isn,t an old man. He is young with old ideas. His father feels that the only good folks are the white folks. So the people of the county feels, like father like son.

The two Credit Unions in the county are struggling for survival. They are the out-growth of an effort to organize a county-wide Credit Union which fell through, supposely because of the size of the county. So when this failed, the North East Jackson CountyCredit Union and the Jackson County Credit Union were formed with Rev. Bowers and Mr. Patterson as their respective presidents. These are failing because the people of the communities are not supporting them.

Problems and Future Work:

1. No County Agent or assistant serving the negro farmer.
2. No agent working with the negro 4H groups.

(a report was filed by the NAACP at the first of the year with Mr. Ed. Russell of USDA in Atlanta. He investigated, the county agent told him all was well, that was the last of that). We needto know the following:

Is there a standard policy for county agents, relative to their visiting farmers, sending material periodically, and 4H club work?

Is there a standardized examination for assistant county agents?

3. No strong county-wide organization
4. Credit Unions failing;
5. Farmers pay prices much to high for fertilizer and other needs.
6. No county-wide recreational program.

We are hoping that all of these might be solved through one move. Mr. Peet has said that after June he will resign a President of the Farm-Home Organization. This will mean the people will elect someone they have confidence in as a leader, four of the five community development groups have pledged their support to the organization as well as the NAACP. The first Act of the "new" group will be to sponsor a on day conference on Co-ops and Credit Unions, to be held on July 2, 1966 in Marianna. This group will give us the power we need to push the county toward a recreational program.

For the meeting on the 2 of July we would like to get two resource persons from NSF, one for CO--ops and one for credit unions.

This conference will also include people from Holmes, Washington, Calhoun, and Gadsden counties.

We are now in Jefferson County--will see you on the 21st.

LaVert H. Taylor

Fla- R.A.P.

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June 9, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

The copy of the enclosed letter to LaVert is self explanatory. I hope that you agree and approve. Perhaps he is floundering because he is not getting more direction and supervision and doesn't know how to get going. Our staff meeting June 21-23 should help some and my spending some time with him after the July 2nd meeting will enable me to give him some practical guidance.

I have made a reservation for you at the Atlantan Hotel on June 21st (our meeting begins at 7 P. M.). Is that satisfactory?

I note that there was some discussion of "Welfare Program Assistance" at your Orlando Workshop. One of the difficulties in dealing with this problem is that concerned groups rarely know what criteria the State uses in determining who is eligible for welfare. People are turned away as being "not eligible" but they are rarely told why. I would suggest (as one of your projects) that you get the State Welfare office to provide you with their criteria for determining who is eligible to receive assistance so that this information can be furnished to the local chapters and they, in turn, can be more effective in disseminating this information to the people that need help.

Al Ulmer probably sent you a copy of the letter he received from Mr. Spivey. If LaVert is having financial problems and

approaching Council people for help, I feel he should have discussed this problem with you first. Since he hasn't, I believe that it is necessary to ask him for a complete explanation, to make certain that the Council does not get involved in any unpleasant situation through the action of one of it's employees.

Sincerely,

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

JW:hjo

bcc: Fay Bennett
Ed Stanfield

Fla- RAP

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR

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June 9, 1966

Mr. LaVert Taylor
Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear LaVert:

You asked me to react to your last report and I will do so in all honesty and frankness, as I am sure you would want me to do. Although your report covers the period from May 16-28, you only report on Jackson county. Has your work been confined to that county during this entire ten day period? You seem to make some distinction between the "County Agent's Office" and the "Extension Service" and you say that the Extension Service deals primarily with 4-H grups in the county. The county agent is an employee of the Extension Service who is in charge of the Extension program in the county, including 4-H work. Can you be more specific in substantiating your statement that the county agent is not serving Negro farmers? What services are they rendering white farmers which are not available to the Negro farmers and rural people? Are the meetings arranged by the Extension Service segregated? Is Mrs. Long the only Home Demonstration Agent in the county and does she only service Negro families? If there is also a white Home Demonstration Agent, does she only service white families?

Have all the 4-H clubs been moved out of the schools? Where do they meet? You say that there is no 4-H program for Negro youth at this time. Was there a 4-H program for Negro youth previously and when was it abandoned? As you know, the Extension Service program is now supposed to be completely integrated and "across the board," and they cannot (should not) use the excuse that they have no program for Negro youth because there is no Negro assistant or associate Agent. Why aren't Negro children participating in the existing 4-H programs, particularly since they have been moved out of the segregated schools (which is now serving as the excuse for segregated programs elsewhere)?

You also say that "there are no noticeable faults" in the FHA office in Jackson county, although in your previous report for May 9-14 you said that "there are still a good number of Negro farmers in the county who have not applied for FHA loans of any sort. Some because they don't know about FHA, others because they are afraid to come in." You mentioned that Mr. Spence, the FHA county supervisor has two Negro assistants, Mr. Roundtree and Mrs. Bradwell. Is Mrs. Bradwell the home economist? Do Mr. Roundtree and Mrs. Bradwell serve both Negro and white farm families? You also quoted Mrs. Bradwell as saying that up to a year ago neither she nor any of her relatives knew there was an FHA office in the county, even though her husband was a farmer and they grew up in Jackson county. These seem to be very noticeable "faults" in the FHA program in Jackson county and I cannot understand how you were able to change your views on the FHA operation in the county between the period covered in your two reports.

There is not much I can say about the two credit unions that are failing unless I know a great deal more about why they are having so much difficulty in getting community support. It may be a matter of poor management or inadequate educational work. Their operation should be looked into by the Credit Union League or the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions (if they are federal credit unions) to find out what they think is wrong and to make recommendations for correcting the faults. This is normal procedure for these agencies in situations of this kind. You might talk to the Credit Union League people to see what they have to say.

I must say in all frankness that I am very disappointed that in the almost three months that you have been working in Northern Florida you have not gotten around to more of the counties and learned more about their problems. There is nothing in your reports about the Community Action Programs and how they are operating, or any overall evaluation of the problems in the north Florida counties and communities and how you think we can relate to them with specific programs and projects. I hope that you will concentrate on this during the period between now and the meeting on July 2. I will plan to be with you at that meeting and to remain about a week to work with you in the field, to meet with the leaders in the counties and to see if we can come up with some specific projects in answer to their needs.

Please don't hesitate to write or telephone me if you think I can be helpful in any way.

Sincerely,

bcc August VandenBosche
Ed Stanfield
Fay Bennett

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

Fla- RAP

Rural Advancement Project

P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida

Report of field activities for may 31- June 11, 1966
Lavert H. Taylor - Project Director

Gadsden County

We have in Gadsden County, one countywide organization known as the Community Improvement Group. This group is the outgrowth of civil rights organizations in the county. The C.I. G. organized a couple of years ago, with the expressed purpose of "working for a unified county". Other than the C. I. G. , there is a local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. in Havana, and Quincy. There is also a chapter of CORE located in Quincy.

In previous reports we mentioned the work of the extension program and the F.H.A. It was stated that the F.H.A. Office in Gadsden County, was serving as a multi- county group, attempting to serve five counties. We also stated that the F.H.A. Supervisor Mr McCarty has no assistances working with him in the vast area he has to cover. Conversations with farmers in the area revealed that they have not been informed of the total scope of the F.H.A. Programs ie Recreation Loans, Opportunity Loans, etc.

The County Agent Office of the Extension Service, is headed by Mr John Russell and his assistances Mr Russell Stevens and Mr B.E. Clark. From conversations with farmers in the area Mr Stevens, eventho he is a Negro and it is assumed that he would render service primarily or entirely to Negroes, he is not. From a meeting on May 31, in Havana, attended by approximately fifty-five individuals, (primarily farmers) we

were informed that they had not seen or heard from either the county agent or the County Agent's Office, within the last 6 months.

From our findings , we feel it would be helpful to assist members of the C.I.G. in setting up some sort of summer program. The nature of these programs would be to give strength and momentum to the countywide organizations. The need for our functioning as information agent for the F.H.A. is clearly seen here.

Leon County

The existing organizations in Leon County are : The N.A.A.C.P. headed by Rev. D.B. Speed,The Inter Civic Council headed by Rev. C.K. Steel and The Leon County Voters League. At the moment the Voters League is without a president. This is due to certain problems that arosed within the group during the democratic primary. Certain members of the league pubically supported Governor Haydon Burns. This made these members extremely unpopular. As a results the league was dissolved. They are now in the process of reorganizing. The Inter Civic Council is serving as an affiliate group to S.C.L.C. The main body of this group is composed mainly of ministers. At the moment this group also is inactive. The N.A.A.C.P. , according to the president is busy preparing for their national convention and" Dont have the time for anything else".

A planning session has been called for the first of July, to work towards the organization of a coordinating group. Its function will be coordinate the activities of all groups within the county.

The county agent is Lloyd Rhoden who has one assistant. The assistant is white. What farming there is in Leon County is in tobacco, corn and peanuts. The office of the county agent " Isn't doing a thing for the colored folks", according to Mr Herman Mitchell present today

at a meeting. Mr Mitchell informed the attendance that what he means is that the county agent either does not have the time or does not take the time to inform the Negroe s of certain things that will be beneficial to them, such as dual crop system, new techniques in pest control and other similar items.

The F.H.A. Office is on the same order of that in Jackson County. Mr Donald Taylor is the supervisor, he has two assistances Mr G. Henry Jr and Mrs. I. Clark (Home) both are Negroes. From various meeting throughout the county and observations, we are lead to believe that the assistances to the F.H.A. supervisor are adequately serving the Negro far mers.

Jackson County

In responce to a few questions raised by Mr Washington, I would like to add this on Jackson County. The meetings arranged by the extension service are not segerated. It is somewhat difficult to say what services are being rendered to white farmers, which are not available to Negro farmers. The Negro farmers only know that they do not see the county agent unless they visit his office. They do not receive any written communication from the county office. All information received by the farmer comes from the office of County Commissioners. Mrs. Long is not the only Home Demonstration Agent in the county; however she only serves Negro families.

The last report stated that all 4 H Clubs in the county have been moved out the school and community 4 H programs established. There was a 4 H program for Negro Youth prior to the passage of the C.R. Bill. This program was on the same order as that for the whites. It was abandoned when the Negro associated agent resigned. I'm well aware of the fact that the Extension Service Program is supposed to be completely intergrated and "Across the board", but to say that they have no programs for Negro youths, because there is no Negro assistant , is a waste of time. I'M fully aware of the fact that the removal of the 4 H Program from the

School to the community only makes way for the perpetuation of segregation. Negro children are not participating in the existing programs, because they are being conducted within the community. About our statement of there being no noticeable faults in the F.H.A. Office in Jackson County. We did say " There are still a good number of Negro farmers in the county who have not applied for F.H.A. Loans in the county". Some because they do not know about F.H.A. Others because they are afraid to come in. You must understand and I suppose it must be difficult being in Atlanta, that Jackson County is one of the largest farming counties within the state. It is somewhat difficult to find all the farmers, simply because there are still some farmers who are not informed of the opportunties available through F.H.A.

Eventho Mrs. Bradwell said she didn't know there was a F.H.A. Office in the county until last year; I fail to see how you can say that there are faults in today's F.H.A. Office there. Mind you I'M not attempting to defend this office, but merely to say that these people are doing a darn good job.

The meeting previously scheduled for the 2nd of June, has been postponed until the 9th of the same month.

Looking forw ard to seeing you on the 21st .

Lavert H. Taylor

LHT/AA

cc; Mr Edwin Stanfield
Mr Jac Wasserman
Miss Fay Bannett

Fla - RAP

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Report of Field Activities for June 24- July 15,1966
Lavert H. Taylor- Project Director

Civil Rights Committee - Madison County.

A hearing by the Florida Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission was held in Madison , Florida June 24 -25. Sessions were conducted by Mr. H. Lewis, who is the Chairman of the Committee for the State of Florida. Sessions were wery intersting. Representatives were down from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Mr. Stanley Krouger, who is the Regional Director for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, was the principle witness, from the United States Department. In addition to Mr. Krouger, members of the County School Board were present,as well as members of the Election Bureau. One County Committee-man was also present to testify.

We questioned several people from the Madison County and the Jefferson County area, relevant to the progress that has been made in the field of School Desegregation and public accommodation. Several individuals reported that school intergration was far from what it should be. Far from what the guidelines handed down from H.E.W., required. One report by Mrs. Brunson, stated that a teacher in Jefferson County, placed Negro children on one side of the class-room and whites on the other, with a blackboard between.

Other reports were made of incidents wherein a corner was reserved in the dining room for Negro students; where they were premitted to to play in normal play areas, but were restricted to certain play areas during the lunch time break.

All of these reports - some 35 has been documented by the committee and sent to the commission in Washington. We are to receive a report (all members present) in a summary form, which I will forward to each of you. In addition we had a chance to do a little investigation work.

We discovered that the F.H.A. Office in Jefferson County had a some what liberal supervisor. Although we did discover that all loans issued through the office are Opportunity Loans. No effort is made what-so-ever on the part of the supervisor to encourage Negroes to make loans for homes or the purchasing of land to expand their farms, for machinery or any thing of this sort. We also discovered that there are no cooperatives or Credit Unions organized within the county.

The A.S.C.S. Office has two Negro secretaries, who work with them on a part time basis. The time being that spani of time between elections and sending out ballots. Their chief functionis filing and things of this sort. There are no Negroes working in the County Agent's Office in any capacity, other than part-time secretaries in Madison County. There is one Negro assistant to the supervisor of F.H.A. in Madison County, but no Negro assistants to the County Agent.

We met and talked to this gentleman at length. He was formerly an Associate County Agent in Jefferson County. With the coming of intergration, he was removed from this position and placed in a lesser position - whatever that could been. His salary was also cut and he was restricted to working with 4H Clubs and nothing more than this. He rebelled against this, especially the cut in salary. He quit his position in Jefferson County and went to his present position in Madison County.

Jefferson County

Jefferson County is a county that I feel extensive work should be done in. Mr. Long and I are investigating the county in depth. We plan to spend some time there in the near future, especially doing the A.S.C.S. election. Jefferson County is a county in which there are no Negroes employed in the U.S.Department of Agriculture in any capacity. The F.H.A. Office has no Negroes associates. The Jefferson County F.H.A. is in Leon County. IN other words the F.H.A. Office in Leon County works Jefferson County as well - sort of a tri-county thing.

The F.H.A. Supervisor has such a wide area to cover, and farming is so limited in Jefferson County, that they fail to serve the county as they should. Jefferson County is an area where extensive work is required, not only in terms of farm and farm programs, but also in terms of political education and voters registration.

We also noted that both Jefferson County and Madison County (all of this stems from the hearing) certain parents who had their children in intergrated schools, said that they would remove their children and place them in " Negro schools", the following year.

The reson being that the children has been so harassed and persecuted that not only is it hard in school, but also in terms of their home lives.

We advocate that rather than remove the students to solve the problem, that they encourage more students in the vast area to enter the school, thus solving the problem. This is going to mean that we will have to do a lot of door to door talking and educating to get parents who have not thought of sending their children to these all white schools, to send them there.

This will be our trend in these two counties for the up-coming month or more. We plan to spend the month of August- a hard month in this area, in that farmers are harvesting the crops, our A.S.C.S. elections will be going on, voter registration drive, preparation for our gubernatorial election will be going on, so its going to be quite a month here in Florida. We hope along with these activities to get parents to send their children to these formerly all white schools.

Jackson County

Our pet county (if you will) is coming along sort of successfuly. A few weeks ago we sent letters to presidents of all organizations in the county, (Civil Rights Groups, Farm and Home Groups and Community Development Groups) requesting that they attend a one day session on Cooperatives and Credit Unions. Designed to educate them on the workings of these two.

Our meeting was what we termed a success. We didn't have numbers, we didn't have quanity, but we did have quality. We had people from the community who would be responsible for the most part in carrying out any programs that we did get organized. Our program is enclosed drawn out by Mr. Guy Long and Mr. Benjamin Pete, on the meeting held in Jackson County. With us was representatives from the National Share- Croppers Fund - Mr. James mays and Mr. Lewis Black, who spoke to us on their propective fields of interest. Mr. Mays on Cooperatives, Mr. Black on Credit Unions. We also had representatives from F.H.A. as well as several individuals from surrounding counties. We hope that through them we might be able to establish meetings of this type in their counties also.

A report of this meeting as we mentioned is enclosed with this report. The same individuals who attended this meeting has been asked to attend another meeting around the first of next month, where we hope to (we have already talked about it in depth, in little groups - this will be the first meeting on a mass scale) organize a county- wide group. We have met with several people in several areas of the county and talked with them about this possibility and they all seem to be very much in favor of it.

This will be the first coming together of all these small groups, all of these plenty groups. We are bringing them together to draw up our Constitution and By-Laws for the county wide organization. We hope to get it cooperated as a Non- profit group.

I've asked Mr. Due to assist us in the cooperation of this group and he has agreed to do so. This is the plan for Jackson County for the next month.

IN addition to this Mr. Long and I, are planning to work four counties in Northern Florida, for the A.S.C.S. election. It will be Jefferson County and Madison County to the east and Gasden County and Jackson County to the West. Mr. Long will work Gasden and Jackson counties and I'll work Madison and Jefferson counties. We would like to have a luncheon the first of next month, before the ballots are sent out for the A.S.C.S. election, with representatives from the four counties, to organize and coordinate our A. S.C.S. program as well as work towards voter registration for the Up- coming gubermatorial election " Non- particsnt but work".

A request is enclosed in this report for: Mr. Ed. Stanfield, funds for our luncheon; Mr. Vernon Gordon, funds for our crush voter registration program within this four counties area.

A problem has arisen in the southern portion of Jackson County. One of which we think we have solved. We are trying to bring a paper mill into the county, which naturally will provide many jobs. The desired property is owned by about twenty- five Negroes who absolutely refuse to sell. The City Council and the County Commissioner, called a meeting with Mr. Long and myself the other day to ask if we would go down and talk to the farmers in this area, and show them that the paper mill would be

economically benificial to the county and all its residents, and to try to persuade them to sell. The paper mill is offering from $ 125-$175 per acre for land, which is good money for this area. In doing some investigation we discovered that there were some eighteen white families in the same area, who had not been contacted relevant to the selling of their land. We talked to them about their property and what provisions were being made. They said that they had not been contacted by the paper company, but in the event the Negroes did sell, they would be willing to sell them lots at $ 500. a piece. These lots are acre that has been divided into quarters.

This would mean that these twenty- five Negro families would lose all of their land. Some of them has as much as 110 acres, leaving them with one lot and money. Land is difficult ot obtain in this area. Speculators from the north has bought up all the good farm land in the area. So as far as Negroes buying land, this is a difficult task,especially good farm land.

I talked to Mr. Wasserman, about this, asking that he get in touch with the paper company and find out from them who the buyer was in this area, so that the people could avoid speculators. We were somewhat afraid that northern speculators would come down and talk these families out of thier land, and in turn sell the land to the paper company for a profit. We wanted to know who the buyerswere in order to inform the people. Mr. Wasserman suggested that we contact Mr. Due and get him to represent the people on a

legal scale and let him do the investigation work for us.

Mr. Long and I , again contacted these people telling them of Mr. Wasserman suggestions, and asking if they wanted us to contact Mr. Due for them. They immedialely said"No", that they just would not sell their land.

This is where we stand. We are hopeful of convencing them that the deal they gave me is a good deal, at the same time convence them that they need legal aid and assistance and to show them how this mill will benifit the people of the county as a whole by providing jobs for Negroes, wherein employment in Jackson County is a problem, this will be a tremendous asset to the county.

It was suggested at our last Staff Meeting that representatives from our Council and N.S.F. meet in Ala. during the A.S.C.S. election there to work on the A.S.C.S. for the State of Ala. We have however since that time discovered that our A.S.C.S. elections will be held onSeptember the 9th, and that ballots will be going out around the 9th of August, we feel that is sort of necessary to tryto do as much work during that span of time here. We have discussed this with Mr. Washenbash and Mr Wasserman, they are that of the same opinion, that we should remain here in Florida, to do whatever work we can for our A.S.C.S. election. This is what we will be doing hopefully for the next month or so.

In addition to this we are now moving over to Gasden County and Jefferson County to work on the same type of structure that we have now established in Jackson County. Mr. Long is working closely with me, and we are moving over together in hope of

of establishing these counties.

Our program for the next month is first to work on the A.S.C.S. elections in these four counties. Secondly to work in Jefferson and Gasden Countiesin hopes of organizing the entire county. Thirdly to work on the establishment of cooperatives in Jefferson County.

After our discussion session on cooperatives and Credit Unions, an incident that I mentioned at our N.S.F. Staff meeting on farmers who tried to purchase a peanut dryer and were told that no dryer could be purchased because of a dryer or other dryers in the area that would serve their purpose. We mentioned this at our N.S.F. Staff meeting and again at our conference. So we are working on establishing a cooperative so that farmers in this one community can purchase a peanut dryer for themselves. This is our long range plan in term of next month.

It is hopeful that we will be able to establish a county-wide structure in these two counties, joining them with Jefferson county, giving us a tri- county structure. Moving over to Madison County we hope to do he same thing thus establishing a four county structure.

If we can do this, giving us a straight line across Northern Florida. Using Leon County as our central county- working two counties to the east and two to the west. I feel that our work will start to show some success.

Four representatives from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been touring central Florida, talking with School Superintendents and local citizens. I received a call from Washington that they would be here, requesting that I meet with them on the 13th of this month. I met with them on this day in Orlando, Florida. They have asked me to meet with them again on the 19th of this month when their tour ends to receive a report on their findings. The meeting will be held in Gainsville, Florida.

cc: Mr. Jack Wasserman
N.S.F.
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Fay Bennett
N.S.F.
New York

Mr. Ed Stanfield
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Ga.

July 18,1966

Mr. Vernon Jordon
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Jordon:

In connection with with the Voter League of Jackson County, we are planning a crash program in voter registration to extend from August 8 to September 10,1966.

We are requesting financial assistance from S.R.C., in this project. The program as outlined will cover four counties; Jefferson, Madison, Gasden and Jackson Florida. We are not going to attempt to establish officers within these four counties; however we will need funds for transportation.

We are requesting the following funds for transportation and supplies as might be necessary:

$ 100.00 for each county worker , in each of the four counties.
$ 200.00 for the program coordinator.
$ 150.00 for supplies

A total sum of which is $ 750.00 for the month 's program.

Respectfully,

La vert H. Taylor
Rural Advancement
Project Director.

Report: Conference on Cooperatives and Credit Unions
Marianna, Florida. July 9,1966

On the above date, the Farmers and Home-Makers of Jackson County held an open meeting for Rural and other interest persons of the county. The meeting was held to give as much information on Credit Unions and Farmers Cooperatives as possible.

Rev. Levert Taylor, Rural Advancement Project Director for the Human Relation Council of Florida , contacted the consultants for the meeting. As the program will show , the following people was used in the following capacities:

Mrs. Annie P. Bradwell of the Jackson County Office of F.H.A., explained the program of F.H.A. After her explanation of the program as applied in general to Jackson County, a question and answer periodwas given. Mrs. Bradwell did a splendid job in answering these questions, as she had done in explaining the F.H.A. Program. Questions about loans, grants and help in management was asked. Mrs. Bradwell told of the different types of loans, such as operating, equipmnet, home-farm land. She also gave information on a Poverty Loan up to $2500.00 to help increase a family income above the barley existance l3vel. The re was quite a of other general informatbon given by Mrs. Bradwell.

Mr. Lewis Black, explained the functions of the Credit Unions. Mr. Black is the Project Director for the National Share-Croppers Fund in the state of Ala, as well as treasurer (Secretary) of his Credit Union, Which has over a Quarter million dollars in assets. Mr. Black gave pertinent information on how to get started, membership, déliquent loans and publicity and educational functions of the Credit Unions. Pamplets were passedout dealing with Federal Credit Unions. During the afternoon session, he gave specific informatbon on the above mentioned points about Credit Unions. He also gaveinformation on extra insurance and the part that membership plays in managering their financial affairs.

Mr. John Mays discussed Cooperatives for Farmers. During the morning session, a general outline of cooperatives, such as buying, selling, and other types of cooperatives was discussed. As an interesting side light, Rev. Taylor showed a series of slides on cooperatives.

Mr. Jones of King Community talkmd about the cooperative which he is part of and explained its operation. He also expressed hope that his cooperative would be expanded to include peanut drying.

After lunch we went into interest groups, as outlined in the program. Mr. Black was first giving specifics and particulars in the Credit Union. He mentioned growth, membership and laws governing Frederal and State Credit Unions.

Mr. Mays came back to talk of cooperatives and expressed hope that the present cooperative should be utilized, mentioning organization and refunds from cooperatives. Stressing the need for a cooperative in our area, Mr. Mays stated that he would be willing to return and assist us in organizating a Cooperative.

Enthusiasm ran very high, especially about Buying Cooperatives. Several farmers mentioned about how they had tried to buy fertilizer in groups and said that the prices were still out of reason.

The meeting closed at about 4: 30 one hour later than it was scheduled, however most of the fifty farmers from the county was still there at the end. Guest present including the consultants were:

Mrs. Annie P. Bradwell-F.H.A., Marianna, Florida.

Mr.& Mrs. James Mays- National Share-Croppers Fund, Jackson Miss.

Mr. Lewis Black-National Share-Cropper Fund , Greensbor Ala.

Mr. Agusta H. VandenBosche- Fla. Human RElation Council Miami, Fla.

Fla - R.A.P.

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

July 1, 1966

Dear Mr. Stanfield,

In connection with our R.A.P.Program in Florida, we are attempting to hold a county - wide educational session, on Credit Unions and Cooperatives. The date for this meeting is July 9, 1966.

Our hopes are that Mr. James Mays and Mr. Louis Black, both of N.S.F., might be able to serve as consultants.

We are asking that you , if in any way feasible, provide them with the necessary traveling expenses.

This is the first meeting of this nature to be held in this area; therefore it is highly important to our R.A.P. Program and even more- so to the people of Jackson County.

Your immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

LaVert Taylor

LaVert Taylor

Fla- R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
POST OFFICE BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Report of Field Activities for July 16 - July 31, 1966
LaVert H. Taylor - Project Director

As we stated in our last report, ~~our~~ The A.S.C.S office in Jefferson County has two negro secretaries working on a part time basis, ~~and~~ the period of time ballots was sent out and returned to the office, this we mentioned in our last report. We have since discovered that they have one secretary working full time, she was fired for reasons unknown. We are now trying to locate her and discover those reasons.

We had planned a meeting on the A.S.C.S. Elections in the hope that we would have enough time to get desirable negroes placed on ballots. The supervisors in these three counties sort of failed our plans, in that the letters stating THE time deadlines for all write in candidates would be ~~for~~ the first of August. This letter was received by most farmers in the Jackson and Madison County areas on the 23rd of July giving them a little more than one week to find somebody, to get the partition signed, and in the supertendent's office. We intern called all the presidents of the community development clubs in Jackson County and the voting leaders in Jefferson and Madison County to stress upon them the importance of having qualified negroes placed on ballots. Each president in Jackson County immediately called a meeting of their respective Club and selected between one and four persons from their area to file a partition for.

A general meeting was held in Monticello, Jefferson County and Madison, Madison County, here individuals selected the most outstanding farmer to file partitions for.

Seeing as though we started to move to late to orginize our county for partition of candidates, we feel that there is still time to orginize these counties to work toward the election of their respective candidate. With this in mind we are calling the "leaders", of these three counties together for a luncheon about the day the ballots is sent out. If our understanding is correct it should be about the 16 th of August. Here we would like to stress upon them the important of unity, voting and power. We would also like to give them some form of guide line for the conduct of a door to door, "mail your ballot campaign". We would be most appreciative if Mr. Wasserman, could be our luncheon speaker.

With the coming of a new school year we are considering conducting a drive to see that all students who are attending, formally, all white schools for the first time, be enrolled in some form of a ~~totalitarial~~ Tutorial program. We are in the hope that the three local chapters of the council on Human Relations (Tallahassee, Panama and Jacksonville) will be willing and able to give some assistant here. There is an existing ~~totalitarial~~ Tutorial program conducted be the Tallahassee chapter, but this involves students from rural counties who are not fortunate, if we might use the word fortunate, to live in a community where there are liberal whites.

We are trying to do two things in the area of recreation, In Leon County, the recreation system ~~where~~ That is the county recreation department is completely segregrated. After talking with several members of the local council we have sort of reached the conclusion that, if we could possibly break down the system of segregation of recreation, in terms of adult recreation programs then everything else would fall into place. With this in back of our minds through the local council on Human Relation, places are being made to form the first intergration bowling league in this area. This will not only attack the local recreational structure which says, "we cannot play together;" but it will also attack the district bowling association and the State Bowling Congress.

In Jackson County we are planning to have a student picnic the 13th of August at Blue Springs Park. This park was formally totally segregated with white at the head and negroes at the bottom as demanded. Since the passage of the C.R. Bill, negroes have not made a truly significant effort to "fulfill their rights,". This is not a test of the park as a place of public recreation but it is an effort to show the negroes of the county, that simply because the back door is still there, you are not forced to go through it any longer. We are making plans for the fall of the year for the establishment of a soft ball league in each of these counties, as well as making efforts to form a little league team in an effort to intergrate the little leagues of baseball.

Even though interest was shown toward the formation, the purchasing corporation in one area of Jackson County(note last

report) we have failed to get enough people together in one meeting on this matter, To do Any Construction Formation. The reason for their not attending, is unknown right now, but we believe that these people has been promised promisses which were not fulfilled, these people are tired of being exploited, used and lied to, and a simple thing of pampering and hoping. is All Rate Needed

You asked for some names and addresses of individuals to be placed on your mailing list, I have a few from Jackson County, all working very closely with me:

Mr. Gye L. Long (Teacher)
Route 3, Box 143
Marianna, Florida

Mr. Simon Britt (Community development president
Route 1, member of the FHA long reviewing
Campbleton, Fla. board committee)

Benjamin F. Pete (president of Farmers Homemaker
Route 3, Box 348 orginization)
Marianna, Florida

Mr. L. D. Gainer (community Group President
Route 1, Box 55
Graceville, Florida

Mr. James E. Witherspoon (Teacher)
525 Cottondale Road
Marianna, Florida

Mr. E. L. Long Sr. (president PTA, Chairman Advisory
Route 1, Box 201 Commity of Public Schools)
Bascom, Florida

Miss Annie H. Bradwell(FHA Supervisor)
409 Penn Avenue
Marianna, Florida

Miss Vestiview D. Smith (Teacher)
Route 1, Box 339
Greenwood, Florida

Mr. Frank A. Grandberry (farmer)
Route 3.
Marianna, Florida

cc: Mr. Jack Wasserman
N.S.F.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Fay Bennett
N.S.F
New York

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Georgia

Fla - R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Lavert H. Taylor - Project Director

Report of Field Activities - August 1-20,1966

Our activities in Florida, have been geared totally towards the ASCS Elections. There has been strenuous efforts towards the problem of educating farmers in this area, on the work of the ASCS Office and the duties of the County and Community Committeeman. The progress which we made in the two counties: Jefferson and Jackson is as followed.

Jackson County

During the first week in this month, we met with the ASCS County Superviser and the District Superviser at their request. At this time, they informed us of their concern over the election itself, but most of all, our efforts towards the election. We were fortunate in that out of the eight communities in the county, we have seventeen Negroes on the ballots. All of these were not placed on the ballots directly by partitions. I say directly by partition because in two communities the individuals were late filing partitions, but the County's Nominating Committee, nominated them any way. We were late filing partitions simply because we had (a lack of knowledge) such a limited time to organize, find individuals and get partitions signed. I have now in my possession, letters from Mr. Granger- County Superviser of ASCS, dated July 22,1966. These letters did not reach farmers until the 23 and 25 of that month. These letters stated that on the 16th of August, ballots would be mailed to all farmers in the area who are eligible to vote and that if any individuals were desirous of having their names placed on the ballots, they should file partitions no later than August 1,1966. This was not only true of Jackson County, but Jefferson County as well.

Jefferson County

If the fore-mentioned date for the filing of partitions is in contradiction to the date sent out by the State Department of Agriculture and if these dates are not set totally at the descreation of the county superviser, then we have a need to challenge this in Jefferson County. Because of the shortage of time, we were only able to get partitions filed for five Negroes in the three communities (one partition in one community and two in each of the others). The County Advisory Nominating Committee, has nominated enough Negroes so that we now have eighteen on the total ballot, along with fifteen whites. This means there are six Negroes to five whites in each of the three communities. Most of these eighteen are people we either don't

know or don't trust. If in any way we could declare the election in Jefferson County as being unfair, it would certainly be to our advantage. The regularities that we noted are very minute however that is given for the date for filing of partitions. We are now aware of the fact that we could have started filing partitions after the 1st of July, but this is something the Negro farmers did not know. The vast majority of them did not know that they could vote in ASCS Elections

The county supervisor of ASCS, is required to post a list of all eligible voters within the county. Our first day into see Mr. Smith - in Jefferson County, we saw no such list. We did note however, that it had been posted on our second day into his office. There were no maps sent out in Jefferson County denoting the communities boundry. We know this is only required in the event of a change in boundries, but the Negro farmers don't recall ever receiving such a map.

We have appointed committees in each of these counties to be present on the day the ballots are to be counted. We have conducted door to door " Mail your ballots " campaign, in each of these counties.

Because of our limited knowledge relevant to ASCS, we are not optimistic enough to expect any major victories this year; at the same time however, we are not pessimistic enough to doubt ourselves in next year's election.

This election to us has been one of education, next year's will be one of showing what we have learned. We have started to mobilize in six counties (Jefferson, Jackson, Madison, Taylor, Gadsen and McCollough) for next year's ASCS Election.

Our picnic, which we mentioned in our last report, was termed a success, not according to the enjoyment of the young people, but in terms of the fact that there were no incidents. I suppose there were no incidents because of the presence of the sheriff and his chief deputy. One thing is evident to me from this and that is, we must frequent places pf public accomodation and areas of public recreation until there will no longer be the need for officers of the law to be present of will there be stares of resentment and disapproval.

Our luncheon, which was held Saturday August 20, served as the planning point for next year's ASCS Election. The committee mentioned earlier, which will be present at the counting of the ballots are our RAP Committees, which we are trying to organize in all counties where there is a vast number of Negro farmers. Thus far, we have two (Jackson and Jefferson). The chief functions of these committees will be to seek out problems within their prospective counties.

Received a letter from the South Bevard Chapter of the Council of Human RElations, requesting that I speak for them on Monday September 12, at their first meeting of the fall session. On the same day I received a call from the Director of the Florida Migrate Ministry, requesting that I attend a meeting on the 14th of September. This meeting will be the planning session for the organization of a statewide group for Self Help Housing, both of these engagements I've accepted.

From Jefferson County, you might add these names along with the ones in our last report to your mailing list:

Mrs. Gracie Hardy(civil rights worker) Rt.2 Box 134
Monticella,Florida
Major Gaffney (minister) Rt.3 Box 113 Monticella, Fla.
Willie Gallen (farmer) Rt.2 Box137 Monticella, Fla.
A.H. Bower Sr. (minister) Rt.1 Box 165 Bascom,Fla.

cc: Mr. Jack Wasserman
N.S.F.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Fay Bennett
N.S.F.
New York

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Georgia

LHT/aa

Fla - R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P.O. BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Lavert H. Taylor -- Project Director

Report of Field Activities - September 1 - 15, 1966

Now that the ASCS elections are over and the state has started to look forward to the up coming Gubernatorial Election our work has been geared toward voter registration and citizenship education inaddition to our normal social agricultural activities.

Jefferson County

VOTER REGISTRATION - A series of meetings were set up starting with the first week in this month beginning with Jefferson County. The theme of all of these meetings was Voter Registration and Agricultural Advancement. In terms of voter registration our program has been to hold a mass meeting in a community on a given night, on the following day return to that community to canvass and transport individuals to the polls. This has been highly successful in that we have succeeded in placing some additional 376 individuals on the roll book within this three week period. In terms of Agricultural advancement we have made the following strides. At each of these meetings we have made available literature on all federally sponsored programs and on programs which receive federal assistance. We have also done extensive talk on the subject of Credit Unions and Co-operative and have noted that there has been a strong degree of interest in the organization of a Credit Union. There is a Rev. R. L. Wilson who is pastoring a church in this county. Rev. Wilson has done extensive work with Credit Unions prior to rejoining the staff of Florida A and M University. Rev. Wilson has consented to assist us in the organization of such. We are hoping that we can began work in the area of Adult Education and the organization of a Credit Union immediately after the books close for the second primary.

Jackson County

In a prior report (June 24 - July 15) we mentioned the fact that a paper company was trying to purchase land in the south eastern portion of Jackson County. They had originally bargained for land owned by twenty five families and after discovering the difficulties in purchasing this land they narrowed the initial track of land needed down to a total acreage owned by five families. This plant would cost the paper company $600,000 and bring between 400 and 500 jobs into the county.

They were originally offering the appraised value of the land which was $125 to $175 per acre because of family ties and sentimental values attached to the property. The five families were reluctant to sell. Last week the deal for the land was eventually closed. But before this, Mr. Guy Long had to make a trip to Los Angeles to talk to one lady who owned 80 acres of land. The paper company ended up paying something in the neighborhood of one quarter million dollars for this acreage with the lady in California getting approximately $1,000 per acre for her land.

This afternoon we drafted a letter in the name of the Sneeds Improvement Council to the president of the paper company requesting that we be notified as to when they would start hiring, the types of jobs that would be available, whether they would give on the job training if it was necessary, and the number of administrative positions that would have to be filled. There are a number of young people in this area of the county and we are in the hope of getting them placed in this plant on an OJT Program or the special training needed for them could be gotten through the MDTA Program.

In our last report we mentioned the problems involved in the busing of students who now attend formerly all white schools. This problem is still in existance. We have sent letters to the State Board of Education and to HEW. The NAACP has even threatened the superintendent of schools with direct action campaigns directed at him and his office. All of these however, fail to produce any satisfactory response. In meeting with the Advisory Councils to the local high schools and the NAACP, I advised them that a direct action campaign should be launched and supported by the State Council only as a last resort. We would be most appreciative if you could give us some suggestions as to where we might go or pressure points that we might press. We have also urged farmers in both Jefferson and Jackson Counties to request that a soil test be ran on their land as soon as possible. The response to this suggestion has been most satisfactory. In addition to this we discovered that a good number of farmers failed to make anything out of their cotton crops this year and we are planning to either plant corn or field peas on that land next year. Over the weekend we has an opportunity to talk with several of our Development Groups Presidents and suggested to them the possibility of raising hogs on that land rather than planting on it. The suggestion was readily adopted, there inturn arranging meetings for us to speak to the farmers in their respective areas on this issue.

The Big Ben Voter Registration Project has received the grant from VEP to conduct voter registration drives in this area. I have been asked by the project director to serve as program co-ordinator in Leon County. This should not interfere in the least bit with my work in Jefferson or Jackson County.

The Council's local chapter of our Council on Human Relations has officially gotten its fall program off the ground with the meeting last Monday night. The theme of the meeting was New Directions of the Civil

Rights Movements. At this meeting they also elected their officers for this year. I was unable to attend this meeting but received word that the lecture was very challenging and the outline for this year's program submitted by the executive board was extremely progressive. The South Brevard County Chapter held their kick off meeting for the fall session. I was requested to be their principal speaker but because of illness I could not be present but requested that they reschedule me for a later date.

We talked with Miss Annell Ponder of the Southern Christian Leadership Conferences Citizenship Educational Program and requested that she or some representative from her department would come down the first two weeks in December to do recruiting for their January session of Citizenship Education Instruction. We are hoping to recruit individuals from Jackson, Gadsden, Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor Counties. These individuals will inturn return to their communities and establish citizenship Educational Programs. We will also be asking that someone be sent into this area immediately after the election in November who is thoroughly familiar with the organization and administration of Credit Unions to assist us in Jefferson County.

I am deeply grateful for the one day Mike could give me in my area. This day was beneficial to me and I trust that from our travels together he was able to see where we are trying to go and how we are trying to get there. I am hoping that Mr. VandenBosche and Mr. Stanfield could find a couple days in the near future to come into this area and travel around with me.

cc: Mr. Jac Wasserman
N.S.F.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Fay Bennett
N.S.F.
New York

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
S.R.C.
Atlanta, Georgia

LHT/bjs

Fla. RA.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P. O. BOX 1874
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Report of Field Activities, September 15-30, 1966
LaVert H. Taylor, Project Director

The books in the North Florida Counties will officially close October 8, 1966, and we are hoping to work up until this time in the area of voter registration.

Jefferson County

In all of the North Florida Counties with the exception of Jefferson County the books are open for a short time on Saturday mornings. We have in recent weeks met with the Board of County Committeemen and County Registrar and other officials in power to discuss the possibility of opening the books in Jefferson County on Saturday mornings. As of now and until October 8, the books are open from 8:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon and from 2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m. each day with the exception of Thursdays when they close at 12:00 Noon. This failure on the part of the Registrar is merely an effort to disenfranchise the Negro population of Jefferson County. The people in this area are not the wealthiest in the State and must be gainfully employed to adequately survive. The only day when they could find the time that would be necessary to register would be Saturday mornings. The refusal of the Registrar and County Committeemen is simply a systematic effort to deny the Negroes of Jefferson County rights afforded to them by the Constitution and 1965 Civil Rights Bill.

There are 3,185 individuals of voting age within the county. Of this number, 1,536 are registered voters. Two hundred twenty-five (225) of this number were placed on the rolls in the last two weeks period.

Not only have we concerned ourselves with the problems of voter registration, but we have also noted a strong need for some basic community organization work. Not to imply that interested individuals have not made an effort towards this end in the county, but merely to say that they have failed somewhere along the way to successfully organize and coordinate the action of the community. In our estimation this failure has come to be simply because of the tactics employed by those interested in community organization. By tactics, I refer to the illusion that one might have of entering a rural community and organizing the total community within a span of one week.

Last week the Voters League of Jefferson County held a meeting for reorganization. This was done for two reasons:

(1) The President of the Voters League, Mr. Tillman, is the Director of a local mortuary and because of this he is somewhat controlled by the power structure in that he is licensed by them and his supplies must come from individuals who would not be too receptive to the cause of civil rights. He realizes this and he conducts himself accordingly.

(2) During the first primary the Voters League of Jefferson County endorsed and actively supported Governor Haydon Burns. This was not accepted too favorably by the people of the county. It is now a known fact that the reorganization of this Voters League has come to be simply because of the first primary.

We have made suggestions that Reverend Sylvester Stewart be elected President of the Voters League and it is believed that our suggestions have been accepted. With the Voters League becoming an active group and the strong possibility of the organization of a Credit Union, we can now see Jefferson County developing into something that our RAP Program can look upon with pride.

Jackson County

We were in hope that some of our plans for Jackson County could have materialized before NSF/RAP Staff Meeting, however, the plans that we had made will extend beyond our staff meeting; therefore, they will be listed among our future plans in our summary report. As we stated in our last report we had discussed the possibility of farmers in this county raising hogs rather than planting cotton because they made no profit on cotton. The Presidents of the Community Development Group accepted our suggestion and started to arrange a series of meetings in their various communities. We have now discovered that these meetings will extend beyond our October 5-7 staff meeting, therefore we will be unable to give you a detailed report on this at this time. We can say, however, that the groups to which we have spoken are very much interested and very receptive to the idea.

We have not heard from the President of the Paper Company relative to their hiring dates.

In our last report we also requested that some of you will give us some suggestions as to how we might solve the bus problem in Jackson County. To date we have not had a reply to this request.

cc: Miss Fay Bennett
Mr. Jac Wasserman
Mr. Edwin Stanfield

Fla - R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida

October 6, 1966

SUMMARY REPORT OF RAP PROJECT FOR CURRENT YEAR (1966)

In February of 1966 I accepted the position as RAP Director with the Florida State Council on Human Relations. I assumed this position and started to fulfill the duties thereof in March of this year. All actions relative to RAP position are outlined and discussed in this report. This summary report will cover the following areas of work:

1. Community Organization
2. Co-Ops and Credit Unions
3. USDA Agencies and Officials
4. ASCS Elections
5. Evaluation of Progress and Possible Reasons for Failures
6. Future Plans

My work has been centered primarily in two counties. In Jefferson County - County seat, Monticello - approximately twenty-two miles East of Tallahassee, and Jackson County - County seat, Marianna - approximately seventy-two miles West of Tallahassee. The progress made in these counties is as follows:

Area One - Community Organization

We have tried in all counties that we have entered to make it perfectly clear to the "community leaders" in such counties that our purpose for being there is solely to work in conjunction with them in whatever program they might be engaged in at the time.

We have on all occasions avoided the suggestion or advocation of organizing "new" organizations. It appears that in most of our Northern Florida Counties very little, if any, effort has been placed in the area of community organization. There have been several "professional" Civil Rights groups in these areas, all of which remain only for a short period of time and were concerned primarily with the establishment of their local groups, i.e., Core, SCLC, SNCC, and NAACP. There seems to be a strong feeling on the part of the local citizens that they have been exploited as well as neglected by our National Civil Rights Organizations. As a result of this,

they are somewhat skeptical of anyone who advocates a new group. With this in mind, we have tried to discover (a) what groups there were in existence, (b) what projects they were working on, and (c) where they felt their weaknesses lied.

Jackson County

After our preliminary investigation in Jackson County, we discovered that there were three inactive groups in the county:

1. The Farmers Home Organization
2. The Voters League
3. The NAACP

In addition to these three major groups there were six small development groups in existence but inactive. In relation to these groups we have done the following things:

1. We were successful in reorganizing the Farmers Home Organization and placing within this group an RAP Committee. The chief function of the RAP Committee is to seek out farm problems within the county, injustices and deficiencies in the local USDA.

2. We were successful in reactivating the six community development groups. Through these groups the farmers in the county will hold meetings once a month at which time they will discuss their individual problems, exchange information on farm procedures, and make suggestions as to how the Federal and State Agencies might best be of service to local farmers. These groups will make periodic reports to the RAP Committee of the Farmers Home Organization, who in turn will report to me.

3. We discovered that the NAACP in the county had no definite program and was merely functioning as a fund raising agency for the national chapter. We were successful in organizing a volunteer voter registration program through the local NAACP as well as strong assistance from the group in our local ASCS Elections.

4. The Voters League in the county is about the most active group in the county and was very instrumental in the success of the ASCS Elections in this county.

We have also made efforts to organize a county-wide non-profit organization. We have had several meetings on this issue. The major problem is selection of a competent Board of Directors and a knowledgeable President.

We count as one of our major successes in the county the acquisition of land for the International Paper Company which will be erected in Sneads, Florida. This company will bring approximately five hundred jobs in the County. Because of our effort we are hoping to see a sizable number of Negroes employed there.

Leon County

Of all of our North Florida Counties, Leon County is possible the best equipped county in terms of leadership potential. However, because of this factor it is the most unorganized county in North Florida. There are three major groups in the county. (1) The NAACP, (2) The Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee, and (3) The Tallahassee Chapter of the Council on Human Relations. There is absolutely no connection between these three organizations. The NAACP for the last few years has sponsored voter registration drives and their work has been centered primarily in this field. The Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee is the Tallahassee affiliate of SCLC and it is merely an affiliate in name and not in action. They hold monthly meetings and discuss community problems, then go home and forget about them. The Tallahassee Chapter of the Council on Human Relations is no better.

The NAACP programs are initiated with and primarily around those individuals on the middle class level. The Inter-Civic Council of Tallahassee is primarily a ministerial group, and the Tallahassee Council on Human Relations is made up of and works around the university family. The poor of Leon County is sort of left unthought of, in that no group has taken the time or effort to concern themselves about the needs of the poor nor the interest of the poor.

We were fortunate enough on one occasion, however, to bring these groups together to co-sponsor the North Florida Conference on School Desegregation. It was our desire at this time to do two things. Firstly, to bring the communities of North Florida into an awareness of the grave dangers in the communities failing to push the cause of school desegregation. We had hoped at this time to arouse the people to the point where they would organize their local community around this issue. Secondly, we had also hoped to get sufficient representation from Leon County so that we might at a later date formulate a Leon County program. Due to a lack of adequate contact list we were unable to get the representation that we desired. The individuals that we did get to our meetings went back to their local community and did suprisingly well in fostering the cause of school desegregation. We still have not been able to get sufficient representation at any meeting in Leon County to do anything constructive toward community coercion.

Jefferson County

We started our work in Jefferson County just before the ASCS Elections and have spent most of our time since then in this county working in the areas of voter registration and community organization. Our efforts in the area of ASCS will be discussed later on.

The Voters League in Jefferson County in the first primary came out in support of Governor Haydon Burns. For this reason, in addition to several others, for all practical purposes the Voters League in Jefferson County was a dead organization. While talking to several influential individuals in the county we suggested that the Voters League be reorganized. Our suggestions were accepted. The League has been reorganized with individuals placed in positions of leadership that the people of the county can easily follow. We feel that Jefferson County is about our best bet for a strong community organization. This will also be discussed in our future plans.

Area Two - Co-Ops and Credit Unions

Our work in the area of Co-Ops and Credit Unions has been somewhat limited primarily because at the outset our knowledge of these two areas was terribly limited. We have, however, since accepting this position, acquired somewhat of a communicable knowledge of Co-Ops and Credit Unions and have tried to do the following things in our two principal counties:

Jackson County

Several attempts have been made by local farmers to organize Co-Operatives in this county. To the best of our knowledge the failure has been on the part of the farmers to follow up their attempts. On one occasion there is knowledge of the FHA Supervisor refusing a loan to the farmers for the purpose of purchasing a peanut dryer cooperatively. We have had numerous discussions on the subject of Co-Operatives. Some interest has been shown but not as much as we would like.

Along with the Farmers Home Organization we sponsored a one day conference on Co-Ops and Credit Unions. The purpose of this conference was (1) to acquaint the individuals in the county with the operation of a) Co-Operatives and b) Credit Unions, and (2) to inform them of the responsibility of USDA, principally FHA, to the local farmer.

There are two organized Credit Unions in the county both of which are operated by members of the Community Development Group. The county is divided into two districts each consisting of three community development groups, and it is within these districts that the Credit Unions are established. Since our being in the county we have been fortunate enough to arouse some degree of interest in these Credit Unions and where they once were on the verge of collapsing they have now started to show a definite rise.

Jefferson County

There is only one Co-Op in Jefferson County and this is owned and operated by the "white folks." The Negroes are permitted to join this Co-Op if they care to, but it is sort of an unwritten law that the Co-Op

of Jefferson County is not meant for Negroes. We have tried to urge the prosperous farmers of the county to get into this Co-Op, but they are more receptive to the idea of organizing their own.

Our discussions have centered principally around Co-Operatives and Credit Unions and the strongest degree of interest is shown in Credit Unions. This is included in our future plans as well.

Area Three - USDA Agencies and Officials

We have had no sufficient problems on the State level with officials of USDA. Our problems have been on the local levels.

Jackson County

Our only problem in Jackson County has been the County Agent. He has posed no major obstacles but merely the fact that he refuses to cooperate in any manner has not been the best thing for our project.

There is no "Negro" County Agent and apparently the County Agent has no intention of hiring one. This presents several problems. One of which is the fact that there is no 4-H program for Negro youth. We have reported this to the USDA, but to date no action has been taken.

The FHA office in Jackson County, to our estimation, is about the best Federal Agency in the county. They have been extremely cooperative and willing to help whenever possible. As far as information goes regarding FHA programs, the FHA Supervisor and Assistant Supervisors are doing their very best. We have no complaints with the FHA Office in Jackson County.

Jefferson County

Again we must say that our problem lies not in the FHA Office, but in the Office of the County Agent. The story in Jefferson County is identical to that of Jackson County in that there is no Negro County Agent. The senior county agent has made no effort towards the hiring of a qualified Negro and there is no 4-H program for youngsters.

The FHA office serving Jefferson County is located in Leon County and we feel that the Supervisor and Associate Supervisors are doing their very best.

We have no complaints at all about the ASCS Office in either one of these counties.

Area Four - ASCS Elections

After our last NSF/RAP Staff Meeting we became interested in ASCS and the upcoming elections. Upon returning to Florida we made inquiries as to when the elections would be held and did extensive reading on the subject of ASCS Elections. We can now point to these elections with some degree of pride.

Jackson County

Our successes, as minute as they might seem, were made in Jackson County. The ASCS Supervisor in Jackson County was most cooperative and he tried in every way possible to assist us in our efforts. We were successful in electing a Negro Vice Chairman on one community committee and placing two others on the committee as members.

Jefferson County

This was the first time the Negro farmers of Jefferson County had interested themselves in the ASCS Elections. We found it somewhat difficult to adequately canvass and speak in both counties prior to the elections. We were not successful in getting any Negroes elected in Jefferson County, but our plans are such that we can be somewhat assured of some victories in next years election.

Area Five - Evaluation of Progress and Possible Reasons for Failures

We feel that we have made some definite gains in several significant problem areas in North Florida, i.e., employment, voter registration, and community organization. The Paper Company coming into Jackson County hopefully will provide jobs for a number of young people coming out of high school seeking work, thereby enabling them to remain in their home county and work for the better development of that county.

With the number of unregistered voters in both Jefferson and Jackson Counties constantly declining, we feel that eventually the Negroes in both of these counties will have some degree of "political" power.

There is a problem that we do not feel that we have adequately touched upon and that is the problem of the very poor. In our rural areas the very poor are those tenant farmers who work for comparatively nothing. As a solution to their problem, if there is going to be such, we would suggest a push of all agencies concerned for a strong minimum wage bill for farm workers. Somehow this should be made to include tenant workers.

It is pathetic to drive along the highways of North Florida and see rows of tenant houses on the verge of collapsing, to stop, talk to the farm owner about the possibility of fixing the houses, to have him paint the outside, do a little work on the inside and still fail to pay the tenant farmer a decent salary.

The farm problem lies in the laps of the farm owner who has tenant farmers and employs farm laborers as well as it does in the laps of the USDA who sits back and ignores all of the degradation and injustices inflicted upon tenant farmer and farm laborers.

With the addition of Mike Kenney to our staff we feel that our Regional Office is equipped to give each field man an adequate amount of time and advice. Not to suggest any one of us will need someone from the Regional Office with us constantly, but to suggest however that someone be available if ever we should need them.

We can point to a luncheon held in Tallahassee prior to the ASCS Elections with some degree of dissatisfaction. We were terribly in need of someone from our Regional Office to attend this luncheon as guest speaker on ASCS, but because of Mr. Wasserman's other commitments he was unable to attend. We do not feel that this effected our efforts in any way, but his presence would have been a tremendous asset.

There are no real failures that we can point to at this moment other than the ASCS Elections in Jefferson County, and this was due principally to the following factors: (1) the limited amount of time we had to acquaint and educate people of the county with the ASCS Elections, (2) confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the people, and (3) a lack of coordination on the part of county leaders.

We do not count everything else as a failure, but merely as projects which will materialize in the future.

Area Six - Future Plans

We plan to do the following for the rest of this year, some of which will extend to the first six months of 1967:

1. To spend a great deal of time in the area of Community Organization in Jackson and Jefferson Counties working toward the development of a strong community group.

2. To establish RAP Committees (similar to those in Jackson and Jefferson Counties) in the Counties of Taylor, Wakulla, Leon, Gadsden and Madison.

3. To work toward the organization of Credit Unions within Jefferson County. This hopefully will come the latter part of this year.

4. To do recruiting for the SCLC Citizenship Education Program. Individuals recruited for this program hopefully will return to their local communities and establish citizenship education classes.

5. The first of next year we are going to begin working toward the ASCS Elections. We plan to conduct extensive Community Educational Programs, have individuals selected to be placed on the ballots by petition prior to July 1.

6. We plan to work with the farmers in both Jackson and Jefferson Counties in an effort to form strong purchasing cooperatives.

This report covers what we have done during the short period that we have been on the RAP Project. We realize that there are no major accomplishments to which we can point, there are no significant gains in which we can be sufficiently proud; however, we feel that due to our lack of knowledge in terms of farm programs in general, and to our civil rights orientation, the accomplishments we have made are ones which denote strong potential for constructive development.

Our aspirations are that in the year 1967 we might be able to involve ourselves in the implementation of programs that will merit the association of the Florida Council on Human Relations, Southern Regional Council, and the National Sharecroppers Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

LaVert H. Taylor
Project Director

Fla- RAP

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

October 19, 1966

REPORT OF FIELD ACTIVITIES
October 1 - 15, 1966

Our work for the last two weeks has been concentrated in two areas:

a. Preparation and attendance for and to NSF/RAP Staff Meeting.

b. Follow-up work in Jefferson County.

It was suggested that for this last staff meeting of 1966, the RAP men and field men for NSF submit a summary report of the year's activities. We used the days prior to our staff meeting preparing our summary report.

It is my belief that this NSF/RAP Staff Meeting was one of the best we have had since I have been a member of the staff. There were a number of discussions which were most beneficial to me as a staff member, and I feel that it gave all of us an opportunity to understand the thinkings of other members of the staff; however, due to the time factor involved, there seemed to have been several underlying thoughts in the minds of other staff members which were not brought out. It is hoped that in planning for our next staff meeting, the Executive Members of NSF will try to arrange the schedule so that we might have at least two hours to get into various matters that were seemingly on the minds of some in attendance.

Since returning to Florida we have visited Jefferson County for two days to (a) check on the progress of the Voter Registration Drive, (b) to plan for the formal discussion of our Credit Union, and (c) to plan for the Citizenship-Education Program.

The Registrar of Jefferson County informed the newspapers that the figure he had for the increase in the number of Negro voters was just about one hundred, but our figure shows that in the month leading up to the closing of the books, October 8, 1966, we had placed more than four hundred on the roll. A list of all registered voters in the county was published in the weekly newspaper in Jefferson County, and the list showed an increase of more than four hundred persons.

Plans have been made for the week subsequent to our State meeting of The Council on Human Relations to meet with all persons of the county who are interested in the formation of a Credit Union. We are planning to invite several resource persons from the State Credit Union Bureau to speak at the meeting.

Recruiting is now underway in the three communities of the county for individuals who will have the time, the knowledge, and the willingness to attend the citizenship training classes sponsored by SCLC.

We have made two trips to Jackson County: (1) To inquire as to what had taken place in our absence, and (2) To speak for an NAACP Rally. At the NAACP Rally we outlined our plans for the citizenship project and delegated to our RAP Committee the responsibility of determining how the Committee might best use student volunteers during the summer.

There have been no new developments in the situation involving the bussing of students to formerly all-white schools.

We might note here that our area of work has been somewhat expanded through the interest and cooperation of Mr. V. L. Elkins, District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, State of Florida. Mr. Elkins has made several contacts in the Live Oak area of Suwannee County, and has invited us to speak to a county group that he is in the process of organising concerning our work in North Florida and what assistance they might gain through us.

We are now in the process of planning for our State Meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations to be held this weekend in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

LaVert H. Taylor
Project Director

LHT/gle

cc: Miss Faye Bennett, NSF, New York
Mr. Jac Wasserman, NSF, Atlanta
Mr. Edwin Stanfield, SRC, Atlanta

Fla. - RAP

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
November 2, 1966

Report of Field Activities
October 16-31, 1966

Our work for the last two weeks has been in the following areas:

(A) Preparation for and attendance at the State meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations

(B) Jackson County School Problem

(C) Leon County School Problem

A. State Meeting of Council

The State-wide meeting of the Florida Council on Human Relations was held in Daytona Beach, Florida, October 21-22, 1966, at the Voyager Beach Hotel. This was my first State meeting, and I found it to be both informative and challenging. To me, the most beneficial part of this State meeting was a discussion session on Inter-group Cooperation. During this discussion session we talked about the interworkings and relationships of the various Civil Rights Organizations on the national level as well as the cooperation of State groups. We concluded that the best solution for State problems is a united group movement towards the solution of said problems. This is nothing new to those who have been involved in the field of civil rights for any significant length of time. We have always held to the premise that if these problems, whether they are state or national, were to ever be solved, at one point or another there must be some coming together of minds for a unified program.

B. Jackson County

Upon returning to the North Florida area we immediately went to Jackson County to see what developments had taken place regarding the bussing of students. We discovered that our Community Group had met with the Superintendent of Schools and informed him of their communications to him, the State Superintendent of Schools, and the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. He was further informed of our plans for continued meetings within the community.

As stated in a previous report, we had suggested to the group that if they received no satisfactory response from the Superintendent then they had no other alternative but to call a holiday for students. This ultimatium was presented to the Superintendent and he requested that we allow him until Wednesday, November 9, to act on our grievances.

The problem is one of school busses bypassing students who are attending formerly all-white schools, and not allowing them to board busses. When they are permitted to board busses they are assigned seats. The Superintendent informed us that the assigning of seats was an action suggested by him for the benefit of the students, the parents, the Board of Education, and the bus driver. He expressed the feeling that if the students were permitted to sit wherever they desired the Negro students would be the target of harrassments and insults from the whites. This he continued would aggravate parents to the point where they would become involved, thusly, involving the School Board and placing the bus driver in a very uncomfortable position. The reply of the parents to this was "To hell with the position of the School Board, the bus driver, and don't concern yourself about our becoming involved. If our students are not permitted to sit wherever they desire, then you haven't seen any involvement."

C. Leon County

We are having problems similar to the above in Leon County. A Special Education Committee of the local NAACP conducted a survey of the schools in Leon County. They found the following things:

1. At two schools there are two classes being held in the same classroom at the same time.

2. One school has more than 500 pupils over its capacity. The School Board is aware of this but no action has been taken.

3. The County School System is under court order which states that grades one through four should be automatically desegregated. This has not been done.

4. There are still five students waiting to be assigned to the schools of their choice.

5. It was discovered that one student was forced to take private education because the County School Board has attempted to force him to go to an inferior school because of race.

6. Some students are being bussed seven to ten miles a day bypassing a number of predominantly white schools.

These are but six of an enormous list of their findings.

A meeting was held on the 30th of last month to discuss what actions should be taken. I was invited to attend this meeting and offered suggestions as to what they should do. After a lengthy discussion (during which I discovered they had met on a number of occasions with the School Board and privately with the Superintendent of Schools - all of which proved to be fruitless) it was suggested that they discover some way to inform the total community of their findings and make a sincere effort to arouse the interest of the community.

Since this time letters have been sent out to all "concerned citizens" and they are now in the process of picketing the County Courthouse where the office of the superintendent is located. If this proves to be ineffective they have agreed to call a student holiday only as a last resort.

As of this writing, no definite plans have been made for the week which we will spend with Mike Kenney here in Florida; however, it is hopeful that by the time for our next report we will be able to give you an agenda for that week.

Respectfully submitted,

LaVert H. Taylor

LaVert H. Taylor
Project Director

cc: Mr. Jac Wasserman, NSF, Atlanta
Miss Fay Bennett, NSF, New York
Mr. Edward Stanfield, SRC, Atlanta

Fla - R.A.P

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

November 17, 1966

Report of Field Activities
November 1 - 15, 1966

During these weeks we spent time in Saint Augustine, Florida, and Tallahassee. The report of which is as follows:

Saint Augustine

At the request of Mrs. Greene, a member of the faculty of Florida Memorial College and of the President of the College, we journeyed to Saint Augustine as a guest of the institution. When we arrived we were greeted by members of the St. Augustine Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They gave a reception for us, and most of the time was spent discussing the St. Augustine movement, the gubernatorial election, and the future of St. Augustine. We ascertained from the discussions that there is dire need in St. Augustine for local leadership. As a result of Dr. Hayling's departure from the city and the fued between Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Twine, both of whom are very active in community affairs, there has not been a program of any sort within the community. During our stay on the campus of Florida Memorial College, we met with various classes in government and history and discussed the Florida gubernatorial election, black power and Viet Nam. The students agreed on most issues. The only major disagreement was the Viet Nam issue. They agreed that Mayor High should have been the Governor of Florida. They also agreed that black power as a program of black nationalism would never work. They were in accord that the educated middle-class Negro should and must become more involved in community activities. There were differences of opinions as to whether America should or should not be in Viet Nam. It is interesting to note here that these differences of opinions were not based on race, i.e., Negroes should not involve themselves, but it was merely a question of America as a nation being involved on such a major scale.

Tallahassee

The week after our return to Tallahassee we were invited to the campus of Florida A and M University to speak to two classes in School-Community Relations. The discussions in these classes took the same varied trends as

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the ones in St. Augustine, and if we are going to use the students of Florida A and M University and Florida Memorial College as typical American college students, then we might well conclude from the discussion on Viet Nam and the question of black power that the young Negro American is thinking less and less in terms of race and more in terms of people and our country.

Several members of the NAACP Education Committee journeyed to Jacksonville last week to attend the Court Proceedings of the case dealing with school desegregation. While at this meeting they invited the Attorney from the NAACP Legal Aide and Defense Fund to come to our city and meet with the Committee and concerned citizens of Tallahassee. Prior to coming to Tallahassee she met with Mr. Rutledge Pearson, State President of the NAACP, and Mr. Marvin Davies, State Field Secretary of NAACP, to discuss the most recent developments in Tallahassee. It was suggested that the Citizens Committee continue their line of action, i.e., mass meetings, picketing and telephone campaign to the Superintendent of Schools, until the Attorney could determine what legal legs we had to stand on.

The major quarrel aside from the list of grievances mentioned in our last report is the fact that one girl was transferred to the fourth grade of a previously all-white school, she was accepted and then refused admission. Because of their refusal to admit her to the previously all-white school, she was unable to get into the Negro school and as a result the girl has not enrolled in any school this year. This young girl is our rallying point. We hope to arouse enough sympathy in the community over the fact that she is not in school to cause the community to act on all grievances relative to the school problem in Leon County.

Our activities with the Committee are somewhat limited and we are serving primarily in a consultative capacity on the methods and techniques of direct action.

For a short while we all hung our heads in a moment of silent prayer as we watched our gubernatorial hopeful go down in defeat. The defeat of Mayor High shocked all of us who were secretly or openly for him, but it also opened our eyes to show us the definite need for citizenship education programs within our State. "Cracker barrel" politicians throughout North Florida have been giving their reasons for or assessment of his defeat. Some would say that his loss was the result of riots in Pompano Beach, Jacksonville, and Fort Lauderdale. Others would say that his defeat can be attributed to the so-called white backlash, which I suppose would be inclusive of the reactions to riots, the fear of black power, as well as dissatisfaction with the Johnson Administration. We feel that all of these assessments are adequate

and

and are applicable not only to the defeat of High, but the overwhelming defeat of Democrats throughout our nation. We feel that this clearly shows a dissatisfaction with the Johnson Administration, and it tells us that we need far more explanation as to the uselessness and the detrimental repercussion of riots. It tells us that there will be retaliations on the part of whites to the crys of black power. It tells us that Negroes along with whites are concerned and dissatisfied to some degree with our Viet Nam policy. It also tells us that between now and 1968 we who are concerned about good government, meaning a government void of Maddox, Kirk, Wallace, and Reagan, will have a lot of work to do if we are to see this type of government in 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

LaVert H. Taylor

LaVert H. Taylor
Project Director

PA
ES

file
RAP
Fla

P.O. Box 1874
Tallahassee 32304

November 29, 1966

Mr. August H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Mr. VandenBosche:

After carefully evaluating your letter of November 23 concerning the decision reached by you regarding the Rural Advancement Project, I have concluded that either this decision was made in haste or it was contemplated for some while. If the latter is true, then I feel that there was a strong degree of unfairness in my not being informed. I fully understand your position with Southern Regional Council, and the bind under which you must find yourself. If my actions have in any way jeopardized your standing with SRC I humbly apologize. However, I have strong convictions about the individual freedoms of man, particularly his freedom of speech and I cannot bring myself to the point of letting a bureaucratic dictatorship such as SRC channel my thoughts, words and actions.

Contrary to beliefs, I have not at anytime become politically involved. I felt then, and I feel now that despite what a man's position might be he has a right to discuss any issue which those around him are desirous of discussing without being actually involved in the issue.

If the reports submitted to you from my office led you to believe that I was not working with farmers in this area, then these reports were most misleading.

Since you have made your decision to terminate the RAP on the grounds that we were not accomplishing what we set out to accomplish, I will not debate the validity of such a decision, but only tell you that decisions made in haste or without the consultation of all involved can often be wrong decisions.

COPY

I am indebted to you for your generous courtesies shown toward me these few months. As long as I remain in the State I plan to continue my work with farmers in the citizenship education program, credit union and co-operatives, in addition to a journey to Louisiana with some of the farmers in this area so that they might see a working Co-Op.

If you would like for me to keep you informed of the progress made, a note to this effect would be most helpful. I remain

Respectfully,

LaVert H. Taylor

cc: Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mr. Jac Wasserman
Miss Fay Bennett

COPY

PLACEMENT

Route 3, Box 143
Marianna, Florida 32446

January 18, 1967

Mr. August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Sir:

Following is a short resume of my educational and employment record. Date of birth, October 22, 1922. I attended elementary and high school in the public schools of Jackson County. In September, 1941, I enrolled at Florida Memorial College, St. Augustine. Remained there for the term 1941-1942.

September 1942, enrolled at South Carlina State College. December7, 1942, drafted into the U.S. Army. After an honorable discharge, returned to South Carolina State College and received B.S. Degree in Natural Science, majoring in Biology and minoring in Chemistry, August 1949.

In November 1949, began teaching in the public school system of Chicago. While teaching, attended evening and Saturday classes at Depaul University during term 1949-1950.

During summer of 1950, enrolled in City College for Teachers and attended afternoon classes. In September, 1951, returned to Jackson County and began teaching in the Public Schools of Jackson County. Have continued until the present time.

Since teaching in Jackson County, have attended summer and evening classes at Florida A. & M. University and have received a Master s Degree in School Administration.

Gye L. Long

Fla. - R.A.P.

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
DIRECTOR/S REPORT
March 15, 1967

On March 1, 1967 I received printed material from the Southern Regional Council and the National Sharecropper s Fund. Since then I have been reading this material to become more familiar with the program as well as with my duties as director of the project. I am still studying the materials. Since scanning over most of the information, I have started drawing up a program for this area of Florida.

The following is the program that I am developing for northwest Florida. Although I have made visits in Jefferson, Leon, and Gadsden counties, most of my work at the present has been done in Jackson County as I am on a part time basis.

In studying results of planning meetings of different rural groups, the Following problems are foremost in the minds of these groups.

1. Youth Development
2. Marketing (truck crops)
3. Community and Home Improvement

The above mentioned problems were the ones most frequently discussed by organizations already organized for Rural Development. They were also among the problems mentioned in a survey sponsored by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. Other problems listed at all Negroes community meetings are;

1. Cooperative Marketing & Buying
2. Financing(Equipment and Home) Long Term
3. Home Management
4. Interpretation and knowledge of Government programs.

The organization of neighborhood improvement associations is one of the main needs in my opinion. I think neighborhood associations will involve isolated people and people that will not participate in a county organization.

Some of the community leaders already contacted are:

1. L.D. Gaines, Route 1 Box 55, Graceville, Fla.(Jackson County)
2. Robert Bryant, Greenwood,Fla. Phone 482-7112
3. Mr. R.C. Myrick, Clarksville H'way,Marianna,Fla. 32446 (Jacksonv County
4. Mr. Walter Girley, General Delivery Havana, Fla. (Gadsden County)

An apprisal of the above problems would be pre-mature, However in the few group meetings so far held and the individuals meta everyone so far has been cooperative and optomistic about the program.

Mr. Jac Wasserman Field Director of the National Sharecropper s Fund visited here on March 11 and 12. He went over the program and explained it to me. We also visited with a group of community and organization leaders on March 11 at 7 P.M. at Mt. Tabor School. Mr. Wasserman explained the RAP program to this group of leaders. We also visited a political education workshop in Havanna, Fla. and the program of RAP was explained there since these were rural people.

Gye L. Long. Director

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

6241 NW Seventheenth Avenue

Miami, Florida 33147

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

April 10, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT DIRECTOR'S REPORT
(April 16--30, 1967)

On April 19 and 20th, I made visits in Longbranch and Little Zion Communities to talk with groups of parents concerning transportation of students to the previously all white schools in Marianna and Sneads areas. I assured them that I had filed a complaint concerning this problem with the Technical Assistance Program at the Department of Education of the State of Florida. Mr. Rosco Myrieb, Clarksville Highway, Marianna(Longbranch Community) and Mr Leonard Sherman, General Delivery, Sneads, Fla. were the community leaders with whom I talked.

Saturday, April 22, I visited with Mr. L.D.Gainor in the Graceville area and made an appointment to meet with the Community Club on May 9. At this meeting I hope to explain the advantages of cooperatives to low income people. Mr. Gainor and his group are interested in purchasing peanut dryers and buying fertilizer on a cooperative basis.

Personal contact has been made with the seven Community Develpment Clubs to begin organizing for the A.S.C.S. elections. I have on file the meeting dates and time of the club meetings.

During the month of May and June, I have the date and time of the meeting of the Organization in Jefferson County(The Voters League)-- supporters of the election in that county.

The school that I am presently principal of will be consolidated with a larger or some larger schools next term. The people in the community would like to purchase or secure this building and property from the Board of Public Instruction. I asked the P.T.A. president to call a meeting. At that meeting the decision was made to find out how the property is recorded in the county clerk's office.

In the light of the above, a Mr. J.L. Washington, Assistant to the Administrator, Farmer's Home Administration, USDA, Washington, D.C. who was in a neighboring county and visiting the Farmers Home Administration in Jackson County, came by to look at the building. He also invited me to Chipley, Fla. on Aprtil 27 to attend a meeting of the Washington County Improvement Association, and see the recreational complex they built.

During my visit in Chipley, I talked to Mr. George Vairn, chairman of the Board of the Washington County Improvement Ass'n. They have constructed a $60,000 building and swimming pool and tennis court and playground. Altough they are behind in payments, everyone seems to think the program for the summer will bring them from behind.

As soon as the P.T.A. members and community leaders find out the location of the school's property in Mt. Tabor Community and the disposition of the School Board, plans will be made to secure the property and devlop it into a Recreation and Educational Complex. Mr. Washington and our Assistant County F.H.A. Chairman thought it to be a wise decision. Ialso talked with Mr. Jac Wasserman and he thought it would be expedient to get the property.

I have ordered several free pamphlets to help explain the Social Security Act and Medicare as it applies to rural people. These will be passed out and discussed at club meetings and to individuals.

Gye L. Long

Activities of the Rural Advancement Project Director
May 1--15, 1967

Fla-R.A.P.

Tuesday, May 20, 1967, I visited with a group of farmers in the Longbranch Community, headed by Mr. Rosco Myrick, Calrksville Highway, Marianna, Fla. This group is interested in a cooperative to buy machinery to harvest their crops (mentioned in a previous report. Since this meeting, the group has been in and talked to the County Assistant F.H.A. I was not able to attend this meeting, However, I talked by phone with Mr. Myrick and the F.H. A. Director and they reported that the group was in the process of drawing up a charter.

On May 4, 1967, another meeting was arranged with the Mt. Tabor Community Development Club and the Community P.T.A. and members of several other Fraternal organizations and clubs. The discussion and meeting was held to explore the possibility of aquiring the plot where the Mt. Tabor Elementary School is located. At this meeting some of the older persons said that the land and the main building on the school site belonged to the people in the community, and that the community did not have to purchase it from the School Board since it was loaned or deeded for school purposes alone. This is being explored by a committee and as soon as this information is checked another meeting will be called. Oh--the School Board has voted to close the school at the end of the term.

On May 5 & 6, I attended the workshop in Winter Park. While at the Workshop, I was able to meet many council members from throughout the State. It certainly was a learning experience for me to meet these people and to participate in the workshop. I worked with the group on Voter Education. As a result of our group's recomendations (if followed) I think it will make for a better Voter Education Drive in their areas.

On Saturday May 13, I attended the District II Conference of Colored P.T.A. in Marianna, Fla. The district covers eight or ten counties from Jefferson to Washington County West. They have begun to discuss the combining of the all colored and the formerly all white P.T.A.'s in the State.

I have distributed the Books you sent on Worthy Students Scholarships for Southern Negro Students, and the pamphlets on loans. These were given to all the schools as long as they lasted and are being made available to the students.

Gye L. Long
RAP Director

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report
May 31, 1967

Flar R.A.P.

During the week of May 15, 1967 there were several group meetings in an attempt to get a final decision as to the ownership of the property of the Mt. Tabor School and the land where the plant is located.

The above named school is to be closed on June 30, 1967, and the people in the community would like to convert the property into a Community Center.

On May 19, 1967, Mr. Frank Granberry received a letter and a copy of deeds to the land from the Fla. Land and Title Trust Co.(a company whose business is abstracts, etc.) saying that the land was the property of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church and had been deeded to the School Board in 1918 for school purposes. The letter also stated that the Deacons and their successors were in charge of the school property. Armed with this information, the Deacon Board of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church met with the County Superintendent of Public Instruction of Jackson County. They were told that on May 2, 1967 the School Board had voted to move everything to another plant, including fixtures and window and doors from the bathrooms. After the meeting was over, I advised them to call Attorney John Due, which they did. The attorney told them to meet with him the next afternoon. After he had gone to the county office and checked the minutes, he talked with me, along with the Pastor and Chairman of the Deacon Board. In his opinion the property belongs to the church, but he would give a legal opinion in two or three days. In the meantime, he would talk with the School Board attorney and ask him to advise the Board of Public Instruction to not move any fixtures from the school plant until at least after the regular meeting of the County Board of Public Instruction on June 13, 1967.

During May I helped to form a cooperative to buy machinery for farmers south of Marianna. They have been approved for a loan for harvesting equipment. The head of the cooperative is Mr. Rosco Myrick of Clarksville Highway, Marianna.

Gye L. Long.

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Rural Advancement Project, quarterly
grant payment

Rural Advancement Project

June 14, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Fla- R.A.P.

Report of Activities
Rural Advancement Project Director
June 1--15, 1967

June 1, 1967, my work with the Florida Council on Human Relations began on a full time basis. My first complete day was spent in visits with the agencies with whom I hope to work. They are,(in Jackson County) The Welfare Department where I talked to F.H.A. County Assistant Supervisor, the County Extension Agent, Jackson County ASCS Chairman, and the Coordinator of Federal Funds for the Jackson County Board of Public Instruction. Most of these I have known and worked with them before, as they are in the county where I live. Although I have not made it around to meet these agencies in the other counties, I hope to do so as early as possible, in the month of July, though an exceptionally large percentage are taking their vacations in June and July.

On June 2, 1967, I visited the Negro Extension Specialistm Mr. Virgil Elkins. He was formerly State Agent in charge of the Negro County Agents. I also made an appointment to talk to Miss Floy Britt, who is also an extension specialist and was formerly in charge of all Home Economists in the State of Florida. Mr. Elkins work for the first part of this year as extension specialist has been to conduct Leadership Conferences in Negro communities, expecially in counties where their are Negro Agents. These he was a little vague to me.

June 5-9 I was in Atlanta, Ga. attending the NSF/OEO Orientation Workshop. Having just recently started to work for The Florida Council on Human Relations, I gained a great deal of knowledge of the Programs and types of work that NSF/OEO would be primarily engaged in.

After returning home , on June 12 and 13, I was in Tallahassee. People whom I Talked with about the Rural Advancement Project programs in the area were John Due, 540½ W. Brevard St. Mr. Due has been helping to organize and work with Voter Education Projects since 1964. I also talked with Spivey Gordon, Formerly CORE's Florida Field Secretary. He also has worked extensively in this geographical area and in Voter Education Projects. He gave me a list of community leaders that he had acquired.

I returned to Marianna on the 14th of June and went into the Campbelleton-Graceville area of Jackson County to talk to Mr. L.D. Gainor about the formation of a Farmer's Cooperative. He is arranging a meeting and will notify me of the date that I can talk with the farmers of his community on the establishment of Farmers Cooperatives.

Gye L. Long

Report of Activities
Rural Advancement Project Director
June 1--15, 1967

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Gye L. Long

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report
July 1--15, 1967

The project director along with the assistance of Mr. Richard Wheatley, Executive Director of Alabama and Florida Council of Boys Scouts of America, reorganized Cub and Boy Scouts Troop 251. This troop was organized ayear ago and it was time to file for a charter. There are nine boy scouts and six cub pack in this group. Programs of this nature should help in developing youth in rural areas of Florida. On July 7, 1967 we completed the filing of the charter for troop 251(boy scout and cub pack).

On July 5, 1967, I met with Mr. Leonard Smith, NSF Field Director in Tallahassee. Although no appointment had been made, Leonard and I visited Mr. Mark Gardener, Route 1, Box 209, Tallahassee. He is the only Negro on the F.H.A. committee in the tri-county area of Leon, Jefferson, and Wakulla. We talked with him extensively and questioned him on loans to rural people in the tri-county area.

Mr. Gardner told us of the recent loan to a group in Leon County for a Potato Cooperative to build a dryer for sweet potatoes. This cooperative is called the Leon County Potato Cooperative.

We also went to visit the Negro on the state F.H.A. committee, Mr. L.A. Marshall. He filled us in on the Farmers and Homemakers Conference to be held at Fla. A. & M. University in October. He also called Mr. Geroge Henry, assistant supervisor of F.H.A. of Leon, Jefferson, and Wakula counties. Mr. Henry told us of some of the activities of the F.H.A., including the Potato Cooperative. An appointment was made to visit the cooperative.

On July 6, Mr. Leonard and I made a visit to the Farmers Home Administrative Office of Leon, Jefferson, and Wakulla counties.
We talked to Mr. Taylor, Supervisor of F.H.A. of the tri county area.
Mr. Taylor and Mr. Marshall stated that 70% of loans made by F.H.A. were made to Negroes in the above area. However, Mr. Gardner had explained that there were quite a few small loans made to repair houses etc., but very few if any long term business loans were made.

Mr. Henry explained the organization of the Potato Cooperative and took us to the site where the dryer is being built. Mr. Henry stated that the cooperative consisted of 12 members. All except three are in the low income group. We also visited the home of a member of the cooperative, and two homes under construction that were being financed by the F.H.A.

We left Leon County and drove to Jackson County to visit Mr. Rosco Myrick, president of the Longbranch Machinery Cooperative, south of Marinna. The above group or cooperative is in the process of acquiring equipment for harvesting corn, soybeans, and peanuts. The president stated that at least 300 acres of corn were neededin order to qualify for the loan. However, we found that no set amount of acres are necessary to qualify for the loan so long as it seems to be a sound investment.

We left Mr. Myrick's farm and went to make a visit to Mr. E.J. Jones' farm, He is president of the Jackson County Farmers Cooperative, but no one was at home.

Assistance was given to Mr. Phillip Long in acquiring a home loan. The Welfare has approved the payment of the mortgage loan of $33.00 a month. Mr Long is a disabled farmer and has not met Social Security eligibility requirements. We are looking into his Soc. Security situations.

We are meeting with community groups and explaining the A.S.C.S. elections.

On July 8, 1967, I left for the National Convention of the NAACP July 10-15, in Boston. We heard Senator Edward Kennedy, on July 11, speak about the testimony of the Medical Research carried on in Mississippi to investigate reports of starvation of some of the rural poor.

We also heard from Workers in Mississippi, Alaabma, and South Carolina of attempts made by power structures in some rural areas to starve and run poor people from these areas.

There were consultants from the different agencies, such as Civil Rights Commission, and Office of Economic Opportunity Administration.

Gye L. Long

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report
June 16--30, 1967

In an effort to follow through problem areas mentioned in my March 15th report, I have made two visits in Jefferson County and Gadsden County and many areas in Jackson County to organize Community Organizations. Meetings were arranged in communities where there were no organizations and communities with existing organizations.

Plans were made with Mrs. Grace Hardy of Route 2, Box 134, Monticello, Fla. , to organize four community areas to deal with some of the problems. Organization of the four areas will begin as soon as the A.S.C.S. office releases information explaining community areas. Our primary project is to get ready for A.S.C.S. elections. However, the whole spectra of area problems will be dealt with. They are:

1. Youth Development
2. Cooperatives
3. Record keeping and Social Security

I have visited some of the leaders in geographical areas in Jefferson, Gadsden, and Jackson counties. Other leaders visited to help arrange group meetings were: Mrs. Nellie Oliver, P.O. Box 881, Havana, Fla.,32333, and Mrs. Walter Girley, General Delivery, Havana, Fla.(both in Gadsden County)

In Jackson County a visit was made to the Jacob Community Development Club on June 22 to explain existing problems and get their suggestions to solutions. Mr. A.B. Pittman is the president of the club. A second meeting has been arranged for July 20, 1967.

Contacts were made with Kings Community Development Club, Mr. E.J. Jones, President, and Campbellton Community Development Club, Mr. D.B. Britt, President. There are other Community Development clubs that will be contacted later.

On June 29 the Jackson County Farmers and Homemakers sponsored the 11th Annual Farmers Tour. This tour has been arranged by Negro Vocational Agricultural teachers in the high schools and Negro County Agents. Since Title VI of the Civil Rights Act passed, this group has not functioned. They Almost went out of existence, but seemed to have revivied in 1967.

Al though the vice presidents of the two banks in the city of Marianna, Mr.M. Schack of Schack's Dairy, Greenwood, Fla. and chairman of the A.S.C.S. committee, and 2 white assistant county agents were present, there have been no other evidences of participation by white farmers. Enclosed is a program of the activities.

Plans are being made to sponsor a Farmers and Homemakers Cooperative at Florida A. & M. University in October. To my knowledge, the exact date has not been set.

Cye L. Long.

Rural Advancement Project Report Director's Activities Fla-RAP
Aug. 1--31, 1967

During the month of August, we were donfronted with a new problem in Florida which I was asked to help explain. The problem was the new Welfare Law signed by the governor in early June. In general, it says that any money recieved from the Welfare Department of the State of Florida will constitute a debt by the ~~xxxx~~ recipient's estate after his or her death.

After several welfare recipients contacted me, I met with several community and organizational leaders. We decided to arrange a number of meetings to try and explain the new Welfare Law. First we considered having several ~~xxxxxxxx~~ attornies to explain the law in mass meetings. However, this idea was dropped because of financial reasons.

We decided to meet with Welfare Department workers, and talk with them about the law. We also talked with several legislators from the North Florida area. These elected officials made it clear that they would not like to appear before a mass meeting of Welfare recipients at this time, because the public welfare departments were favoring the new law.

Following the release of several scheduled meetings by civic, social, and civil rights organizations which I had met with, the legislators from our area did make statements to the local press to show their opposition to the law.

We proceeded after studying the Welfare Law and Talkint to Attornies John Due and Ed Duppee, Legal Assistant to the Secretary of State of Florida, to explain the law as best we could. The co-sponsoring groups are: Progressive Twelve Club of Marianna, Jackson County Civic Interest Group, County Voters League, and the Local NAACP branches in the area. The schedules were as follows: Havana, Aug.9; Lamont, Fla. August 11; Gasdsen County AME Church, August 15; Mt.Olive Baptist Church, August 28; Memorial Baptist Church, ~~xxxxx~~ Monticello, Aug. 29; McChapel AME Church, Malone, Aug. 30; and St. Mary's Baptist Church, Aug. 31.

At our first meeting we were fortunate to have Attorney Edd Duppee present to answer questions. The attendance at these meetings averaged (93)ninety three persons and lasted for about 1½ hours.

The Longbranch Cooperative, previously mentioned in my reports are still awaiting approval of their loan from the State F.H.A. office. This information was given to me Mr. Mr.R.C. Myrick, president. The members are waiting to purchase machinery to harvest their crops.

The A.S.C.S. elections and the dissemination of information concerning the elections, consumed a large portion of my time. Along with me and come community leaders, we gave the duties of the county and community committee men.

In Jefferson and Jackson Counties we petitioned for seventeen names to appear on the ballot, In addition to the 17 petitioned names . We are advising write-in candidates in A.S.C.S. communites where we did not have any candidates. ~~xxxx~~= Each A.S.C.S. county supervisor has ~~xxx~~ held a series of election informational meetings. At our request, several of these meetings were held in predominantly Negro communities. We have arranged meeings after September 12, and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ before September 22 1967 to assist the farmers and to give information on voting procedures.

Special assistance has been given to several welfare recipients,especially the aged and disabled who were unable to attend our mass meetings. I have visited in the homes of these people to give them as much information as I could. Case workers had visited, but they were not satisfied with the information or seemd to have distrusted the welfare workers.~~xxxx~~
Some agencies visited AS.C.S. offices in Jefferson, Jackson, Leon, and Gadsden counties. These and several other counties across the Fla. panhandle have placed my name on their mailing list. Most of the Welfare departments in the above counties have been visited by the RAP director. In Jackson county the A.S.C.S. county committee and county supervisor explained the load through A.S.C.S. for storage bins. These

particular bins are used and can be transported after being taken apart. A cash fee is charged for the dismantling and transportation. The balance can be financed over a five year period at 4.1% interest. However, they are not available this harvesting season.

Fla- R.A.P.

RAP Director's Activities

September 1967

On September 1, 1967 two clubs--the Progressive Twelve and the Civic Interest Group, both of Marianna, continued, with my assistance, the informational meetings explaining the recent Florida recovery law of the estates of welfare recipients. Our last meeting was held on the above date at the Siani Church near Sneads, Florida. There were seventy eight(78) persons in attendance. Questions were asked and answered or appointed to welfare sources for the answer. During and after the meeting Social Security information was passed out. We also explained theASCS elections.

I am working with two rural Credit Unions in Jackson County to help to increase their membership-(NEJA and Graceville). The Board of Dierctors of these Credit Unions are planning joint meetings in October and November.

On September 12, 1967, I contacted the chairman,Mrs. H.J.McMillian, of the Eastpoint Community Action Committee at her home on Highway U.S.98, east of Appalichola, Fla. Mrs. McMillian esplained the objectives of the group and a report was made to those organizations concerned.

Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Services(ASCS) elections informational meetings were held throughout Jackson and Jefferson Counties. In Jackson County Negroes comprise about 29%. In Jefferson County the percentage is about 49%. We decided to concentrate our efforts in Jefferson County. Volunteers from the local branch of NAACP and Voters League and I held meetings to instruct the farmers how to fill in the ballots. We, along with the instructions, explained the value of having some poor people on the County and Community committees. Though there were 15 Negroes and 15 whites on the ballots--ten from each of the three ASCS communities, none of the Negroes were elected as members or alternates. In Community One(ASCS-1_ we studied the tallied vote and the five white candidates received the following: Bailey Bronson--144; Gene Brock, 142--a plantation overseer and game warden, (Pinky Hill plantation); Herbert Dermott-144--Superintendant of Pinkey Hill plantation; Luther Fountain--142--runs a dairy; W.G. Miller-146--operates an appliance store. Negro candidates in the same community recieved the following: Marcus Pick-54; Curly Seabrook--68; David Seabrook-70; Rev. George Sipilin-67; and Choice Williams-58/ The number of votes which separate the five white candidates are only four-the differences between 142--146, when the losers range of differences are from 54--70. We are still studying the results.

In Jacksom County Mr. Simon Britt and Mr. Lee Wesley won in the C mpbellton ASCS Community. There are 7 ASCS Communities in Jackson County. Mr. Britt is on the F.H.A. Committee and has served since 1964. He also is the chairman of the Cambellton Community Committee. The chances of becoming a member of the County Committee is very slim. There will be three members from each of the seven communities when the county convention is held.

Social Security information is passed out to all of the ASCS meeting which were held in September.

Individual assistance has been given to Mr. Issac McNealy, Cypress Fla. Mr. McNealy is seeking Old Age Welfare aid and asked me if I would accompany him to the Welfare office to talk with his case worker. We had to make three trips before we could talk to her. Some excuse as she was out, and one time we were told she was not working there any more. Then the receptionist said he would be assigned another worker aid and to come back at a later date. We came back as instructed, and of course the original case worker was there. She explained that he--Mr. McNealy--would have to move out of the house with his sister. He insisted that he could not move becuase he suffered with high blood pressure. The case worker said that the sister, who is already receiving aid would have to agree to have her check reduced. Mr McNealy and I decided that we would check on this part of the policy and return at t later date.

Special assistance and bid ~~m~~information have been given to several farmers whose names were given to me by the Assistance F.H.A. Supervisor, H. Roundtree of Jackson County.

The City of Marianna is renting 715 acres of ladn to farmers in an old ~~Wm~~ World War II air base. The land is divided into seven plots. The plots range in size from 22 to 265 acres. The bids on each or all of the plots were to be in the city clerk's office by October 3, 1967. I obtained a map of the plots and took it around to these farmers near the old air base, got bid information such as the average rent price and old ~~them~~ they could place their bids. We will have to wait and see if any of them were successful.

Gye L. Long
RAP Director

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report October1--30,1967 Fla- R.A.P
Florida--Mr. Gye L. Long

Indigenous groups (Community Organizations)

Rural organized Community Devel opment Clubs in Jackson County took a hard blow when the county commissioners cut off prize money form the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce for agricultural promotion. Since 1960 communities organized and agreed to participate in efforts to improve the community through competition in the several categories such as peanut ~~production~~ production per acre, corn production per acre, general community improvement(homes built, road improvements, etc.),hogs sold per litter, and general livestokk and pasture improvement. One could win as much as one hundred dollars per category and three hundred dollars for community improvement.

At the end of the harvest season, October through December, score cards are passed out through the clubs to individual members and filled in. These are turned over to the Chamber of Commerce and results evaluated. To announce the winners, a dinner is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and club members are invited. Prizes are awarded at these dinners. Though these clubs were established on a segregated basis, efforts to integrate the dinner and other club activities are being made. I am told that progress along these lines has been somewhat successful.

On October 11, 1967, the night before the final budget hearing which by law must be public, the club presidents were called together at Hotel Chipola by the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for a planned protest of the budget cut. After thinking over the meeting, I thought it to be a good idea, if only for the purpose of having Negroes attend a budget hearing before the County Commissioners. There were about fifty Negroes present at the hearing. The Chamber's Agricultural Committee was present. The hearing had to be moved to a large court room as the Commissioners' office was not large enough. Though the budget was not restored, this was a great experience for some of our people.

Cooperatives

I have made visits to several of the small machinery cooperatives, and the two credit unions in this area. The purpose was to explain the activities of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives and its purposesto these groups. This work will be continued. Five of the seven rural community clubs(Negro) mentioned previously in my report are interested in forming a cooperative to buy fertilizer and seeds for their farms. I have encouraged this idea and I am assisting them in every way I can. We are arranging a meeting of these interested persons. Some of the members of these clubs have in previous years bought fertilizer together. They also have tried to get dealerships from several fertilizer plants in the area, but have been unsuccessful so far.

Credit Unions

I am continuing tohelp in the drive for membership and the educational drive of the two rural credit unions. Expecially in the Graceville and NEJA Federal Credit Unions, shares and membership continue on the increase. There is only one delinquent loan in the two credit unions. Some loans are slow but are not classified as delinquent.

Civil Rights Groups

The Jackson County Brand of the NAACP, after I consulted with the Legal Redress Committee, decided to contact Attorney Theodore Bowers of Panama City concerning a case involving Robert Lewis White(Negro male) who said he was attacked by Edd Harris(white male) after he stopped to this service station operated by Ed Harris, and called him by his first name, Edd. Robert said after a scuffle he ran next door and called the law. The officer came and got Robert's car from the service station. After this Robert had a warrant issued for Edd's arrest.

About two weeks later, Robert said ~~while~~ while riding on Highway 231, Edd chased him and fired twice, but did not hit the car. Robert had another warrant issued and Edd is now out on $500 bond.

The Jackson County Branch also agreed to assist Mrs. Pear G. Long (RAP Director's wife), assistant home economic agent with the County Extension Service, after she was notified her service would be discontinued because of budget cuts after November 15, 1967. Attorney John Due, Jr. is giving her legal advice.

Civic Groups

The Jefferson County Board of Public Instruction agreed to work with a Bi-racial Committee and the Technical Assistant Program Specialist to seek long-range desegregation plans. On Monday October 1, 1967, I met with 5 members elected to this Bi-racial Committee. The Committee was to be made up of 6 Negroes and 6 whites. However when they were called together to elect their members, they were told in no uncertain terms by the principal of the all-Negro high school to elect 5, because he was already on the committee. On Monday afternoon they had met to ask him to resign; but before he finally did resign, he said he would have to talk to the superintendant of schools. He has since been replaced by Rev. George Siplin. The entire committee met and organized. They have co-chairmen--one Negro and one white.

Housing

I have been working with several individuals in assisting them to get FHA loans. Among the home improvement loans were two for $1500 to add bathroom facilities. One of these loans was for an elderly disabled couple on Welfare aid. The loan has been approved and contruction begun.

Agencies Contacted

The Agricultural Extension Service was contacted for information on soil tests. I was told that the Farm Bureau was mailing this information to all farmers in the area. The ASCS County office was contacted and agreed to appear before any group to explain the ASCS practices and programs. Welfare departments have been contacted for clarification on laws and welfare policies.

Fla - R.A.P.

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report
November 1--30, 1967

II A. Civic Groups

The Jackson Civic Improvement Group requested the presence of the Marianna City recreation director to their regular meeting on November 4, 1967. The director was asked to explain the involvement or rather the non-involvement of certain poverty stricken areas in the recreation program of the city of Marianna.

The Director stated that his direct responsibility was to a recreation committee of five, and that the principal of the formerly all white high school and the City Clerk were automatically members. The other three are appointed by the City Commissioners. He explained that the program was open to all, but no effort had been made to enter the impovershed areas. The group decided to meet with the recreation committee. However no date has been set.

On Tuesday, November 21 at 7:30 P.M., Mr. Dasyl Baker, Mr. H.A. Smilley and I attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jackson County Guidance Clinic Association . We attended after we heard the announcement on the local radio and read it in the newspaper. Two Negroes are on the Board of Directors, according to the program, but neither was present at the above meeting. Enclosed you wil find their names checked on the program. I have not been able to contact either of the two to date. Details of the Clinic are also enclosed.

The discussion at the November 21 meeting centered around raising $7000 as local contributions. The approximate starting date of the clinic was also discussed.

II B. Cooperatives

The Longbranch Community Cooperative has been harvesting corn in the area, and has harvested over 250 acres. When I visited them on Nov. 10, Mr. R.C.Myrick said they had engagements for another 60 acres and expected more. This machinery was needed in the community.

II C. Credit Unions

The N.E.J.A. Credit Union was given a boost when the Mt. Tabor Community Development Club decided to deposit $2000 in the credit union. Since the club deposited this money the membership has increased by 21 members. The people who live in the field of membership are becomming aware of the need for a farmers' credit union and have begun to ask questions about its operation.

On November 9, the Graceville Credit Union also received from the Campbellton Community Club $500 for deposit. Their membership went over the one hundred mark. I have been assisting both credit unions in their membership drives.

D. Civil Rights

In my previous reports I explained the 12 member Bi-racial Advisory Committee to the Jefferson County School Board. As a former principal in the school system of Florida, I met with the six Negroes on the Committee and discussed some of the latest trends in education. I also gave them material on trends from the State Department of Education, National Education Association and the Florida Education Association.

I have been informed by a member of the Committee, Mrs. Grace Hardy, that for some reason meetings have been postponed at the last moment on two occasions. Reason for postponement was that the H.E.W. team has not been given certain information by local officials. I talked with Mr. Edwin Norwood, a member of the team, and a professor at Fla. A & M, and he confirmed this by saying that some officials were not cooperating

VII Special Assistance

On November 1, I assisted Mrs. Nettie Sellers in drafting a letter to the Jefferson County Department of Pension and Security, Birmingham, Alabama. She came to Marianna, Fla. for a convalescent period with her niece on October 16, 1967. Since then she has been notified that she has been removed from the eligible aid list as of September 30, 1967. She has not heard from the Welfare Department since the letter asking to be continued on aid, because her move was only temporary.

The letter was sent to her case worker or counsellor, Miss Nation. On November 30 I wrote the director in Mrs. Seller's behalf asking that she be continued on aid.

Mrs. Louis Thomas, 51, Chipley, Florida has applied to the Panama City, Fla. Social Security for a hearing after she was turned down for disability assistance. She claims she is disabled to work. The Social Security administration said from their findings she was able to do light work. The hearing date has not been set.

Mr. J.L. Long, 81, of Marianna, Fla. was concerned about a bill sent to him after hex was admitted to Jackson County Hospital. The bill should have been paid by Medicare and the additional insurance which he carries with another company. I am ehecking with the agent for the company on his return.

VIII Community Education

On November 17, 1967 a Community Resource Conference was held at Florida A & M University. The Conference was sponsored by the University, Florida Agricultural Extension Service, F.H.A., Soil Conservation, A.S.C.S. and Vocational Agriculture Department.

The history of the Conference dates back to 1902. During this time Fla. A. & M. College called some community leaders from rural areas to discuss common problems. Later the conference consisted of Vocational Agricultural Teachers (Negro) and extension presonell.

In 1948 with Veterans returning from World War II an organization known as Farmers and Homemakers Conference was formed. Officers were elected and each County was instructed to form similar local groups. Several counties did, especially those with Negro County Agents. Large delegations attended these conferences which consisted of informational speeches, reports from county organizations, question and answer periods, dinner and a business session.

Since 1965 the meetings have been poorly attended and there seems to be no direction.

This Spring (April 1967) the Negro Extension Specialist alon g with the Agricultural Department of FAMU and other U.S.D.A. agencies changed the program, called a Steering Committee meeting, ignored the offerces and planned the program. The 1967 conference was poorly attended and the reaction of those present was militant.

Mr. Leonard Smith, our Field Director, attended the Conference . Some parts of the program were changed during the meeting. There was only 15 minutes allocated for questions and answers. Dr. Walker, who was to speak on Looking Ahead gave way to questions, most of which were left unanswered. The meeting lasted until 1:30PMand questions were still being answered. Most questions centered around continuing the organization, extension services where no Negro Agents are employed, F.H.A. and A.S.C.S. practices.

X Other Farm Programs

After the Conference, Mr Smith and I talked to several persons from the area. One of these was Mr. L.A. Ivey of Suwannee County. After discussing cooperatives, he invited us down to his farm in Suwannee County near Live Oak. Leonard and I went down on November 20. We discussed the possibility of forming a Tri-county Vegetable Cooperative. Mr. Ivey seemed receptive to the idea, and said he would set up a meeting early in December and invite leaders from the tri-county area of Hamilton, Suwannee, and Columbia counties. We will be notified of the date. Materials on cooperatives have been sent to Mr. Ivey.

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project

Rural Advancement Project

December 11, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Rural Advancement Project Director's December 1967 Activities Fla-RAP

CIVIC GROUPS:

The Suwannee County Voters League called a meeting of small farmers in a three county area of Columbia, Hamilton and Suwannee Counties on December 4, 1967 to discuss truck crops that might grow in the area, the financing of such crops and the formation of a Tri-County Vegetable Cooperative. After the president went over the purposes of the meeting he introduced Mr. Leonard Smith, Field Representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund and me.

We discussed the present vegetables grown in the area by farmers we had visited that afternoon. We had visited Mr. L.A. Ivey and Mr. James Baker's farms. They are growing vegetables in Suwannee County about five miles north of Live Oak. Other farmers talked of the crops, such as peas and watermelon that were growing in the three county area.

Leonard and I then explained what a cooperative is and how we thought it would benefit the small farmers in the three counties. We also told of the U.S.D.A. Agencies that would, or should assist the farmers with technical information, financing, marketing and other information needed. Then Mr. Ivey told us of a project attemtped in 1965 which was initiated by Farmers Home Administration. Several farmers were called together to form a small Cooperative to grow vegetables. A 120 acre farm was to be purchased by the group and irrigation equipment installed. The financing was to be done through F.H.A.. After a period of time the group was told by a representative that F.H.A. dones not finance that type of project. We have not fully investigated why the project could not be financed by the F.H.A.

We showed a picture on consumer buying. The film explained in cartoon manner the advantages of buying in a group.

COOPERATIVES:

Officers of the Rural Development Clubs in Jackson County met as a group in Campbellton, Florida the 13th of December 1967. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the buying of fertilizer for the comming year as well as the prices of the analysis of fertilizer. The group decided to get the number of tons, the analysis, and the terms the farmer would have to get his fertilizer. Armed with this information, a committee would contact dealers or manufacturers in the area. This committee will report to another meeting, to be announced in early February.

The Community Clubs represented were, Campbellton, Browntown, Liberty Hill, Mt. Tabor, and St. Mary. Mr. D.B. Britt presided at the meeting/

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGNS:

Rural organized communities in Jackson County will have assistance from the county in the development of garbage dumps in their respective communityies. The organized community will have to purchase the space or land for the dump. County equipment will be used to construct roads to the dump and keep the rubbish covered.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Health and Welfare:

In my November report I mentioned the assitance of Mrs. Nettie Sellers and aged lady of Birmingham, Alabama. She moved to Marianna in September, 1967.

The move of Mrs. Sellers was to be temporary, however the Jefferson County Alabama Department of Pensions and Security saw fit to remove her from the welfare aid list. On December 1, 1967, I wrote to the head of the Department and asked for an explanation. On december 27, 1967, I received a letter from the Department saying that they had been informed that Mrs. Sellers was permanently moving from the State. The letter also stated that should she return to the State of Alabama, she would be treated like any new recipient.

Mrs. Betty Wynn of Greenwood, Florida was taken to the Jackson County Office of the F.H.A. Supervisor to check on a loan application to add on a bathroom to her home. She was assured that all the necessary papers were being processed.

Mr. Phillip Long, a disabled aged gentleman, finally was told by the Social Security office that he did not have the number of quarters to qualify him.

Mrs. Eddi Thomas of Chipley, Florida was assisted by me in filing for a hearing before the Social Security Administration. She says she is disabled. A hearing date has not been set.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

The Jackson County Welfare Department was contacted on December 1, 1967 for information on the eligibility for welfare recipients who move to Florida from another State. I was told that generally they would have to wait for a period of one year. When I asked for specifics, I was todl to see the Supervisor. She was not in.

A.S.C.S. offices in the Counties of Jackson and Jefferson have been contacted and several meetings have been arranged in Jefferson County to explain the c onditions of eligibility for new farm Tobacco Allotments. A letter from the U.S.D.A. Farm Program Division gives 10 brief conditions which are summarized below. 1. an applications must be made in writing, not later than February 15(March 10 for cigar tobacco) of the year the allotment is desired. 2. The farm operator must be the owner of the farm, and he must file the application. 3. Must have adequate equipment. 4. 50% of his income must come from the production of agricultural commodities. 5. He must have 5 years of experience in the growing of tobacco--exception to this is made for veterans. There are others, however they would not generally apply to our tobacco growing area.

On December 21, 1967 the State T.A.P. Group held an area wide meeting in Bonifay, Florida. Small farmers in the 10 counties in west Florida were invited through news media to attend. Small farmers were asked to tell what changes they thought were needed for the Federal or State Government to help. The group said the problems would be sutdies and policy or legislative action would be recomended.

Gye Long
R.A.P. Director
Fla. Council on
Human Relations

January, 1968 RAP Directors Report

Fla - RAP

Individual and Group Consultation:

Mr. Harry D. Ghins N. Fla. area supervisor A.S.C.S. met with a group of 12 farmers at the home of Mr. Wooden, Rt. 2 Monticello, Fla. in Jefferson County. The meeting was called to explain to a group of small farmers the Conditions for Eligibility for New Tobacco Allotments. The conditions for eligibility were taken from paragraph 725.69 determination of acreage alottment of new farms, sections a & b which gives a summary of ten conditions. One of the sections that came under discussion was part one which states--"the farm shall be operated by the owner thereof. A person who owns a part of the farm cannot be considered.

Several persons present were heirs to property, and live on this property, and all other heirs have left Jefferson County, but no disposition has been made of the heir property. Section 5 which mentions experience in growing, harvesting and marketing tobacco came under attack. Mr. McGhins investigated the national albtment from 1966 through 1968 and the new or additional allotments for Jefferson County.

In Jefferson County office records for 1966,67, 68 show that the reserve for hardship adjustments was distributed in the following way:

1966--1.29 acres three white persons given .36 acres and 8 Negro farmers given a total of .93 acres

1967-- .06 acres all given to one Negro farmer.

1968-- .10 acres--.05 acres each to two Negro farmers.

We are in the process of asking who these farmers are who received the above allotments.

Indigenous Groups

Cooperation Two credit unions in Jackson County, Fla., had their annual meetings in January as required by statutes. The N.E.J.A. Farmers Credit Union had their annual meeting on Jan. 20 at 1:30 P.M. at Mt. Tabor Baptist Church. The reports from the treasurer showed that sixty members had been added since the annual meeting last year, thirty one hundred dollars added in shares and 7 members dropped (two by death) and five withdrawn--4 of these moved away and one because of other reasons.

The Graceville area Farmers Credit Union showed even greater improvements. Their membership had increased by 69% and shares had grown about $3500.00. Two members were dropped, both having moved away from the area. Both credit unions have a goal of 150 members by June, 1968. The officers feel sure that this goal will be reached before that date.

The Longbranch Machinery Cooperative had a successful year according to the president, Mr. Myrick. They paid off $2000.00 on the load they received from F.H.A. in July, 1967. $200.00 was placed in escrow and all other expenses were paid.

The Jackson County Machinery Cooperative has made application for an additional loan in order to get better or later model machinery. The old equipment was out dated when it was pruchased. This group has been trying, to my knowledge, for a 2 year period to get an additional loan. They are hoping it will be approved since the F.H.A. Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor are no longer in the county office.

On January 1, 1968 I spoke to about 250 people in an Emancipation Day Anniversary Celebration. This affair is held annually by the Jackson County Negro Ministerial Alliance. I also was on a program at the annual meetings of the previously mentioned credit unions.

The Fla. Advisory Committee to U.S. Civil Rights Commission held a meeting at the University of South Florida on Saturday, January 27, 1968 at Tampa . I attended this hearing on school desegregation and poverty programs. I took 3 people to the meeting to air local problems to the committee. They were, Mrs. FLora Brown, Carter Mill Rd; Mrs. Earnesting Collins and Mr. Aaron Marks both of Marianna, Rt.3. Mr. Marks talked to some of the Federal Representatives from Atlanta H.E.W. District Office. They agreed to come to the local community to discuss these problems if they were invited and notified in time.

Agencies Contacted

A.S.C.S. County Spervisor was contacted in Jackson County and as a result two county meetings were arranged to explain the 1968 cotton program and the 1968 feed grain program. One meeting was held in Gainesville on Jan. 30. There were 35 persons present. The county ~~xpax~~ Supervisor, ~~Mxxxxxxxxx~~, Mr. Granger, and other officers explained the above program. A film was shown on the 1968 Upland cotton program and the feed grain program. The peanut allotment sale was also mentioned and discussed.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

I visited the farm of Mr. L.A. Ivey of Suwannee County on Jan. 31 to see if I could be of assistance in the formation of the vegetable cooperative in that county. While in Live Oak, I visited the president of the local NAACP to enlist the aid of the organization in explaining the advantages of cooperatives. He said he would enlist or at least try to get other groups interested such as the Churches , Burial Societies ~~xxxxxx~~ etc.

Rev. Jenkins said he would arrange a meeting and invite me down to explain cooperatives to the people.

Social Security

On January 11, 1968, Mrs. Edda L. Thomas of Chipley, Fla. was granted a hearing before the Hearing ~~Examiner~~ ~~Examiner~~ Examiner for the ~~Sxxxx~~ Social Security Administration, Attorney James P. Lynch in Room 305 Federal Building in Dothan, Alabama. Mrs. Thomas had asked me to accompany her to this hearing. I did go with her and ~~the~~ had the opportunity to examine all the papers before we went before the examiner. Mrs. Thomas was told that she would be notified of the results in a short time. She was also given 10 days to send any further evidence she might be able to get.

Legal Aid

On January 6, 1968, ~~two~~ young girls and their step mother came to me for assistance in getting legal aid. The 2 girls Ishay, and Dorothy Porter had been arrested on Dec. 13, 1967 for shop lifting in a department store in Dothan Alabama. I contacted the Legal Redress Committee of the NAACP and was ~~gxxxx~~ given assistance. The girls were bound over for Jury action in April

Florida Council on Human Relations
RAP Director's Report
February, 1968

Fla - R.A.P.

II A. Civic Groups

The Annual Jackson County Planning meeting was held in the Agricultural Building on Feb. 16, 1968. The Planning Meeting is an annual meeting sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service to discuss problems in production of produce, marketing and utilization, home economics, Community development and public affairs, 4H and other youth groups. The community representatives were asked to select the catagories on which special emphasis will be placed in 1968. The group present decided on hogs, corn, peanuts, soil conservation and fertility, home improvement and citizenship.

In addition to the areas named above that were discussed, several of the Community Club representatives thought that some type of food stamp or commodity program should be initiated in the County.

II A. (continued)
xxxxxxxxxxx a special meeting of the membership and board of directors of the Tuberculosis and Health Association of Jackson and Leon Counties was held on Feb. 20th. This meeting was called to organize the entire Big Bend area into one unit. This unit would include all counties from Jackson County west to Gilcrist County East.

Dr. Plant, a Tallahassee dentist and a worker in the Leon County unit, explained the advantages that a larger unit would have over smaller ones. For example there would be more expansion of services to the people in the area.

After receiving recognition for their contribution to the 1967 fund raising campaign in Jackson County, members of the Mt. Tabor Baptist Church and their Pastor, Rev. H.H. Wynn, began to ask questions xxxxx about the make up of the Board or Council. This question and others were never answered. The Chairman of the group could never understand what was meant by the questions..The questions ended with some of the people telling the group that ehy would like to do and hear from the group more than just during fund raising campaigns.

Civic Groups Continued

After the meeting of the Southern Federation of Cooperatives ended most of the members went over to the A. Phillip Randolph Institute and Southern Regional Council get-together on xxxxxxx problems and some possible solutions that face the South today. The opening session began at 8 P.M. Firday, Feb. 23, 1968. Keynot addresses were xxx by Dr. V. Henderson and Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler.

On Saturday xxxxxx morning I went to the group led by Vernon Jordan and Earl Davis. We talked and discussed the role of citizenship in the development of the South. Political allignment with other groups and the possible dangers of allignment were also discussed.

In the xxxxxxxxx afternoon I was in the leadership group and their discussion was on governmental and business leadership at all levels. One interesting discussion was on the quality of leadership, and that better trained elected officials were needed at all levels.

II Cooperatives (all kinds)

During February I visited most of the Cooperatives in the North Florida area. On February 14, 1968 I was at the F.H.A. office in Monticello at the meeting of the Jefferson County Machinery Cooperative. This was this group's xxxxxx regular monthly meeting and they did elect xxxxxxx officers for 1968. During the meeting the President

allowed me to read and announcemnt pf the Southern Federation Meeting for Managers and/or Board of Directors. The members agreed that they would let me know if one of the group could attend. No one from the Jefferson County group attended the Management Meeting.

On the same day at 7:30 P.M. I met with the Leon County Potato Growers Coop. The group was meeting at their Potato Drying building. I read the announcemant from the Federation President about the Managemat Meeting. They were intereted, however all seemed to be busy at the time and could not get way on the dates of the Management Meeting. The group was also interested in the marketing of their Produce in 1968. They sought my advice and assistance in marketing during the 1968 season. They are planning on about 40 or 50 acres this season. They mentioned the marketing of vegetables, especially peas and squash.

On Feb. 2, 1968 I met with the members of the Jackson County Machinery Cooperative--Mr. E.J. JOnes, President. They were told about the Federation meeting and the group decided that Mr. Jones would be their choice to attend. He readilly agreed and made plans to go with me.

The Jackson County Machinery Cooperative has been concerned about a supplementary or additinnal loan to buy and trade in the old obsolete machinery they have on hand. The loan was discussed with the Emory Community Legal Services Center. Mr. Jones is to keep in touch with someone on the legal staff of the Center.

The Longbranch Machinery Cooperative's President, Mr.R.C. ~~Myrrix~~ Myrick told me as soon as I contacted him that he or none of the members could attend. His reason was death in his immediate family.

The announcement was made to the Board of Directors of the Graceville Credit Union. I was notified by their President that the manager could not get leave from his job and therefor could not attend the Management Meeting. The NEJA Credit Union was represented by me at the Federation Management Meeting.

The Southern Federation of Cooperatives Management Wrokshop was very informative. I was particularly interested in marketing and marketing service, packaging--contrdling quality and the attractiveness of the produce you are trying to sell. We were given names and addresses of possible buyers and one contact person was down reprsenting a Produce Market in the East. He was especially interested in buying fresh produce. Some of his first priority vegetables can be grown and are being grown in this area on a small basis.

II A.S.C.S.

Informational meetings continued to be held in Jackson County to explain the ASCS programs; The Uplan Cotton Program, Grain Bank and the sale and/or lease of Peanut acreage. I attended the meeting at the Jackson County Agricultural Building along with 28 farmers in the immediate area. Mr. Granger, the County Supervisor, along with the area supervisor were in charge of the program.

III C

During the Federation Management meeting , the director of the Emory University Legal Services Center informed us of the legal services offered to the poor through the center. We are glad to know of these belated needed services.

III-D Individual Consultation

On Feb. 2, 1968, I went with Mr. R. McNealy of Cypress, Fla., to the Welfare office in Jackson County to assist him in making application for welfare. Mr. McNealy wanted the case worker to explain their policy of reduced rates to a recipient with more than one person on the home receiving aid.

IV Housing

February 29, 1968 the F.H.A. Home Economist in Jackson County, Miss Bradwell, and I canvassed the Eastern part of the County to explain self-help housing to several prospects. We taled with any number of persons who were heads of the household. We were able to get 10 persons interested enought to meet with the State Supervisor of F.H.A. Mrs. Bradwell will notify the supervisor and he will meet with the group. We hope to have more interested persons by that date.

file

March 11, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures - 2

3/13/68 August VandenBosche

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

March 11, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

Fla. - R.A.P.

Rural Advancement Project Director's Report
Florida Council on Human Relations
Gye L. Long

CIVIC GROUPS

A. On March 25, 1968, I went in to talk to the former chairman of the local C.A.P. Committee organized in 1966, but was never funded. We went over all the organizational records together and decided to write for direction to the State Office in Tallahassee.

B. My work with the existing cooperatives and credit unions in continuing. I have contacted them and advised them of the advantages of joining the Federation of Southern Cooperatives. As a board member of the Federation, I am contacting other cooperatives in the state that may be interested in joining us.

Indigenous Groups

D. Civil Rights Groups. I have assisted the local NAACP branches in writing proposals for Voter Education Projects. Those branches assisted were the Jackson County, Jefferson County, and Havana,Florida branches. None of these have received funding as of March 31, 1968. I was able to obtain financial assistance from the Jackson County NAACP for Mrs. Annie J. Harvey of Sneads Route, whose tires were shot after a chase by the police on a lonely secondary road on the night of March 1, 1968. She said that she had no way of determining who was in the unmarked car.

E. Church Groups. On Sunday March11, I was invited to speak to a church group--Macedonia Baptist Church. It is located in the northeastern part of Jackson County near the Alabama and Georgia borders. There were between 150 and 200 people present.

I visited the A.S.C.S. office in Jackson County to get information on the possibility of planting vegetables on feed grain land that was taken out of production. I was informed by the county supervisor that the part callled the conserving base could be planted. I also contacted the Extension Service for information on vegetables that could grow profitably in this area. They gave me some pamphlets, and the secretary told me of a Mr. James McCall, Rural Area Development Specialist who was interesting and had done a lot of work on vegetable growing in the area. He offered to make his files available to me and offered whatever assistance he could give. Mr.McCall gave me a research paper compiled on the cost of vegetable production in this area. I will be calling on him for more information in attemtping to introduce vegetables in this area.

IV HOUSING On March 18, 1968, a group met at Mt. Tabor Church to hear Mr. Charles Little, Real Estate Loan Officer for Farmers Home Administration in the State of Florida. I assisted Mrs. Annie P. Bradwell, Home Economist for F.H.A. in arranging the meeting. There were about 20 persons present. Mr. Little taked for 15 minutes and passed out some literature. He also had films of self-help housing that had been built in Florida. He showed one plan that had been built by a contractor for $11,000 and said that the same house had been built with F.H.A. self-help for $6,030. Mrs. Bradwell agreed to visit anyone who wanted to learn more about these loans.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE.

A. Health and Welfare. March 10, 1968, a few leaders and recipients of welfare aid met in Monticello, Fla. with a representative of the Southeaster H.E.W., Atlanta, Ga. The Florida supervisor of welfare was also present. Several questions were asked by the recipients concerning additional aid and the hiring of Negro workers in Welfare. It was explained that the Florida Welfare system was one of the lowest in aid in the nation.

PRESENTATION TO: U.S.D.A.
SECRETARY'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

by

Gye L. Long
Rural Advancement Project Director
Florida Council on Human Relations

My name is Gye L. Long and my address is Route 3, Box 143, Marianna, Florida, 32446. My position is Rural Advancement Project Director for the Florida Council on Human Relations, National Sharecroppers Fund and Southern Regional Council, Inc. I am also a farm owner in Jackson County. My work takes me across the northern tier of Florida, so far including counties from Holmes west to Suwanne east. I have been working for the above organizations for about one year. My professional work includes going into the rural areas where poor people live, to tell them of the now available governmental(local, state and federal) programs to those who are eligible, but who have thus far not benefited from them; to assist them in obtaining those benefits to which they are entitled; stimulate organizations and local rural leadership(so much needed) for effective citizenship.

I am working to combat discriminatory practices in the administration of governmental programs--especially those designed to assist low - income farm families and other rural people. I am also working to document the needs of local areas in terms of housing, health, welfare consumer buying practices, economic advancement and marketing of produce. In other words, I am working to assist in alleviating poverty and combating discrimination(closely related) in rural America, and to initiate the abundant life to which all people are entitled.

General Statement on U.S.D.A. Agencies

With few exceptions, U.S.D.A. agencies no matter what their design, have not shown the will power to initiate changes in the traditional programs to help Negroes, and for that matter poor whites, to a better way of life. Only tokenism to justify their existence has been evident. Quite often these agencies have actually resisted progressive changes in programs designed to help poor whites and Negroes. To get support in this resistance the poor whites are told they aren't poor and that all these new programs(i.e. food stamp, anti-poverty, welfare) are really designed for lazy people who have an indifferent attitude toward work. The real reason--if there is an indifferent attitude toward work--is tied in with the conditions of work, such as long hours, low wages, jacked-up prices, outrageous credit terms, etc., that do not give the people any semblance of hope for a better way of life.

Farmers Home Administration

F.H.A. with its great potential for improving the living conditions of poor rural Americans has had little or no initiative in carrying out programs on a large enough scale to make any worthwhile imprint on the condtions of the rural poor. Quite often to justify their being, F.H.A. will initiate a token program without any or very little thought about the real problems and the solutions to these problems. For example--recently in a county where I now work, but before I started in this position, a cooperative was formed to assist

some 10 farmers to buy machinery to harvest their produce. The F.H.A. assistant supervisor went out into the community, contacted several of their clients and told them to meet in the office the next morning. Some ten of these farmers met in the F.H.A. supervisor's office. They were told that they were to form a cooperative and what machinery they could buy. A charter was drawn up, they elected officers, a loan application was made, pictures taken, sent to Washington D.C. and put in F.H.A. pamphlets and distributed throughout America. F.H.A. in this community had accomplished its purpose or goal. The poor farmers had obsolete equipment, frustration in management and bitterness among themselves. The Cooperative has been and is still in the red. Lately members have made application for an additional loan to buy new equipment, but as of the last week in February, 1968, this loan has not been granted.

By contrast, after a community meeting of farmers in the same county, held by the Rural Advancement Project Director and field representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, where a legal expert explained what a cooperative is and the responsibilities of F.H.A., one farmer went back to his community and explained to six others what he had been told. This group then went into the F.H.A. office and applied for a loan. The loan was approved. At the end of the year's operation, they paid the principal on the loan, have money in reserve, and are a happy and productive group.

F.H.A. has not sold the the program of self-help housing. Negroes have not been able to get big money to buy farms and equipment. Small loans for operating have been made, F.H.A. Negroes for the most part, work only with Negro clientele. Sixty per cent of the homes in a three county area are considered sub-standard by the Housing Authority. The counties are Madison, Jefferson and Columbia.

A.S.C.S.

A.S.C.S. is structured as an almost perfect design to enhance democratic principles. However this ideal is far from being realized. First of all, in the election of A.S.C.S. County Committees the minority race is given no consideration at all. After working to get elected to County Committees, the county convention is held and the Negroes are left out. In one case they were told to "go home and wait until we need you." Negro farmers usually receive less per acre for land rented to the government as in the Feed Grain and Upland Cotton Programs. Negroes have not gone to informational meetings as these meetings are traditionally held in "all white buildings" with no effort to get Negroes to attend--thus the tradition is upheld, and only whites are given the information. Cash crop allotments acreage is hard to come by. The history of the is tied to giving new allotments. To challenge the allotment of a new farm is impossible, unless the law which determined the allotment is changed. We, the poor, will not be able to benefit from additional acreage that is made available, until these laws are changed. I know of farmers with more than sixty acres of land, and who have lived on the land for 5--10 years, but they are unable to get an acreage allotment for the cash crop produced in that county.

Cooperative Extension Service

Extension service offers very little in services to Negroes in the State of Florida. In the 67 counties of Florida, white agents are found in almost every county, but in only 13 counties do we find Negro agents . They are at the bottom of the totem pole in salary and seniority in those counties when they are employed. However , the objective is not necessarily Negro Agents, but to offer services to the people who need them most. Within this framework, in the counties where Negroes are not employed, Negroes in 4-H are almost unheard of. The Negro adult, except in very few cases, does not benefit from the Federal Extension Services; in fact, they do not even know that it exists.

How does this conspiracy work to keep Negores out of Extension Service? Extension in Flotida and all over, began by setting standards that were out of reach for possible Negro agents. In effect, the policy states that you have to have a degree from the University of Florida or a comparable institution in another state and pass an examination. Negroes have been traditionally excluded from many of the institutions of higher learning in the South. No matter how much time in service a Negro Agent has, he or she is at the bottom of the ladder in salary, and evidently cannot be promoted. His position is frozen, and the temperature of the freeze is being lowered rather than being rasied to a thawing point. Where Negroes are employed, their activities are being ordered toward poverty. It seems that those in authority, since the Civil Rights Act of 1964, began to think that Negroes have an exclusive monopoly on how to work with low-income people, though they have not hired them in counties where Negroes were not working as agents before the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In fact, very little if any effort has been made to replace the so called seven Negro positions throughout Florida. This does not include the vacancy on the State staff created by a retiring Negro staff member. White college students are trained by being invited to participate in activities of Extension --at higher institutions which are traditionally white, I know of no Negro institution of higher learning that has been extended this service. The conveniences and encouragment of white agents to attend schools to recive an advanced degree is another common occurence. These conveniences and encouragement are not offered to Negroes.

4-H

4-H, always a mainstay in Extension has been drastically curtailed as far as members and their activities are concerned. For example, 4-H Boys and Girls short courses have been cut out. This supposedly has been replaced by the 4-H Congress. Very few young people attend the Congress as compared to the short courses. Hardly any Negro boys and girls attend at all. This looks like just another dubious act to continue the segregations of the races. Trips to camps, with few exceptions have been curtailed and summer camp has been greatly curtailed, also. According to a report on a local radio statinn in North Florida, a county extension agent said the 90% of the "Niggers" were in the poverty income bracket. In spite of this widespread poverty, no food stamp or commodity food program exist in this county, and there is no OEO program in operation.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

June 10, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project Grant to the Florida Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities

Enclosures

August K VandenBosche cg

$3,000.00

Florida Council on Human Relations

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard

Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project

Rural Advancement Project

June 10, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

Fla.-R.A.P.

FLORIDA RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
DIRECTOR'S ACTIVITIES
JUNE, 1968

GYE LONG

II. Indigenous Groups (Community Organizations)

A. Civic Groups:

The Voter League organizations in the West Florida counties are putting forth efforts to sponsor Voter Education and Registration projects in their respective counties. Two of these counties have special significance because of their population make-up. In Jefferson and Gadsden Counties the Negro population exceeds that of whites. However no member of the Negro race holds any public or appointive office in these counties.

B. Cooperatives (all kinds):

The Federation of Southern Cooperatives is assisting member cooperatives by making short-term loans. Several member cooperatives are taking advantage of the opportunity.

C. Credit Unions:

The Rural Federal Credit Unions are making continuous growth; slow but steady. Our loans to members have more than tripled in the first six months of this year as compared with the whole of 1967. Shares and membership are increasing also.

D. Civil Rights Groups:

The Jackson County Branch of NAACP involved ;in a case with the city of Sneads, Florida, (previously reported) and had charges againse Mrs. Annie Josephine Harvey dropped. Though the branch was not satisfied with the results, on recommendation of attorney Bowers the case has been settled with the bond money returned to Mrs. Harvey.

The part-time policeman who shot Mrs. Harvey's tires was dismissed. The regular policeman has resigned.

Other aid to a soldier (Ned Davies) of Blounstown, Fla., (Calhoun County) is being considered. The soldier on leave from Vietnam to attend his father's funeral was placed in Calhoun Co nty Jail and charged with a felony (shooting into a dwelling house and destroying the furniture). Bail was set at $2500.00 by the Sheriff's Department. However, at the hearing it was reduced to $1000.00 by the court. (Presiding Judge 14th Judicial Circuit--Fitzpatrick). At the same time the sheriff said he was ordered by the court to warn would-be bondsmen that should the serviceman not show up for trial the bond would be taken over by the court. With the soldier's orders to return to Vietnam, you can see how impossible it would be to get him bailed out.

I was asked by the mother what to do what I could to help. My first job was to talk to the sheriff. Since then I have gone to Ft. Rucker, Ala, which is the nearest Army Camp and talked to the Judge Advocate's office (Capt. Harrellson). Here I was advised to try and get his assignment changed to Ft. Rucker. Papers were mailed to the serviceman's parents to be filled out. Should the transfer be approved then I was assured by Ft. Rucker authorities that the serviceman would be given an administrative leave to attend trial. His mother feels if he is transferred to Ft. Rucker he could get bail posted.

IV. Self-Help Housing

Local F.H.A. officials inform me that after June 30, 1968, money for self-help housing project will be made available to a group in Jackson County, Florida

VI. Special Assistance.

A. Mrs. Octavia Williams (see May Report) informed me that she has not heard from her welfare case in which she requested land had a hearing. Additional information was prepared and sent to the State Welfare Board. As of June 30, 1968, she had not heard from the State Board of Review about her case.

B. Surplus Commodities:

Food programs are being initiated in all of the North and West Florida Hungry Counties. Though several county officials did not wanto aceept it, but as one news release in the papers (Jackson County Floridian) put it when the paper said that the attitude of the County Commisions was that since the Federal Government was going to have a food program anyway, they might as well control it.

This seems to be the attitude throughout this area. Most of the programs will not start actual distribution until after the 15th of July, 1968. I will be on the alert for their plan of distribution.

IX. Agencies Contacted.

During the month of June teams from both USDA and HEW visited several counties in the area. Several meetings were held with members of the team to exchange information on agencies being investigated.

The team consisting of Mr. Charles Hill and a Mr. Miller from the Civil Rights Division of USDA worked in Jackson, Gadsden, Leon and Wakulla Counties. They visited several small farmers as well as 4-H leaders and FHA borrowers in the area.

The HEW team visited Jackson and Bay Counties in the area. This team was headed by Mr. Carroll D. Payne, Atlanta office of HEWW Certain recommendations were made to the Board of Public Intruction of Jackson County. In my opinion they were good. The Chairman of the Board has gone on Radio and T.V. trying to get citizens to write to their Congresmen, Don Fuqua and Bob Sikes. I have not been able to assess the value of Mr. Beall (Chairman of Jackson County School Board). However, I don't think the response has been too good.

Fla - RAP

Rural Advandement Project Director's Report
Florida Council on Human Relations
Gye L. Long
June, 1968

Civic Groups: Work with different organizations who were supporting Negro candidates for public offices in the Panhandle Area of Florida. Continued through the second primary of May 28, 1968. Most of my work was with the candidates and their helpers in the area of interpretation of Florida election laws--especially in handling finances. I also made several speeches before voters leagues and other groups interested in Voter Education. These groups were doing what they could to get out the vote on election day. Following is a sketch of how the Negro candidates did in Northwest Florida.

Polling results of Negroes in N.W. Florida did not result in a winner. Three candidates were able to get into the second primary.

1. Bay County-Rev. Paul L. Glover in a three man race for school board member was third in the voting results which were 5200, 4315, 2515.

2. Gulf County--Rev. O. L. Stallworth lost the encumbent for a position as member of the Gulf County Board of Public Instruction. Votes were 700 for Stallworth and1100 for the victor.

3. Liverty County--Mr. Charles Berreur was defeated for a position on the School Board. It was a two man race, but I do not have the figures on the voting results.

4. Jefferson County--Mrs. Grace Hardy was ble to get into the 2nd primary by polling 851 votes while her two opponents had 747 and 1137. She was defeated in the second primary though she did receive over 1000 votes--and increase over the first primary.

Mr. Andrew Wilson also was in the run off for Justice of the Peace for the 14th district in Jefferson County. He also was defeated on May 28.

5. Jackson County--A retired Army Master Sgt. , Daryl Baker was defeated for member of School Board from district II by the incumbent--1767--5210

6. Gasden County--Rev. Foster lost to his opponent in a two man race by a vote of 1940--4440 for County Commissioner.

7. Escambia County--In only got news reports of a Mr. Jenkins who sought the position of County Commissioner; he was in the run-off but was defeated on May 28, the second primary.

Cooperatives: The Leon County Potato Cooperative seems to be interested in adding vegetables to the crops they produce. I am working with the assistant F.H.A. supervisor in trying to find out what would be the best suited vegetables for them to produce, what returns they could get and the many other questions that come up.

A group was interested in dryers for peanuts but have not shown the interest of about two years ago. However, since ASCS is offering storage bins for sale and these can be used for drvers, I am getting this information to the farmers.

Indigenous Groups: In Jackson County a group of church women from different faiths have for several years had a distribution center for used clothes and other articles for the poor. For the last couple of months I have been receiving good used clothing through the National Sharecroppers Fund--most of which I have turned over to this group. Miss V. Smith, Greenwood, Fla., is the head of this groups.

I am at present tying to organize two other counties along the same lines--Gasden and Jefferson Counties. Miss Smith said that the needy feel much freer when they can come into their building(rent free) and pick what they want rather than going around giving them some things that they accept just because you gave it to them.

Agencies Contacted: May 6 I talked with Mr. Ronald N. Landis at the Holiday Motel in Bonifay, Fla. He is with the Bureau of the Budget from Washington, D..C., and primarily interested in the operation of F.H.A.None of the farmers had any unusual complaint against F.H.A. when I talked with them last week. However it was interesting to note that of 230 loans in Washington County, only 25 were made to members of the minority race; and in Bay County served by the same office, their record was 80 loans to whites and none to Negroes. In Jackson County there are continuing efforts to get a self-help housing group started. At last count, I was told that seven applicants were being approved and would be sent to the State Office about the end of the first week in June.

Welfare On May 8, I attended a Welfare hearing at the request of Mrs. Octavia Williams. Mrs. Williams had been dropped from the welfare Aid to Dependent Children. She had been employed by a local motel as a maid. During March her total income was (including Social Security of $85.22) $192.00. The case worker said according to their standards from the budget she worked out, that $176 per month would be the maximum for her and her five children. The welfare was aiding the children in the amount of $85, so her total income before she started to work was $170.22. An appeal is being made to the State WElfare Board.

Agencies Contacted: (Continued) The Rural Electrical Cooperative of Graceville, Fla., an agency in the U.S.D.A. has not hired one minority group person since it began. On May 21, I visited the manager of the Cooperative at Graceville. Mr. Patterson, the manager, told me that there were no job openings and that there would be none in the foreseeable future. In fact he said that the Board of Directors of the Cooperative had cut operating expenses and he had to lay some people off. However, I have been told of a white boy hired recently. I told Mr. Patterson that I would ~~furnih~~=furnish him with a list of elibible man and women. He said he would put them on file. I am sending the names to the manager and a copy of the names to the Board of Directors of the Cooperative. Mr. R. Edward Quick, U.S.D.A. REA Department talked to me since then and asked that I keep him informed.

Fla- R.A.P.

JOB DESCRIPTION
"RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT DIRECTOR"
of
FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1. Purpose: The goals of the Rural Advancement Project are as follows:
   (1) To stimulate the development of local rural leadership and community organization.
   (2) To document the needs of local areas and to present findings and recommendations to appropriate Federal, State, and local administrative agencies.
   (3)To bring information about available federal and state programs to those who are eligible but have thus far not benefitted, and to assist them in obtaining these beneifts to which they are entitled
   (4) To combat discriminatory practices in the adminstration of government programs designed to assist low-income farm and other rural people.

2. Structure and duration: The Rural Advancement Project is a joint effort of the Southern Regional Council, the Florida Council on Human Relations and the Natinal Sharecroppers Fund. It is funded by charitable foundations throughthe Southern Regional Council. SRC will also provide research and publication facilities. The Project Director will be on the staff of the Florida Council on Human Relations, under the direction of FCHR's Executive Director and Board. The National Sharecroppers Fund will provide training, technical advice and assistance, and programming aid. The RAP is of three years duration, subject to an annual review on the part of the funding agencies.

3. Qualifications: The position of Rural Advancement Project Director requires a college degree or its equivalent; this need not be in a particular field, such as agriculture or social science. Maturity, both mental and chronological, is important. Good health is required. There must be a willingness and normal freedom to travel,i.e.-some time away from family will be required. Experience in organizational work would be valuable, as would experience and/or demonstrable facility in administration. Candidates will need a general knowledge of Florida including its recent history and social problems, and some knowledge of federal agencies and programs.

4. Duties : As noted above, the Project Director will be under the general supervision of the Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations. However, the situation makes close supervision or a detailed job analysis both difficult and undesirable; in choosing a man for the job, care will be taken to determine that close supervision will not be necessary. The Project Director will have unusual creative freedom--and candidates must evidence concomitant imagination, resourcefulness, initiative, and energy-level. The terms of the funding grant require an annual review and evaluation. Candidates should understand that these evaluations will have to be made on the basis of general effectiveness in attaining the broad goals of the program.

5. Location: Location of the Project Director is not specified, but it is anticipated that his office would be in north Florida.

6. Compensation: Starting salary is $7,500 per year. Travel expenses will be paid on the basis of actual costs, with auto mileage at 10¢ per mile.

7. Budget:

Salary	$7,500.00	
Soc. Security	277.00	
Insurance	265.68	($4000 life and health)
Travel & Expenses	1,500.00	
Office expenses	457.32	
	$10,000.00	

8. Reporting : It shall be the responsibility of the Project Director to report on the 1st and 15th of each month. In general, the report will cover the activities of the director, an evaluation of these activities, short-range and long-range planning.

   It is important that this reporting will reflect planning and evaluation rather than merely diary recording. Further, the reports should include a continuous listing of contact persons who are involved in the community and its life.

   The original of this report shall be sent to the Executive Director of the Florida Council on Human Relations. Copies shall be sent to the SRC Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund Regional Office, and to the Executive Secretary of the National Sharecroppers Fund.

9. Termination of Relationship : The employment of the Project Director may be terminated either by the Florida Council on Human Relations or the Project Director on a thirty day written notice.

Fla-RAP

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

1. Jackson County Civic Interest Group-

The above named organization was first organized two years ago, in the summer 1965. The overall purpose, at that time, was to encourage citizens, especially minority groups, to attend public meetings such as City and County Council meetings, Board of Education and othe minority individuals were encouraged to file for public elective offices, and look into discriminatory practice in all faces of our society. After a few months of work and no definite plan to follow the organization went out of existence.

In the spring of 1967; some of the former members and officers decided to re-organize. After several informal meetings, a constitution was drawn up, a meeting was called and the constitution was approved and a State of Officers was elected. (Mr-Ret M-Sgt Dasyl F. Baker, President, 421 Horne Ave., Marianna Fla.)

The organization called (C.I.G.)is in the midst of a membership drive, after which we hope to be chartered by the State of Florida.

CREDIT UNIONS; N.E.J. FEDERAL & GRACEVILLE

THE above named credited unions were organized in August, 1965. After considerable numbers of Negro farmers had attempted to find some way to buy farm material at discount rates and had seemed to have reached an impasse, the group tried to orgamize a county wide credit union but representatives from the Credit Union League recommended a smaller Geographical area. The Farmer Group led by several individual, farmers especially the presidents of each organized community divided a portion of the county into two groups, the North-East Jackson County(N.E.J.) and the West or Southwestern part of the county.

CREDIT UNIONS: N.E.J. FEDERAL & GRACEVILLE(Cont'd)

The Northeastern part consist of a geographical area nine(9) miles raduis of Boscom (an incorporated town) post office. To date there are seventy-five(75) members, and assets of about Two Thousand Five hundred dollars ($2,500.00). According to the last audit it had been well managed, and all loans were paid up. The audit recommended a vigorous membership drive and to try to get present membership to make more savings deposits. The Board of Directors of (N.E.J.) Credit Union has agreed to contact organizations such as churches, burial societies and faternal organizations to join and make sizable deposits.

The Graceville Credit Union in Western Jackson County is in the same condition. The only difference was that the Graceville Credit Union had a deliquent loan, which has been clairified as uncollectable, the credit union turned over this loan to the League Collection Agency.

LONGBRANCH COMMUNITY COOPERATIVE.

The above mentioned cooperative have been mentioned in several previous reports. This group began as a result of a visit to this area by our former field representative. Mr. Jac Wasserman. I arranged a meeting with several farmers during his first visit after I began work as Project director in March 1967.

Jac gave an informed talk about F.H.A. and thier duties and the opportunities offered to small farmers, such as, formation of cooperatives. Mr. Rosco Myrick was one of the farmers present and was interested in the cooperative loan. He went back to his community and organized a group of five(5) into the above named group. They went to the county(Jackson) supervisor and talked to him, after which they put in an application for a loan. During the visit of Mr. Leonard Smith in July; we were told by Mr. Myrick, the president, that the group had been funded.

He said that Twelve thousand dollars($12,00.00) had been approved and would be used to buy corn and a soy beans combine and peanut picker.

CIVIL RIGHTS

N.A.A.C.P.

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has been organized and active in this area for a long time.
We are at present offering (our) services to the local branches to help write proposals for (Voters Education Projects) directed by a Mr. Patton of Birmingham, Alabama, office.
We, or maybe I should say I, have been assisting Mr. Bishop Hollifield, 540½ Brenard St., Tallahassee, Florida, who is filling in questionaires for a SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT in the same area where I am working. He is a law student from Harvard University.

A.S.C.S.

I have visited in Jefferson County, and am working with groups from each A.S.C.S. community boundary lines; but have been promised they would be ready in a day or two. Special effort is being made in Jefferson County because pf their high percentage of Negro Farmers(48%).

In Jackson County I am making visits to the organized communities and talking to the people. The county Supervisor has agreed to arrange several public meetings to explain the election in detail; after the boundaries have been approved by the state office. A schedule of public meetings will be arranged and published.

I have seen to it, that some of the predominately Negro neighborhoods will be on the schedule of public meetings.

During my visit to different communities I have passed out the U.S.D.A. pamplet VOTE FOR FARMERS OF YOUR CHOICE.

At the end of these informal talks about A.S.C.S. Social Security for farmers, farm workers and domestic workers is brought into focus. During these talks I have also found that because they do not know the benefits they are reluctant to pay; if self-employed, or willing for the employer to deduct if they are farm workers on domestic workers.

Educational material, have been passed out such as Health Education and Welfare Pamplets A HARVEST OF HOPE, SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT and SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR SELF-EMPLOYED FARMERS.

After a talk to the Liberty Hill Community Club, one of the members asked to see me, and wanted me to assist him individually. He brought all his papers at my home and after going to the field office of the Panama City district I found he had only six(6) quaters. There he told me that he had been on welfare for ten years because of disibility.

I am trying to check into whether or not he can pay his back quaters and then start drawing social security. He was sixty-five years old in April 1967. The persons name is Mr. Phillip Loney Route 1 Box 249, Greenwood, Fla.

I have been able to explain to two other (small) farmers in their middle or late fifties to begin paying their social security on income from the farm. Mr. Rayfield Garrett, Grandridge, Fla. and Mr. Roy C. Bryant, Marianna, Fla. They did fill out forms to this effect.

HOUSING

I have given assistence to Mrs. Betty Wynn of Greenwood, Florida, a World War I widow. She and an older brother live together and although the house seems in fair condition they want bathroom facilities added. He is on welfare and she draws Veterans pension.

Since the widower did not have transportation I contacted the F.H.A. Home Economist and she told me she would visit the home of Mrs. Wynn at an early date.

AGENCIES CONTACTED

I visited the Florida State Employment Office in Marianna, Florida to inquire about terminal training for young high school dropouts, and graduates who would not be going on to college because of not being able to pass entrance test and the graduates who were not financially able. I talked with Mr. E.J. Logan, assistant manager. He immediately began to complain about the little or small amount of assistance given by Federal and State in small towns and rural areas.

He also mentioned that under M.O.T. Programs his office were only given a few slots for training. Mr. Logan assured me that his office would consider any and all applicants. He said that when an applicant for training comes in it would be better for him to just ask for help rather than asking for a particular phase of training. Then he said he would say what he or she were best suited for.

The health department of Jackson County and Leon County were visited by me in the latter part of July. In both offices the head of the office was out. I was given a collection of pamplets and said I could come back later when the head of the department was in. When I asked some of their duties both said that inoculation against communicable diseases would be a main dutie. However each time I was told to read the pamplets or leaflets given to me.

April 1, 1966

Mr. LaVert Taylor
Rural Advancement Project Director
P.O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Dear LaVert:

Thanks for another good weekly report and for sending me a copy of it.

I have talked to Al Ulmer about the case of Mrs. Carry Robinson in Havana, and he and I agree that she should get a lawyer at once. Al suggested that you see Mr. George Lewis of Lewis State Bank in Tallahassee concerning interest rate sealing in Pinella County.

Al says that there has been an awful lot of this all around the south.

We would be interested to know what develops.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

April 29, 1966

Mr. LaVert Taylor
Rural Advancement Project Director
P.O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32302

Dear LaVert:

For whatever it is worth, I am sending along a copy of the latest quarterly report to SRC from the RAP program in South Carolina.

This is the kind of report that is most helpful to us, and I think that its good qualities are helpful in any report: it is specific and concrete--giving figures, examples, purposes and results. Maybe they follow the old news reporter's rule of "who, what, where, when, and why--and sometimes how."

Just trying to be helpful.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Jac Wasserman
August VandenBosche

July 6, 1966

Mr. LaVert Taylor
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear LaVert:

Thanks for your letter of July 1.

You still did not give me any figures on the cost of Lewis Black's transportation from Greensboro to Tallahassee. However, I shall send him an advance of $50.00, along with a copy of this letter and a travel expense voucher. He can submit the expense voucher later for any necessary adjustment.

Upon checking with Jac Wasserman, I find that the N.S.F. is paying James Mays expenses. As a matter of fact, I did not recall bargaining for James Mays, anyway!

I hope you have a good meeting and will look forward to reading about it in my copy of your next bi-weekly report. (I assume that the one now due, since the last one was for the two weeks ending June 11, is already in the mail. Right?)

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

July 20, 1966

Mr. LaVert H. Taylor
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Dear LaVert:

We have no funds for such purposes as a luncheon for your A.S.C.S. meeting in Tallahassee. Besides, an expenditure of $38.00 to $45.00 ordinarily can be taken care of as a part of normal operating expenses.

I enjoyed reading your report for June 24-15. I'm not sure whether this is what Jac wants or not, but the narrative style helps me to understand what is going on. Keep them coming -- like every two weeks at least!

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

July 18,1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

In light of the up-coming A.S.C.S. Elections to be held in the State of Florida. We feel it necessary to make an effort to organize four counties in our Northern Florida area for these elections. The four counties which we have selected are the areas where we have the largest concentration of Negro farmers.

We would like to have the luncheon here in Tallahassee, for the first week in next month. This will be the week leading up to the distributions of A.S.C.S. ballots, by the county committee.

We would like to plan for twenty persons. Five representatives from each of the areas in which we are to work. The people we have in mind, will be responsible for organizing and conducting the A.S.C.S. drives within their counties.

We feel that we should all get together at one point, before the ballots goes out; so that we might be cleared together as to where we are going and what our goals and objectives are.

If it is possible in any way for S.R.C. to provide the funds for the luncheon, we would be most appreciative. We have checked with the Fountain Restaurant, here in Tallahassee, and was informed that they couldeasily accommondate twenty-five persons at a cost of between $ 38. and $ 45 . We ask you now if you could possibily supply us with $ 50.00, all that we don't use we will return to you.

Your immediate reply would be deeply appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

LaVert H. Taylor

LaVert H. Taylor

November 21, 1966

Mr. LaVert H. Taylor
Post Office Box 1874
Tallahassee, Florida

Dear LaVert:

I am writing in regard to your RAP report for November 1-15. Frankly, I am more than a little concerned about it and the activities reported in it.

First of all, I note that it deals principally with a visit to St. Augustine and two class discussions which you led at Florida A. & M. in Tallahassee. It seems to me that both of these activities had only a tenuous connection with the rural advancement purpose of the Project. And you report no other activities for the period. That is not my chief concern--although it is not only because I have been trying to follow consistently a policy of leaving technical and administrative supervision to Augie's responsibility in cooperation with Jac Wasserman.

Of direct concern to us here, however, are the very strong overtones of political activity evidenced especially by your account of the visit to St. Augustine. It may very well be that all the talk about the Florida governor's race, Viet Nam, and the like was informal and off the record. Nevertheless, I think you should keep in mind that whatever our personal views on these matters may be, political activity is expressly and strictly

forbidden to us under the terms of the charters of both the Florida Council and the Southern Regional Council, as well as the foundations which provide support for the Rural Advancement Project. Moreover, the significance, for the advancement of rural people in north Florida, of the view of a group of college students in the city of St. Augustine on U. S. foreign policy and Florida politics is utterly opaque to me.

Yours truly,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Jac Wasserman
August VandenBosche

January 4, 1966

Rev. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
356 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear Rev. VandenBosche:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,150. It represents your first quarterly grant-in-aid for 1966.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Under the circumstances we are happy, of course, to send this quarters payment to you for receiving your financial statement and quarterly report. As you know, it is ordinarily required that these reports be submitted before the grant-in-aid payment is made.

By the way, I hope that you can come to Atlanta and spend a couple of days in the SRC office in the near future. We are eager to meet you and I believe that it will be helpful to you to find out what people and other sources are available to you.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

EB/pf

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

January 8, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is to confirm that I shall be attending the state council directors' meeting on Wednesday, February 2.

A room reservation has been made for you at the Jack Tar Hotel in Clearwater for the night of January 14. I shall look forward to seeing you at the convention.

Cordially yours,

August VandenBosche (nai)

August VandenBosche
Executive Director

AV/nai

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

356 SOUTH BEACH STREET
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA - 32014

TELEPHONE
255-5881

January 24, 1966

file

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
S Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I want to thank you for your presence and participation at the convention. It was good to get to know you. I do look forward to our relationships in the future.

February 1 is the date I shall be in Atlanta. I expect to set up an appointment with Jac Wasserman on that date to interview a candidate for the Rural Advancement Project.

Most sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV/nai

"... to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

February 18, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Several items need your attention:

1. I shall be at the luncheon meeting on Feb. 28. I shall arrive via Delta at 9:44 and leave Atlanta at 4:10 that afternoon.
2. Since I am involved in a voter registration drive in my own community with the local NAACP branch, I need some material on such. Do you have any at SRC? If so, I would like to have whatever is available.
3. Concerning the book distribution:-- We have at least two chapters very interested. Dunedin and Gainesville seem most desirous of such a project. In addition our RAP Director will be interested, I am certain. Let me know what I will have to do to make specific proposals.
4. We have appointed LaVert Taylor as RAP director. He will go to work immediately. I talked with Ed. Lewis and Jac Wasserman about this and funds yesterday.

The meeting in Atlanta two weeks ago was most helpful to me. I will have a secretary on the job next week. The gal I have hired is worth waiting for.

Very sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche

~~V. J. Can you handle?~~

file

"... to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership."

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

February 18, 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer, Director
Community Organization Planning
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Al!

Dear Al:

The enclosed mail from Judy Benninger will, no doubt, explain the reason for her returning the check for $223.40 to cover the first half of the grant for the news letter. I am most distressed that events took such a turn and regret that I didn't get the check right off to her when I received it on January 16th. I will return the funds to you in the very near future, unless you are prepared to direct their use on some other student project. I tried to get in touch with Judy last Sunday, Feb. 13, but was unable to. I was in Gainesville to meet with the local council there.

A second item is to make a request that you come down to Florida to meet with James Sanderlin and me concerning the possibility of a community organization project for St. Petersburg. Jim is the president of the St. Petersburg Council on Human Relations. He would like for us to get together for a couple of hours and then meet with a few of the officers of his organization. Jim is a young attorney and seems to have considerable potential. His address is: James B. Sanderlin
1407 22nd Street S.
St. Petersburg, Florida

With warmest personal regards.

Most sincerely,

Gene Augie

August H. VandenBosche

Box 13137
University Station
Gainesville, Florida
February 8, 1966

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relation
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Mr. VandenBosche:

Thank you for your letter of February 4, enclosing the check for $223.40, which I return herein. Let me explain.

At this point, impetus and rationale for a state-wide newsletter is extinct. There are a number of reasons for this, and for the sake of understanding, I want to outline these. First, the group which originally wanted to put out the newsletter is an activist one, and it was earnestly looking for something to do, at the time we volunteered to edit the newsletter. During the two month lag between our request for funds and today, this group couldn't wait, obviously, to do something. So, in the interim we have launched a really good direct action campaign in the Negro community, and we are too deeply involved in that now (after mass demonstrations, arrests, and extended negotiations and ancillary responsibilities) to revert back to the tamer (however useful) newsletter. If you can understand how Gainesville had become a dead city for civil rights, you will realize that we couldn't proceed on an expensive venture without funds in hand. I'm not criticising you, but just explaining a basically student milieu.

Second, during the two month period we did do some work, most of which was disheartening. Our idea was to have students from around the state write and receive the paper. After two direct mailings to the 20 who expressed interest in writing for the paper (and these were painstakingly written, personal mailings, by the way), we received not one reply; an indirect response to the mailings was conveyed to us that our paper would be too radical. A subsequent analysis of Rick's larger list of some 250 names reveals that he dealt with non-activists, excepting Miami and Gainesville; that all the other students were really out of place in the conference (as they said themselves), and that much more personal field work would have to be done just to get this group to read such a newsletter, tame as it would be.

Thus, the detraction of the editorial staff into oother work, and the lack of interest and field workers, really makes this paper, at this time, unfeasible. Of the six who were willing to work on it here, I am getting married and leaving for Chicago, and thus I wouldn't want to take responsibility

for the funds, as I am sure Al had expected. The married couple in our group is involved in elections, as the husband, Steve McVoy, may run for the city commission on a radical platform. Two others are deeply involved in controlling the movement we have organized and channeling the violent element into non-violent action.

So, let me suggest the following. We have here all the materials necessary for putting out a newsletter, such as the mailing list on labels, contacts, etc. If interest is renewed, or if a new conference is proposed, the money, information and materials can be used for this end. If you hold the funds, this can be done in a responsible manner.

I will try to get by the meeting this weekend in Gainesville, but my fiance will be in town for a short visit, so you know how that is--depends on his plans too. Am very sorry that we couldn't get this thing going, as I think it would be useful. But at this point, things are moving so fast, both in civil rights, on campus (two of the leaders will probably be expelled next week, and all forces will have to be moved on campus to protest that), and with the Viet Nam movement picking up people from C-R, that no one is very interested in a newspaper, although I still think it would be good to share these activities.

Thanks for your interest, support, and help.

For freedom and peace,

Judy

Judy Benninger

cc: Al Ulmer

February 21, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

We are glad you can attend the Attorney General's luncheon.

I have asked Vernon Jordan to send you some voter registration material, as requested.

Thanks for the response on the look distribution idea. At this point it appears that we shall have to ask for funds for "pilot projects," and we'll keep Dunedin and Gainesville in mind.

I was happy to hear about LaVert Taylor. If you will send me a Rural Advancement Project budget for approval, we'll send the first quarter of the R.A.P. grant. Meanwhile, I enclose the check for $200 for LaVert. Jac said he would not be able to go to whatever this was for, but he probably will need some funds in advance. We'll just deduct it from the first $3,000.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

EW/pf

February 25, 1966

The Reverend August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. VandenBosche:

I am pleased to inform you that an additional grant of $7,000 for 1966 has been made to the Florida Council on Human Relations as part of SRC's expanded grant-in-aid program. Enclosed are our check in the amount of $1,550 -- the balance due on the first quarterly payment ($200.00 having been advanced) -- and another copy of the general conditions of the expanded grant-in-aid program.

The grant is made to help pay costs of salary and overhead for an intern or assistant to the Executive Director of the Florida Council and to strengthen general operation of the Council.

Although the general conditions call for any new staff person to be hired before the second quarterly payment, in the case of Florida we make an exception because of the general-support purpose of the grant. We anticipate hiring of the intern or assistant before the <u>third</u> quarterly payment.

Let me again call to your attention and, through you, to the attention of the Board and membership of the Florida Council the general purpose of these grants which underlies all specific purposes: "...to enable

the state councils to increase their membership and program and to become self-sustaining in their basic staffed operations."

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it ot me at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

cc: Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Encl. (3)

March 2, 1966

The Reverend August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000, which is the first quarterly payment on this year's grant for the Florida Council's Rural Advancement Project. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it to me.

As I mentioned when you were here, we deducted LaVert's $200 advance from your first-quarter Ford grant, so we are paying this R.A.P. grant in full and leaving it to you to transfer the funds as need be. (Your R.A.P. pocket owes your operating budget pocket $200.)

Carry on and keep in touch.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

Enclosures (2)

March 30, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

It seems that Al Ulmer will not be able to make it to Florida for your meeting on April 6. My feeling is that if he cannot come to cultivate the St. Petersburg council, it probably is unnecessary to have another staff person from SRC. I can give the general run down on the new programs and then at the appropriate time talk more specifically about state council financing.

I have on my calendar that the meeting is to be at 7 p.m. on the 6. Let me know if that is not correct.

If you still feel that it would be helpful to have another person from the SRC staff, give me a call.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

file

April 4, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

April 26-April 27 are down in my book as the dates for the next staff meeting.

Regards,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

April 12, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. VandenBosche:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,150 representing your quarterly grant-in-aid.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

April 14,1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ed:

Thank you so much for your comments on the May 6-7 meeting. I shall make the change in schedule that you suggested with an additional alteration.

Frank Ridley, who is working in Equal Employment for the government, has made a proposal to FCHR which I think has great merit. He has requested time on Saturday morning's schedule to make a presentation. His proposal is for our local councils to serve as an agency to secure a mass approach for getting applications for jobs for persons interested in employment with companies holding government contracts. We could serve as a clearing house here in our office in making these applications available to companies who must show progress in their employment procedures and performance. Our Saturday morning schedule would then read:

7:30	Breakfast--executive committee
9:00-10:30	Program development on the local level.
10:45-11:15	A proposal for emplyoment project
11:15-12:00	Programing on state level.
12:00-12:30	Wrap-up
12:30	Luncheon--Mr. Ed Stanfield

At the luncheon, I was thinking in terms of a 20-25 minute talk(less if you desire) generally covering what is happening in other state councils and what the future holds for all of us who are still in this battle.

Have you secured any financial help for us on this?

$250.00

file

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche

August H. VandenBosche, Exec. Dir.

AHV:ag

". . . to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, nationality or ethnic group membership"

April 12, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Maggie:

The schedule for your May 6-7 meeting looks good. My only suggestion would be that you schedule the plenary session on program development at the local level from 9:00 through, say, 10:45, start the part on state-level program about 11:00--allowing more time for that--and omit the period or "special interest groups" altogether.

I think a longer plenary session on local programing would be more useful, for one thing, because we need to strengthen everybody's conception of the over-all aim and modus operandi of a local council. In the second place, it would be difficult to get a variety of "experts" for interest groups, but Paul Anthony is planning to come and there is no one better qualified to provide both ideas and information about resources on a broad spectrum of program concerns.

One other thing: I have some things I want to say about the financial structure and about local and state programing--but what did you have in mind for me to do at the luncheon on the second day?

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

file

April 4, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Ed:

It was good to have talked with you last week. Enclosed is a proposal schedule and a copy of the blurb we sent to those invited to the meeting. Please comment on the schedule and make any changes you might feel are needed.

We would use you specifically at the 8:00 P.M. time slot and for the 12:30 luncheon. Any other persons that you can recruit will fit into the 10:15 spot and as resource persons during the rest of the meeting.

The biggest goal of the meeting is to provide a sense of assurance to those attending that F.C.H.R. is their organization and worthy of support; and that SRC is our primary resource on the regional level.

Let me know who else you can recruit, so that I can get our further information on it.

Most sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

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Executive Director
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Rural Advancement Project
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P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

Tentative Schedule for May 6-7 Meetings:

May 6. 7:00 P.M. Dinner
Presiding--Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Introductions
Purpose of Workshop--August H. VandenBosche
Speaker-- Mr. LaVert Taylor

8:00 P.M. Our Financial Structure
Presentation--Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Discussion-- "Guidelines for Local Councils"

9:30 P.M. Meeting of Board of Directors

May 7 7:30 A.M. Breakfast--Executive Committee Meeting
(all others on their own for breakfast)

9:00 A.M. Program Development on Local Level--Plenary Session

10:15 A.M. Special Interest Groups--To be determined by resource persons available.

11:30 A;M. Programing on the State Level-- Plenary Session
August H. VandenBosche

12:00 Wrap-up

12:30 P.M. Luncheon Mr. Edwin Stanfield

April 18, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Thanks very much for the quarterly reports. They are concise, yet full enough.

Just in passing--Paul says we should not make a habit of referring to the expanded grant-in-aid money as a "Ford grant." Strictly speaking, SRC--not the Ford Foundation--is making the grants to state councils. Ford doesn't want to take the blame!

See you next week.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

May 6, 1966

The Reverend August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $250 to assist you with the special meeting of your Board and local council meeting on May 6-7.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

May 11, 1966

Mr. Ed. Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Ed;

Thank you for coming down to our workshop last week. I beleive that we came through to the local councils' leaders and board members with the essences of our financial structure and their place in it. Your part in our meeting was most helpful, and I feel that it accomplished more than anything else in the meeting.

If you have any points of evaluation, please pass them along.

Most Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

file

AHV:ag

May 12, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

As you no doubt know, the second quarterly payment of $1,750 of our expanded-program grant to the Florida Council is due on May 15, subject to the general conditions. As of today we have not received the required statistical reports--particularly the report of membership.

I did get the reports available at the meeting in Orlando, of course. The system of reporting chapter contributions for the year to date, compared to the quota for each chapter, is satisfactory (although I personally would also like to have the amount contributed during the month from each chapter). What we are most eager to have beyond that is the report on membership enrollement during the month and for the year to date. I realize that you have to reply on chapter reports and have developed a reporting form for the purpose.

Enclosed is another copy of the general conditions for easy reference.

I trust you will send the information as soon as you can get it in.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf
cc: Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Encl.

May 20, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Enclosed is a check in the amount of $1,750 representing your second quarterly grant-in-aid payment.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt carbon at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

May 23, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

I just want to let you know about a young man who was in the office here briefly last Friday. He is interested in employment in the human relations field and is particularly interested in central Florida. Unfortunately, I did not have much time with him, but from a very brief conversation he seemed promising.

He is Lee A. Black, 27, 1601 West 7th Street, Sanford, Florida. He is a Negro. He is presently employed by the Seminole County Community Action Agency in the Poverty Program. He has a B.A. degree from Morgan State College, Baltimore, (1963) and has done work toward a Master's degree in Urban Planning at the University of Pittsburg.

Given your budget limitations, etc., he might not fit the Florida Council situation, but I thought you should know about him.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Fidd Activities

ES/pf

June 3, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, our second quarterly payment on your Rural Advancement Project grant for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed carbon and return it to me at your convenience.

Best wishes,

Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

ES/pf

July 6, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Auggie:

I have not received a copy of any report from LaVert since the one for the period ending June 11. On checking with Jac, I find that he has received no report.

It was my understanding that all agreed, at the recent meeting of R.A.P. men and N.S.F. staffers, that reports would be spaced no more than two weeks apart. If that is correct, is there any way to impress upon LaVert that he must mail a report every second Friday -- come hell or high water?

It would be difficult to exaggerate how embarrassing and disappointing I find this situation. I stand by my philosophy that our purpose, including the purpose of the reporting, is to enable N.S.F., S.R.C., and the Florida Council to render whatever assistance we can to a program to meet needs in rural Florida, devised by an imaginative and conscientious man on the scene. It was for this reason that I advocated some flexibility in the reporting. I did not want minute direction of the program from either of the three organizations involved. But I most certainly did expect initiative, conscientiousness, responsibility and cooperation in exchange for a generous measure of autonomy.

Frankly, these qualities are not in evidence at this

time. I am compelled to say that unless LaVert can improve his performance in this regard very promptly and radically it is going to be my recommendation that further funding of the Florida Rural Advancement Project be suspended, pending replacement of the present Director.

I sincerely hope that you can effect a remedy short of this drastic step.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

cc: Jac Wasserman

July 11, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggies

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150 which is the quarterly payment on our regular grant in aid to the Florida Council. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it at your convenience.

The quarterly report would be much more helpful to me if it provided more specific information about the program of the state Council, the program of the several local councils, and the work done by the staff on a more or less individual and incidental basis. As you probably know, I really don't care much about a day by day or week by week log. Information about the various programs, however, is enlightening to me personally and frequently helps me to be of assistance to other councils. You might consider dividing the report into three sections: 1) activities involving the Florida Council as a whole (2) activities of the local councils and (3) activities of the staff not included in the activities of the state and local councils.

I do not recall hearing you say whether or not you intended to attend the Community Leadership Workshop at Emory University here in Atlanta. Could you let me know about this so that I can know how much money we need to provide?

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES/km
Enc.

JUL 13 1966

July 11, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Ave.
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggies

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150 which is the quarterly payment on our regular grant in aid to the Florida Council. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it at your convenience.

The quarterly report would be much more helpful to me if it provided more specific information about the program of the state Council, the program of the several local councils, and the work done by the staff on a more or less individual and incidental basis. As you probably know, I really don't care much about a day by day or week by week log. Information about the various programs, however, is enlightening to me personally and frequently helps me to be of assistance to other councils. You might consider dividing the report into three sections: 1) activities involving the Florida Council as a whole (2) activities of the local councils and (3) activities of the staff not included in the activities of the state and local councils.

I do not recall hearing you say whether or not you intended to attend the Community Leadership Workshop at Emory University here in Atlanta. Could you let me know about this so that I can know how much money we need to provide?

Cordially,

August W. VandenBosche

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES/km
Enc.

Same ltr. to all councils on human relations

July 21, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Auggie:

Mr. John Boone, who joined our staff this week as Director of our Criminal Rehabilitation and Prison Reform Project, has asked me to request your help. As a first step he wants to gather accurate information about the prisons and rehabilitation institutions in each state. Could you supply him with the name and address of someone who is (1) research-oriented, (2) sympathetic to our purpose, and (3) might have some interest in working on this project on a consultant-fee basis.

The ideal would be someone from the Department of Sociology of the University. Mr. Boone feels that certain basic information is vital to start with and that a sympathetic professor from the University might be able to get a more accurate picture more readily than a non-resident. Mr. Boone would brief the person, of course.

If you do not personally know of such a person, I hope that you can get a lead on someone through your contacts. It seems to me that this is an excellent opportunity to give and get help on a program concern that is a natural for human relations councils.

If you can come up with a name, please send it to me or to Mr. Boone. Any help you can give us will be appreciated.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:rh

Letter written, enclosures
cc Aug. Van'Bosche
9/1/66

July 27, 1966

Mrs. Catherine King
1138 S. Rio Vista
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316

Dear Mrs. King:

Mr. Anthony has passed your letter along to me. We are pleased to learn that you propose a voter registration drive in Fort Lauderdale.

I am enclosing a copy of the guidelines for programs assisted by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, in case you are interested in applying for such assistance. I must point out, however, that this assistance may not be put to partisan use or be directly employed to support a specific candidate.

Mr. Edwin Stanfield, our director of field activities, will send you some material on operation of human relations organizations.

If I can be of further service, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Marvin Wall
Director of Research
Voter Education Project

MW/pf
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield

Ed---I will be in Atlanta on September 21 and 22nd---
cannot make it for the 20th, as I'm meeting
Jac Wasserman here in Miami on that date.

Augie

F

September 9, 1966

Miss Louise Cole

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Miss Cole:

Enclosed are two proposals for the book distribution project.

One is for the Greater Jacksonville Council with some supporting papers. The other is for the Greater Miami Council which is just at the point of developmentand, thus, not as advanced as the Jacksonville proposal.

Any assistance will be appreciated. If you need further information, please let me know.

Please send us some additional copies of the reading list.

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

cc: Ed Stanfield
John Shelley
Mrs. H.F. Williams

Ence

MIAMI
PROJECT

A PROPOSAL--PAPERBACK BOOK PROJECT

Submitted By: A.H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Purpose: To develop a basic library for a tutorial and study hall program in Miami, Florida, for students from grades 1 through 12.

Sponsoring Groups: The Greater Miami Council on Human Relations is the sponsor of a local community project which, at present, is staffed by two VISTA volunteers.

Location: The project will be conducted in an apartment building at N.W. 62nd Street and 17th Ave., Miami, Florida. This building, housing 67 families, is in a low-income ghetto community called Liberty City. The space for the project is at 6243 N.W. 17th Avenue, and is immediately adjacent to the State Office of the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Students Served: All interested students residing in the neighborhood of N.W. 62nd St. and 17th Avenue.

Books Requested: All books in the following categories are requested. In the event that it is not possible to fulfill this request in its entirity, the list is in the order of priority listing desired.

1. Teenagers, Adults Leisure Reading
2. Children's Books--Leisure
3. Negro History, Culture, Race Relations, African History
4. School subjects, Skills, Reference Books
5. Vocational Guidance
6. Classics Shelf and Limited Vocabulary Editions

Contact Person: Joe Cuddihy
VISTA Volunteer
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

JACKSONVILLE
PROJECT

A PROPOSAL--PAPERBACK BOOK PROJECT

Submitted by: A.H. VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Purpose: To develop a basic library for a tutorial and study hall program in Jacksonville, Florida, for students from grades 1 through 12.

Sponsoring Groups: The Greater Jacksonville Council on Human Relations would be the sponsors of the library which will serve a tutorial and study hall program sponsored by VISTA volunteer staff members in conjunction with the Greater Jacksonville Economic Opportunity Program, Inc.

Location: The project will be conducted in the Wilder Park Community Center in 4000 square feet donated by the St. Stephen's A.M.E. Church on 5th and Davis Street.

Students Served: The community to be served is an extreme poverty area.

Books requested: All books in the following categories are requested. In the event that it is not possible to fulfill this request in its entirity, the list is in the order of priority listings desired.

1. Teenagers Adults Leisure Reading
2. Children's Books--Leisure
3. Negro History, Culture, Race Relations, African History
4. School Subjects, Skills, Reference Books
5. Vocational Guidance
6. Classics Shelf and Limited Vocabulary Editions

Note: Funds for this purpose are unavailable from the Office of Economic Opportunity, Inc.

Contact Person:

Howard C. Aslin
VISTA Volunteer
Wilder Park Neighborhood Center
1237 Lee St.
Jacksonville, Florida

7

September 13, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche, Exec. Dir.
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, which is the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant to the Florida Council. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

I note that reports from LaVert have been more regular and this fact is greatly appreciated.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield

JES:mlm

Attch.

September 14, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche, Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Auggie:

With reference to my memorandum of August 12, do you plan to submit the names of any Negro boys who might enter a southern prep school next fall?

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

January 3, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

Happy New Year!

The immediate need is for at least ten copies of the booklet,

"A Home of Our Own: A Guide for Home Buyers."

The December 27th Field Activities Newsletter is excellent.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

file

January 5, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Thanks for your kind note of January 3.

We are sending under separate cover twelve copies of A Home of Our Own: A Guide for Home Buyers.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

January 25, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures (2)

March 2, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

For whatever it may be worth I am passing along a copy of a letter and note from Fred Routh about a prospect for your assistant director position -- James E. Clay, by name. We don't know him, of course, and this is not much information about him.

I hope all goes well.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

March 23, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

The enclosures will give you times and place and schedule for our Spring Workshop. Can we expect you and anyone also from S.R.C. to give us a hand? Our plans are to use the State committee chairmen for the various groups together with two resource persons for each. The basic aim is to suggest specific programming ideas and some depth structure to accomplish these ends. Where would you prefer to fit in?

Paul is giving us a real boost inhis appearances at banquets.

I will see you on the 6th. Please make reservations for me on the 6th.

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

enc:

March 29, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Thanks for the invitation to attend your Spring Workshop in Winter Park on the 5th and 6th of May. (I assume that it is to be May 5-6 -- Friday and Saturday -- not May 6-7, which would be Saturday and Sunday; you had it both ways on the program.) I will plan to attend.

While you are here for our meeting next week we can talk about what I might do, if anything. You might want to ask Emory Via down to elaborate on his Minimum Wage Campaign Kit. Otherwise it just depends, I would say, on the felt needs of some of your members. Anyway, we can talk about it next week.

I enclose one of the reservations slips.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure - 1

April 11, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

With reference to your note on "capitol punishment" in your March newsletter: Since FCHR's tax-exempt status prohibits attacks on the statehouse, why not work on "capital punishment" instead.

Snidely yours,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

April 11, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment of the special grant for the Florida Rural Advancement Project. As I suggested in our conversation last Thursday, we shall continue to pay this grant at the full rate of $3,000.00 per quarter, even though your RAP director is working only part time. You will recall my saying, however, that indications now are that we shall not be able to complete the full three years funding of this project. Accordingly, our suggestion is that a certain portion of these funds be held in reserve to assure Mr. Long's employment for the longest feasible length of time.

Please sign the enclosed receipt carbon and return it to me for our auditors.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures - 2

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

April 13, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

Please have the following ordered for me:

" A Neighborhood Stabilization, a Program"	50 copies
" A Home of Your Own"	50 "
" Mr. Mayor--Slum Ghettos"	25 "
"Neighborhoods--Where Human Rights Begin"	25 "
" A Guide to Programs "	20 "
"Minimum Wage Campaign Kits"	20 "

Please have us billed for these.

Best--

Gene

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

April 13, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on the meeting! I felt that this was an excellent meeting and in it we developed some genuine interpersonal relationships.

Enclosed is my quarterly report and my voucher for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

enc:

April 14, 1967

Mr. Emory Via, Director
Labor Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Emory:

This is in reference to our conversation about the Workshop on May 5-6 at Winter Park. Will you be able to attend and participate in the section on employment? Ted Nichols of 1116 Plummer Circle, Melbourne, Fla. will be in charge of this area.

Also would you make a general presentation on this subject at one of the meals--Friday Dinner or Sat. Luncheon to the entire group?

The kit is a most adequate one and I hope that some of the councils will make extensive use of it.

Sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

cc: Ed Stanfield

April 17, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment of our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures - 2

April 21, 1967

Mrs. Alfred Gross
30 Parkway North
Roslyn Heights, New York 11577

Dear Mrs. Gross:

Enclosed is a letter from Miss Margaret Taylor, Regional Director of Region #4 of the Community Action Fund, an O.E.O. funded program doing an exceptional job with migrant workers here in Florida. I would appreciate it if you could give her letter your attention.

If there is no room in your program for these young people, perhaps you might be aware of other programs which might be of assistance.

Very sincerely,

file

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

enc:
cc: Miss Margaret Taylor
Mr. Ed. Stanfield

CAF

COMMUNITY ACTION FUND, INC.
MIGRANT PROGRAM
(PROGAMA DE MIGRANTE)

REGION #4

STATE OFFICE — BRADENTON
5315 - 14th Street West
(813) 755-2677

REGION 1 — BRADENTON
1105 - 6th Avenue West
(813) 747-1864

REGION 2 — FT. MYERS
P. O. Box 2127
(813) 334-2474

REGION 3 — SEBRING
P. O. Box 1071
(813) 385-0360

REGION 4 — DELRAY BEACH
110 N. W. 5th Avenue
(305) 276-7042

REGION 5 — POMPANO BEACH
921A N. W. 6th Street
(305) 943-3033

REGION 6 — PERRINE
17430 S. Dixie Highway
(305) 235-8142

April 19, 1967

Mr.August H.Vanden Bosche,Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Mr.Vanden Bosche:

As you requested in your FCHR Bulletin of March, we have asked our staff to find high school sophomores and juniors who would be interested in transferring to high schools in north Long Island and living in Long Island for two years, in order to gain new experiences and to get a better education in preparation for college.

The CAF staff are recruiting students who are members of the various teen clubs in Region #4, as well as in the high schools of Delray Beach and the Glades.

We hope to have quite a number to be interviewed and would suggest that you have the interviewer contact us for help in locating the prospects, particularly since many of them are in rural areas. Of course, these are mostly people of poverty and would not have any resources to meet the cost. However, we presumed from your announcement that these are the folks you are looking for. If this is not the case, and there is no financial assistance involved, please let us know immediately and we will discontinue our recruitment of the students of poverty.

The only names I have at present are residents of Sandcut Migrant Camp, north of Canal Point on Route 441. Griffith Feeney a VISTA Volunteer is their counselor and would help the interviewer arrange for a group meeting for them in the Sandcut Center. They are:

Brenda Hudson	Jessie Darling
Cynthia Hudson	Sylvia Murph
Ernestine Drayton	Helen Williard
Mary Ann Jackson	Donald Williams

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Margaret Taylor, ACSW,
Regional Director

MT:apt

May 18, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Assuming that you have not received the original package of materials which you requested, I am enclosing an invoice for the materials which Ed brought to you.

In the event that you have received the original order, would you like to be billed for it?

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities

cl

Enc. 1

Invoice

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Date 5/18/67

TO: Mr August VanderBosche

Your Order No._____ Shipped To:

Date Shipped_____

QUAN.	TITLE	PRICE	TOTAL
50	"A Home of Your Own	.40	20.00
25	"Mr. Mayor - Slum Ghettos"	.40	10.00
25	Minicomm Page Kits	.80	16.00

AMOUNT DUE - - - - 46.00

April 13, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

Please have the following ordered for me:

~~20@ 10.00~~ 50@ .20 $10.00	"A Neighborhood Stabilization, a Program	50 copies
50@ .40 $20.00	"A Home of Your Own"	50 "
250 .40 $10.00	"Mr. Mayor--Slum Ghettos"	25 "
	"Neighborhoods--Where Human Rights Begin	25 "
	"A Guide to Programs "	20 "
20@ .80 $16.00	Minimum Wage Campaign Kits"	20
		16.00

Please have us billed for these.

Best--

Augst H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

10.00
20.00
10.00
16.00
56.00

Total due $56.00

May 31 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue,
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

If that shipment of publications does not arrive in Miami by Thursday, have Ann call me. I will bring a duplicate order on the plane with me.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

June 14, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3000.00, the quarterly payment on our rural advancement project grant for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

5225 PONCE DE LEON BLVD.
CORAL GABLES, FLA. 33146

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

June 29, 1967

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

Is there in existence a list or directory of the Federal Agencies which have regional offices in Atlanta? What I would like to have is such a directory which includes the names of personnel and their specific area of assignment.

My motivation on this comes aftera number of requests during the past year, but now specifically because of a meeting in Ft. Lauderdale recently in which problems could have been taken to the right place much earlier if they had had such a directory.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Exeuctive Director

AHV:ag

July 6, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

According to my records, and after checking our files, it appears that we have not yet received a copy of an official audit of the books of the Florida Council for 1966. As you will recall, one of the conditions of our grant-in-aid to all state councils, is that a copy of such an audit be placed on file with us.

This is a policy of long standing and one that we consider quite a necessary part of our responsibility to the donors of these funds, as well as essential to fulfillment of the conditions of our charter. Therefore we must suspend payment of the 1967 grant-in-aid until we received your audit.

Please let me know if you think you have sent the audit and we have somehow failed to receive it.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 17, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc. 2

July 26, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

It nearly got lost in a shuffle on my desk, but I do have your letter of June 29 about a directory of the federal agencies with regional offices in Atlanta.

I do not know of the existence of such a list or directory of personnel. I suspect that it would impossible to keep one up-to-date, in view of the constant turnover of people in federal agencies here.

I have, however, written to a friend of mind at the Office of Economic Opportunity to inquire whether such a directory exists. I will let you know what I find out.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

September 20, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project grant for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

F

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

September 20, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed,

I didn't mean to ignore your letter regarding the recruitment of Negro boys for southern prep schools. At this time, I simply do not know of any boys who meet the qualifications you are looking for. It does sound like a good plan, and if I find something in the near future, I shall certainly contact you.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

September 26, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

While you were here you handed me a copy of your paper on "Various Roles of a Local Council on Human Relations." I had no chance to read it carefully before you left, but have done so since, and I want to tell you that I think it is a good thing to have done and you have done it well.

It seems good to me to have this in writing for distribution to existing councils and in answer to inquiries from people thinking about forming a group. Also, you have there the core of a speech out of which you should get much mileage.

It was good to see you last week. Keep up the good work.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:mlm

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables, Florida 33146
Phone 661-5598

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Associate Director
WILLIAM H. MILES

September 27, 1967

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

I beleive that I have committed another sin of omission(among many). I would like to have you at our State Meeting in St. Petersburg, October 20-21. This is an important time to sense the pulse--very weak at this time. If you can make it, please let me know so that you can be added to the agenda.

Sincerely,

Augie

August H. VandenBosche

AHV:ag

September 20, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

I was uncertain whether my presence at your annual meeting would add anything, in view of the fact that Paul is to be there. I am always happy to participate, however, and w will be glad to come, if it will serve any useful purpose.

Let me know what you want me to do.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

October 2, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Dear Augie:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the Florida Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 6, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150.00, which is the current quarterly payment on our regular grant-in-aid to the Florida Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures: check
carbon copy

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

October 6, 1966

Mr. Ed Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, 30303

Dear Ed:

You will recall that I asked you to serve as convenor at our State Meeting for a time slot from 9:30 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. on Saturday, October 22, on programming in the local council.

I have asked Mrs. Hariette Glasner of Palm Beach, and Jack Shelley of Jacksonville to sit with you as resource people.

It is my hope that the following points will be brought up, though I am actually relying on you to set up the agenda:

1. Adequate planning Huntsville school closing goal
2. The importance of meeting the needs of the community. (felt and real) (the whole community) e.g. police, welfare, schools, government agencies
3. Special projects
4. Areas of help from SRC
5. Where to look in the community for help
6. The service of the State Council staff in local council planning.

Mrs. Glasner suggested that you three might get together on Friday night to go over details. The entire group will be in on this discussion.

Sincerely

August

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

cc: Mrs. Glasner
Mr. Shelley

ANNUAL MEETING

Daytona Beach October 21-22, 1966

Friday Night

5--7:30 P.M. Registration

8:00 P.M. Banquet -- Dr. H. Franklin Williams, presiding
Invocation--Rev. Sam Paul Combs
Dinner
Introduction of guests
Presentation of Charter to St. Petersburg Council
Report of Florida Council's Rural Advancement Project--
LaVert Taylor, Director
Special Music
Address: Mr. Frank Sloan, Regional Director,
Office of Economic Opportunity, Atlanta, Ga.

10:P.M. Reception--Hosts and Hostesses from Halifax Area and
West Volusia Councils

Saturday

7:30--8:30 A.M. Buffet Breakfast

8:00 A.M. Board of Directors Meeting

9:30 A.M. Plenary Session--Mrs. Henrine Ward Banks, presding
"Program Development in the Local Council"
Moderator: Mr. Edwin Stanfield, Southern Regional
Council, Atlanta
Panel--Mrs. R.W. Glasner, Palm Beach
Mr. John Shelley, Jacksonville

11:00--12:30 Seminars

Employment
Frank Ridley, Tampa
T. Willard Fair, Miami
L.V. Davis, Tallahassee
Glover Martin, DeLand
John Shaw, Daytona Beach, Convenor

School-integration
Constance Curry, Atlanta
Harvey Wallace, Miami
Roland Rolle, Miami
Marcus Beck, Miami
William McMillan, Daytona Beach,
Convenor

Housing
Ed Tucker, Miami
Sarah Louise Halmi, Clearwater
James Hibben, Ft. Lauderdale
Shirley Lewis, Miami, Convenor

Inter-group Cooperation
Franklin Wilson, Jacksonville
Marvin Davies, St. Petersburg
Frank Magrath, Miami, Convenor

1:30P.M. Luncheon
Invocation--Reverend Rogers P. Fair
Introduction of guests
Music
Business Session:
Report of Director
Approval of 1967 Budget
Election of Officers
Address: Mr. Vernon Jordan, Voter Education Project,
Southern Regional Council

October 6, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,150.00, which is the current quarterly payment on our regular grant-in-aid to the Florida Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures: check
carbon copy

October 10, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

I finally got around to reading The Care And Feeding of Power Structure, by Jack Minnis. It is very interesting and I would like to have more copies. But, frankly, the mimeographing job on the copies you gave us at Gatlinburg is a bit rough. Do you have an extra copy of the original?

Jim Wood enjoyed seeing you in Melbourne.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

October 18, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Thanks for sending me the program for the meeting this weekend.

I plan to be aboard Eastern's flight 675, which arrives in Daytona shortly after 1:00 on Friday, and will take the limousine to the Voyager.

Call me if I need to make my own reservations. I ain't too good at forethought.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:CL

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables, Florida 33146
Phone 661-5598

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Associate Director
WILLIAM H. MILES

October 30,1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

This is to make two requests from Southern Regional Council for grants to assist us financially in the Greater Miami Project--our attempt to provide staff services to the Miami Metropolitan area.

First, I feel that it would be extremely valuable for Bill Miles to spend a week in Houston observing the program and organization of the Houston Council as it seeks to work in the area of welfare. And, while, I am most interested in his involvement in this specific program area, he will have the opportunity to observe the total operation of that Council. I am requesting$250 for this trip.

Also, since we are at this point severely limited budget-wise to a $5000 per year salary for Bill, I would like to request a supplemental one year grant of $1200, to be able to work toward a realistic salary schedule.

Very sincerely,

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

October 31, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

I shall have seen you at the Annual Meeting of SRC before you get this but, lest it slip my mind, this is to say that I was happy to get Paul's good report of your annual meeting. Paul also tells me that he is greatly impressed with the progress that the Florida Council is making and deeply appreciative of your help during his visit with Cliff Campbell.

He passed along to me a copy of your talk on the future of the Florida Council delivered at the Annual Meeting. It strikes me as thoughtfully done. I am particularly impressed with your long-range goal of serving the needs of metropolitan areas under the umbrella of the state council. I must confess that it seems a distant dream at this time but there is no question that we should be thinking about such things.

Keep up the good work.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

October 31, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

Thank you for the information about the grant-in-aid usuage which Ann sent, and also for you letter of October 28 and the supplementary information in it.

I enjoyed your Annual Meeting and came away encouraged. I know you felt that the attendance was not what it should have been, but it seemed to me that those in attendance had an awareness that there is still a job to be done and--what is more important--a willingness to work at it themselves. To be sure that suffer from some of the standard liberal diseases, but, with the emphasis you are putting on local council development and programming and your administrative talent, I suspect that the Florida Council is going to get off the ground.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

6241 N. W. 17th Avenue Miami, Florida 33147

Phone 691-0220

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Rural Advancement Project
Director
LaVERT TAYLOR
P. O. Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304
224-7755

October 28, 1966

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

It was good to have you attend and participate in our Annual Meeting. I was encouraged in many ways by the response. However, I am aware that there was much that could have been improved. If you have any suggestions, please let me have them.

I had a meeting with a number of enthusiastic people in Lakeland on Tuesday night. They are in the process of organizing a local council. The people who were there are real leaders with a good inter-racial balance. A group from Pensacola has gotten in touch with me about meeting with them. Also, a group from Stuart has sent inquiries. This would seem a good start at new development.

My next objective is to reactivate about three of our local council which are not very active at this point--though one or two of them may be dead causes.

Very sincerely,

August

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHVag

cc

November 9, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Lon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33146

Dear Augie:

This is in response to your letter of October 30. Find enclosed our check for $250.00, which is a special grant to enable Mr. William Miles to spend a week in Houston to observe their program and organization, with particular attention to their work in welfare. Please sign the attached copy of this letter and return to us, as the receipt required by our auditors.

Concerning the request for a supplemental grant of $1,200 for one year to improve Mr. Miles' salary schedule, we would like to consider the $500.00 increase in our grant-in-aid to the Florida Council for 1968 as going toward this purpose. It is probable that we can put together another $700, if you will remind us of it shortly after the first of the year.

With continuing appreciation and best wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

November 13, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coarl Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,250.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

November 14, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $1,750.00, the quarterly payment due on this date on our expanded grant-in-aid to the Florida Council for 1966.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosures: check
receipt copy

November 15, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $13,500 to the Florida Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Cont

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Henrine W. Banks

AU
PA
FS

November 23, 1966

Mr. LaVert Taylor
Box 1874
Tallahassee, Fla. 32304

Dear LaVert:

With sincere regrets a decision has been reached with regard to you and the Rural Advancement Project. I have been reluctant to come to the conclusion that the relationship must be terminated. However, after serious reflection, it is clear that we are not accomplishing the basic job that needs to be done according to the terms of the grant we are receiving.

The termination date will be December 1 with one month's severance pay which is included in this letter together with your regular Dec. 1 check. We are deducting the $76.61 which is still due us for previously advanced personal travel funds.

Please leave the typewriter and filing cabinet at Bob Spivey's office. Also, please send your air travel card back here to the office immediately.

LaVert, I would like you to know that I have appreciated our personal relationships during the time you have been on the job. My best wishes go to you as you seek your niche in life.

Very sincerely,

file

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

cc: Mrs. Henrine Banks
Dr. H. Franklin Williams
Mr. Ed Stanfield
Mr. Jac Wasserman

enc: check

November 29, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Yourare already aware, I am sure, of the approval by the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council of a grant-in-aid of $13,000 to the Florida Council on Human Relations for 1967.

The amount combines our regular and expanded grants, which were separate in 1966. As noted in the "Grant-in-Aid Conditions," a copy of which is enclosed, one-fourth of this sum will be remitted, subject to fulfillment of the requirements, on or after the first of each quarter of the calendar year.

Please read carefully the grant conditions, expecially the reporting requirements in item 3 and the general purpose stated in item 4, to which they are directed.

We are gratified by the response of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations and of the state councils generally--to the purpose of the expanded grant-in-aid program in 1966, and we are happy to be able to continue our financial support at this high level for another year. We are compelled to reiterate, however, that support of general operations at this level cannot be regarded as likely for more than one additional year.

Be assured of our good wishes and all possible assistance for the Arkansas Council in 1967.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

Enclosure

F

December 7, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N.W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, which is the quarterly payment due on our Rural Advancement Project grant to the Florida Council.

Please sign and return the enclosed receipt copy of this letter.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

Enclosures

December 7, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 Northwest 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

I have been out of the office for a week and, upon my return, found a copy of LaVert's letter of November 29 to you.

He apparently is under the impression that my letter to him criticizing his last report was the sole ground for terminating his employment. I am sure this is not the case, although I have not particular objection if it is. I just wondered if, in an effort to be helpful to him, we need to make any clearer the reasons for the decision and, if so, there is any need for me to write to him.

In our telephone conversation you mentioned the possibility of your comming to Atlanta to discuss the situation, next steps, etc. I shall be in the office Wednesday of this week (by noon) and, as far as I know now, the rest of this week and next. Let me know if and when you are comming.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

cc: Jac Wasserman

December 11, 1967

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,000.00, the quarterly payment on our Rural Advancement Project for 1967 to the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

December 12, 1966

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
6241 N. W. 17th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33147

Dear Augie:

Thanks for the Finance report for November and congratulations on the contributions of $9,171.07 for the first eleven months.

Feel appreciated.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:cl

file

FLORIDA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard Coral Gables, Florida 33146
Phone 661-5598

Executive Director
AUGUST H. VANDEN BOSCHE

Associate Director
WILLIAM H. MILES

December 26, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Ed:

Is there available a list of films and film strips dealing with race, poverty, and urban tensions?

If you have such a list or lists, I would really appreciate your sending me a copy.

Sincerely,

August

August H. VandenBosche
Executive Director

AHV:ag

January 3, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

I am not sure that there is a comprehensive list of films, film strips; dealing with race, poverty, and urban tensions. I will check with our research department to see if they have anything.

Meanwhile, I do know that the National Educational Television Film Service has a number of films dealing with race, poverty, and urban tensions. Write to National Educational Film Service, Audio Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

January 30, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

The meeting on Model Cities is confirmed for February 12. So I hope you and/or others can come. It starts at 9:30 A.M. in the conference room at SRC and should be over by 4:00 or 4:30.

As indicated in our conversation, I will pay roundtrip airfare for one of the young men you mentioned. We'll pay yours too, if need be, but of course I hope that arrangement will work out whereby you stop off on your way to something else at somebody's else expense!

As always, I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

P.S. I'll ask Ken Crooks, who is mailing out the notices to send you a copy of the agenda.

JES/cl

July 22, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

Enclosed is a directory of the permanent professional staff persons of the state councils on human relations.

I am in the process of revising the directory. Please let me know, by return mail, if you have any additions or changes in the Florida Council on Human Relations.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities

sl

July 24, 1968

Mr. August VandenBosche
Executive Director
Florida Council on Human Relations
5225 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

Dear Augie:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senator John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of Florida.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure

June 11, 1965

We need managers, team mothers for 7 teams--the schedule is below. Any transportation that could be provided would be welcomed.

Youth Baseball -Boys
Capitol Ave. Area
First and Second Weeks

Week of June 14, 1965

Mon., 6/14	12B Rattlers	vs	Broncos	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Giants	vs	Astros	"	4:30
Tues., 6/15	12B Rattlers	vs	Red Caps	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Giants	vs	Dodgers	"	4:30
Wed., 6/16	12B Wolverines	vs	Tigers	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Braves	vs	White Sox	"	4:30
Thurs.,6/17	12B Tigers	vs	Pollard Bears	"	3:00
"	15B White Sox	vs	Red Sox	Capitol Ave.	4:30
Fri., 6/18	12B Pollard Bears	vs	Red Caps	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Red Sox	vs	Dodgers	Capitol Ave.	4:30

Week of June 21, 1965

Mon., 6/21	12B Rattlers	vs	Tigers	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Giants	vs	White Sox	"	4:30
Tues., 6/22	12B Broncos	vs	Wolverines	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Astros	vs	Braves	"	4:30
Wed., 6/23	12B Broncos	vs	Red Caps	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Astros	vs	Dodgers	"	4:30
Thurs., 6/24	12B Rattlers	vs	Pollard Bears	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Giants	vs	Red Sox	"	4:00
Fri., 6/25	12B Wolverines	vs	Pollard Bears	Capitol Ave.	3:00
"	15B Braves	vs	Red Sox	"	4:30

Atl. Council LWD
PA
AV

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

MR. MORGAN STANFORD
CHAIRMAN
DR. JACOB ROTHSCHILD
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. EDWARD WEAVER
2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
TREASURER

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear Friend:

Please give this your most thoughtful attention.

I am pleased to announce the summer program of The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc. (herein after referred to as The Council). To be as brief as Possible. We have been talking with people at the Juvenile Count and the Pryor St. School about programs which they have been jointly sponsoring. A tremendous need exists for material and people who have the gift of sharing themselves with others--in other words, you are needed.

The Council's summer project is simply one part of our overall project now going on in this community on the Southside of Atlanta. Our next newsletter will be devoted exclusively to that. But for now let's stick with this specific need and the possibility it presents of developing a year round comprehensive program.

Let me put in an aside right here. You might be temped to think that what is needed is the skilled professional, laden with degrees and correct sociological vocabulary. This is not so. What is needed is warmth, concern, and a desire to help and share. Men and women are needed, not degrees.

So, to the specifics, We need people for the following:

1. to provide transportation for tours of the city and possibly adjoining areas. Many of the children have not been downtown or to a large store or supermarket.

2. To help in sewing classes, either as a tercher or as a helper. We also need sewing machines, so if you have an old one or know where they can be found call the office.

3. To help in Hygiene and Beauty classes; this is for the ladies. A need is also present for this same sort of thing--minus the emphasis on Beauty as such--for the young men. Growing out of this hopefully will come classes on deportment and bearing in job hunting and other similar situations.

4. There is, of course, as much to do as one can think. The only thing that limits us is our lack of imagination. Drama, any of the arts are a goldmine which can be tapped. You have to handle the picks and the shovels. Mrs. Rouse, Mr. Bruce who work at the Pryor St. School and Mr. Flint who works at Juvenile will welcome as much help as we can possibly provide. They are doing yeomen's service--certainly we can add whatever individual talents we have.

On the material side of the ledger we need the following:

100 shirts for 10-12 year olds. These would have the Council's name on them.

12-13 gloves

These then are the needs. They await your response. The children of the Pryor Street School would like to see you. Is there any real reason why you can't help?

****

The Mozley Park Arts Festival has had to trim its sails a bit due to illness on the part of planning members. The dates are now the 20th to the 22nd of June. The main show will be held in the Mozley Park Pavilion--that is the building adjoining the swimming pool.

We hope to see you there. Senator Ward will officially open the Festival at 4:00 Sunday afternoon June 20th.

Yours truly,

Robert Carey

Robert Carey
Executive Director

RC/ag

Atlanta Council

NEWSLETTER

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October, 1965 Morgan Stanford, Chairman Phone 523-1581

Annual Meeting
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1965-7:30 p.m.

STOUFFERS RESTAURANT--DINNER $2.75

Program
PANEL ON "GREATER ATLANTA: UNFINISHED BUSINESS"

We are as proud of progress as the next person, but we feel it is important to put the spotlight on problems we still have with us. Come and hear for yourself brief reports from people who (1) live in low-income areas (Vine City, Mechanicsville, Scottdale, etc.,) (2) have been relocated through Urban Renewal, (3) have filed protest with the U.S. Office of Education about school conditions, (4) have taken MDTA training and not been able to find a job, etc. Make reservations by mail or phone at the Council office.

Certain portions of the meeting will be open to members only, i.e., those whose dues are paid or will be paid for 1965. If you have not been a member, you may still join now for 1965 and participate in the business of the organization. Dues are $5, payable to the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta. (We are tax exempt,and we gladly receive contributions at any time of the year.)

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thank you for being a paid up member_____

1. Your 1965 dues have not been paid_____

2. We invite you to become a member_____

Return to Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, 5 Forsyth St., N. W.

Reserve_____ places for Nov. 30 dinner. Check enclosed($2.75 each)yes__no__

If (1) or (2) above, are you enclosing $5 or $9 a couple for dues? yes___

"Dear Mr. Stanford:

We want to tell you that all plans have been completed for the Southside Day Care Center and to thank the Council for your help, particularly for Bob Carey's services. EOA counted the services which Bod did for us as $2000 of our required share....

Rev. C. D. Colbert, President
Ga. Ave.- Pryor St. Civic League"

THE CURRENT SCENE

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Objections have been filed with the school authorities over the lack of books for classes at Harper High into the 5th and 6th weeks of school. At least one course is a one semester senior course. One parent protested and her children received books when no one else in the class had them. She asked that her children's permanent records show the dates at which were issued in each class.

Harper High School PTA submitted a petition to the Board at the September meeting asking for relief from the over enrollment at Harper (built for 1200 students with a present enrollemnt of 1845) through temporary construction at Harper and transfer of students to other schools. Kirkwood parents have filed complaints with the U. S. Office of Education. The enrollment this year has increased from 495 to 1229. Different children in the same family attending different shifts causes problems in leaving small children at home alone, sending small children to school alone, etc. Transfers to less crowded schools increases transportation costs for families.

Elementary schools total enrollment increase this year: 223, with Kirkwood highest increase and Grove Park largest decrease, 643. High school increase 848, with the highest at Harper of 248 and largest decrease at Grady, 154. (figures from Atlanta Board of Education)

PENSIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD AIDES: There appear to be three separate issues about the pension plan adopted for employees of EOA. One is whether there should be any at all, another is how much they should be and a third is who should be included.

The last reflect some confusion as to the status of the "neighborhood and community organization aides," who were not included in the plan as adopted by the Board of the Authority. The key question was "are the aides employees?" It was explained that all employees are covered by the plan but that the aides are considered to be in training, just as the young people in the Youth Corps, etc., are in training.

At a meeting of some 30 to 40 aides, most of them said they had not understood that they are trainees, except in the sense that they were given a program of in-service training to become neighborhood aides. An EOA staff member was quoted as saying, they were all told that though EOA would not "fire" them at the end of 6 months, it was hoped that by that time, they would find employment. Several asked what jobs they are training for, one pointing out that while she now does actual case work at the Department of Family and Children Services as an aide assigned to that department, she could not qualify for employment in that department because of the merit system requirements.

In subsequent discussion of their position, they were told by a top official, according to one aide, that they are as permanent a part of the program as anyone else, that they will not be released automatically after 6 months but that they are encouraged to try to find employment at more than $50 a week and they were encouraged to enroll in other training classes during their off-time, for example, flower arranging...It's still not very clear.

CITY EMPLOYMENT: The following are excerpts from an open letter to City of Atlanta officials by W. H. Montague, Sr., Georgia State AFL-CIO President, in the Journal of Labor October 8.

"Why not make jobs with the City of Atlanta more attractive to workers and comparable to private industry? I have talked to many men on street corners, and in poverty neighborhoods, in trying to recruit workers for the city. The AFSC&ME City Employees Union has made many suggestions as to improvements that need to be made for the city to hire and keep good employees on their payroll. Following are a number of them:

"1. A person should be treated with dignity and understanding no matter what his job entails. The supervisors should be trained accordingly. Heretofore literally hundreds have been fired or disciplined over the years for apparently no logical reason. The supervisors have been rough and unwilling to listen to ligitimate complaints from the workers, particularly the Negro workers.

"2. A better public relations job needs to be done to remove the title and stigma of garbage collectors from the Sanitary Department employees. Their work is important to the citizens of Atlanta, as they do much more than pick up garbage. They sweep streets, clean sidewalks, pick up leaves, tree limbs, etc...

"3. The waste collector's pay should be increased now so that the pay would start one step below the top rate of $13.85 for the job and at the end of probation period should get top rate of job classification, which is $14.45, and even that should be increased. They now have to work 6 years to receive the top rate of pay...

"4. Uniforms should be furnished to add a little dignity and pride in appearance and to the job...

"5. Sick leave should be paid regular employees after probationary period is served.

"6. Applicants should not be required to go through the redtape and rigamarole of going to the Health Department for physical examinations or to the Police Department for fingerprinting. This can and should be done at the Personnel Department or place of application for the job, so that the applicant can be processed promptly and easily, and put on to work immediately.

"7. Employees should be paid weekly instead of bi-weekly.

"8. The city should insure all city vehicles or be liable so employees would not be subject to suit as a result of accidents. It is unjust for underpaid employees who operate city vehicles to be subject to damage suits, and to have to pay for damages in accidents involving such vehicles. Private industry insures its property... Why shouldn't the city?"

These 5 have had MDTA training: Mampower Development Training Act, administered jointly by the U.S. Government and the Georgia Department of Labor.

1. A woman 23 years old, 5 children, gave up domestic work ($6 a day and carfare) to take duplicating machine training; made "A" on duplicating, "C" on English; went to Employment Service three times stopped because "I wasn't getting any service and the interviewer would sometimes hurt my feelings"; applied at City Hall ("only wanted men"), Southern Bell ("Had too many children"), Bank of Georgia("didnt hire Negroes"), Fuller Press ("wanted men"), Diamond Printing Co. ("could only pay 30 a week); now working as motel maid for 65¢ an hour.

2. Gave up work as a salad girl, at $30 week, supports two children; took clerk-typist 42 week training, made A's and B's; 8 trips to Employment Service between June 26 and September 29, 1965; "name was called every time but before I could get in interviewee's seat, I was told she didn't have anything for beginners"); applied at Rich's (no clerical jobs but offered waitress job, turned it down); Davisons (keep application on active file); First National, Trust Co. of Ga., C & S, Fulton National, and Bank of Ga. all said "did not have any opening at present time but would call me as soon as they had an opening," Sears, Grants, Continental Insurance, Harvard Insurance all said no vacancies. "I was way up there hoping and praying I could accomplish something out of life but now I have been out of school ever since June 25, 1965 and this is September 30 and now I am desperate."

3. Gave up work as a baker's helper at $30 a week, 29 years old, six small children to support; five months training as duplicating machine operator; went to Employment Service five times; to City Hall, Fulton Bay Co., Fuller Printing Co., Southern Bell; duplicating "A"; "I would like to be trained for something in demand. They say you can't be trained but once a year for a job. I have looked for work as a duplicating machine operator for the past three months...But I have just run out of money."

4. Domestic worker, age 36, ($27 week and carfare), one child 5 years old. "I was very happy to better myself. Now I find there are no jobs for me"; trained to run duplicating machine, sometimes called offset press; went to Employment Service 10 times, "been interviewed twice and told..no openings in this field for women.

5. First went to Georgia State Employment Service in February, seeking employment, told no openings, asked to speak to someone about Job Corps; "after waiting for about three hours, talked to an interviewer who told me I could try but she was sure I would not be accepted because I had too much education"; told about MDTA, given three (3) choices - receiving clerk, institutional aide, floral designing; accepted receiving clerk, completed training with highest average; out of school for 5 months now; went to Employment service "a number of times and I have never been sent out on a job from this office"; went to Rich's downtown (no openings), Rich's Lenox (we don't hire women) K-Mart (no openings); Brekly Candy Co. (no openings), Davisons (no openings); "would like to know why I was trained in a field where there are not any openings; "I cannot understand why it is that I cannot find employment in our wonderful America where all dreams come true."

(Note to reader: If you were looking for a duplicating machine operator, would you recruit through the Georgia State Employment Service. Do the people with the jobs go to the Employment Service?)

---

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

HELP WANTED: Elsewhere in this mailing is a blank for your use in offering help to the Council on Human Relations and other agencies and groups. The Council right now needs specific help in the following:

1. Setting up Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus: (see Program Prospectus.) Need help in collecting and organizing information and in serving at the Bureau at the Vine City Community House, where we are developing a pilot one. If you're interested in any aspect of this new program, we can use you.

2. Following up complaints about civil rights violations: Friendly local contacts are as important as official reports.

3. Working on school matters . along several lines such as support to students who are in unfriendly situations; encouraging the two PTA councils (still have "white" and"Negro") to consider common school problems together, reviewing new school programs from "racial" point of view.

4. Editing material for Council reports and monthly Newsletter: We have much valuable information on education, housing, etc., which is not in usable form. The Civil Rights Commission has asked for back copies of all our studies, reports, bulletins and newsletters - a good day's job.

5. Council housekeeping: Membership records, finance records, public relations, etc., all need updating and new-approaching.

We have other specific requests:

1. Grady Hospital: Needs "substitute mothers or grandmothers" on children wards, ½ day a week. Contact Miss Viola Craig, Director of Volunteers in Pediatrics at Grady Hospital, 523-4711, ext. 235 or the Council office (or mail VIP form).

2. Pryor Street School PTA: wants help in some Christmas plans and other projects for families in the school area. Send VIP form to Council office.

3. Georgia Avenue-Pryor Street Civic League: Faculty and students from Atlanta University School of Social Work have volunteered to set up project relating to slum clearance efforts, but there will be need for others, in general area of housing. Send VIP form to Council office.

4. Vine City Improvement Association: In addition to help with the Citizens Information and Assistance Bureau there, the Association can use help in other projects such as Big Brother program, health education,etc. Send VIP form to Council office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eliza Paschall has resumed her duties as executive director of the Council after a year's leave of absence in England. Bob Carey has returned to his studies at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

xxxxxxx

Congratulations to Les Dunbar on his new job as executive director of the Field Service Foundation, in New York City, and to Paul Anthony, the new executive director of Southern Regional Council.

Let's Celebrate: With a party to honor all those Council members who were successful in the legislative elections and the city primary. We'll wait til after December 9, the date of the city general election, so as not to tempt fate. Invitations will go first to members.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxx

AU: Good wishes to Atlanta University as she begins second hundred years.

and

UA: United Appeal official said 6 agencies (Metropolitan YMCA, Atlanta Girls Club, Sheltering Arms Nursery, Cobb Co. YWCA, Cresswell School, and Hillside Cottages) have not signed agreement to integrate, but Mr. Hicks, Director, has not replied to our letter of October 20, asking for clarification.

What Can a Human Relations Council Do?

The civil rights law does not insure integration or good human relations, but without it, neither was possible. The chief unmet need in human relations is still clear communication, and it is in this area that the Council on Human Relations has proved its worth. We believe that the needs of the Greater Atlanta community with which we are dealing can best be met by a council operating on a service basis, developing programs in these areas. (in which we are already active):

1. Civil Rights and Anti-Discrimination Interpretation and Compliance: The increasing complexity and multiplicity of federal programs plus the absence of any official agency on any level of government in Atlanta to deal with violations, etc., make it important to have a local community-based agency which will continually educate and interpret and will handle reports and complaints of violations of the letter and spirit of the civil rights act.

2. Community Relations: The absence of any official human relations agency in the metropolitan area, the community needs an agency which is willing to assume some responsibility for the clarification of issues which threaten mutual understanding and respect of the various segments of the community.

3. Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus: Urban life is increasingly complex and impersonal and as services increase, those who need them most find it increasingly difficult to know where to go for what. In conjunction with neighborhood groups on one hand and specialized agencies on the other, the Council will operate bureaus where any citizen can go for confidential, reliable information. (pilot project in Vine City)

4. Volunteer Independent Placement (VIP): Communication between citizens who want to help and these want help is difficult. The Council will enroll citizens as volunteers and make this file available to citizens groups looking for such assistance.

5. Techniques for Organizing Programs (TOP): Many citizens groups need basic staff services to develop to the point of being able to use community resources and they need support from friendly unofficial groups in their new positions of responsibility for community organization and action. (e.g. Housing and day care efforts in southside areas.)

6. Students Enrolled for Neighborhood Service Efforts (SENSE): Many student groups are operating work and service programs, but a community agency can provide continuity and relationship to the larger community which many students want. The Council can refer students to projects where they are needed and assume some responsibility for seeing that others working the field share the benefit of the students' experiences and that the students are sufficiently oriented to the particular enviorment in which they will work so as to maximize their usefullness.

7. Panel of Americans: In cooperation with the Panel of Americans, a national program to develop understanding among students of all races and faiths. The Council will continue this special project begun in 1963, in honor of Sinclair Jacobs, Atlanta civic leader and member of the Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta.

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.----------October, 1965.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND/OR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL Mail to Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta 5 Forsyth St.

The Council on Human Relations is not an official agency nor is it a law enforcement agency. We recognize progress made under civil rights legislation, but we also recognize the complexities and difficulties of administering these new laws. In the absence of any official agency in Atlanta on any level of government to deal with these matters, we offer to receive reports of situations which any citizen feels against the spirit or letter of the civil rights law, to call them to the attention of the appropriate government agency, or other party.

Describe situation in as much detail as possible, giving times, dates, persons involved, etc., (continue on back if necessary).

I would_____ would not_____ be willing to discuss these things with the parties involved_____; government agency representatives_____.

Name:_____ Date:_____

Address:_____ Phone:_____

Such reports can reflect community patterns which are important to those responsible for implementation of laws. On the other hand, nothing can take the place of a call or letter from an interested citizen to the person who you feel have not acted properly. We urge you to speak for yourself.

VIP Form

BE A VIP - Register for Volunteer Independent Placement: We need volunteers to carry out our own projects and one of our projects is to help other organizations find resources for their projects.

Name:_____ phone_____

Address:_____ date_____

Present occupation_____ special skills:_____

Training and experience:_____ Special interests:_____

_____

I am primarily interested in (specific area such as housing, education, civil rights compliance, etc.

I would like to (do research, work with people, serve as consultant, tutor, help on a work project, etc.)

I prefer to work in (own neighborhood, another part of town, etc. - be specific if you know a specific place)

I prefer to work with (children, young people, old people)

I prefer (spot jobs, regular jobs, daytime, evenings, etc. Be as specific as possible, giving days of week and hours where possible)

WE VALUE YOUR OPINION

What do you think the most important thing to be done in human relations in metropolitan Atlanta at this time?

Return to: Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta 5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Marge Mandelson
SPC

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
ATLANTA, GA.
PERMIT NO.281
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

NEWSLETTER OCTOBER, 1965

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COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

MR. MORGAN STANFORD
CHAIRMAN
DR. JACOB ROTHSCHILD
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. EDWARD WEAVER
2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
TREASURER

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 15, 1965

The authors of the attached letters have requested the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta to send copies to the persons listed below. The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta has received similar reports from other individuals who seem to have received training for jobs which they have been unable to locate.

The letters have been referred to our Committee on Training and Employment and we look forward to a fruitful conference of those specific individuals in the Atlanta area who are responsible for these decisions.

We will be interested in the action taken by any of you.

To: The Honorable Hubert Humphrey
Vice President
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Sargent Shriver
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Washington, D. C.

The Honorable Leroy Johnson
Georgia State Senate
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Ernest Marbury
Regional Administrator
Bureau of Employment Security
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

The Honorable William Alexander
Georgia House of Representatives
859½ Hunter Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Wyche Fowler
Office of Congressman Charles Weltner
Washington, D. C.

Fair Hiring Practices Division
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas
State Department of Education
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. S. J. Steen
State MDTA Coordinator
Georgia Department of Labor
Atlanta, Georgia

Patricia Winfrey Fraley
380-B Archer Way, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
523-2402 (Parents's phone)
21 years old

I entered MDTA Training School in 1965. I was trained as a shipping and receiving clerk. I completed the training on April 30, 1965 with the highest average in my class. My training period lasted 13 weeks.

After completing training, I began to seek employment. I went to Professional-Clerical-Sales (Ga. State Employment Office) at 161 Peachtree Street, N.E. I have been to this office a number of times and I have never been sent out on a job from this office. I have been to a number of places on my own, and they are as follows:

Rich's Downtown (I was told no openings)
Rich's Lenox Square (we don't hire women)
K-Mart (I was told no openings)
Davison's (no openings)

I have gone to a number of other places where I was told they did not have any openings or they did not hire women. When I first went to the Georgia State Office in February, I was seeking employment. I was told that they did not have any openings. I then asked to speak to someone concerning the Job Corps. After waiting for about three hours, I talked to an interviewer, who told me I could try, but she was sure I would not be accepted because I had too much education. I was told that I could attend MDTA. I was given three choices: Receiving Clerk, Institutional Aide, Floral Designing. I chose receiving clerk.

I have been out of school for five months now and I still am not employed. I would like to know why was I trained in a field where there are not any openings. I cannot understand why it is that I cannot find employment in our wonderful America where all dreams come true.

Mrs. Mary Eunice Dismuke
935 Wilks Circle, Apt. 612
Atlanta, Ga.
794-2689
2 children

I entered the MDTA School on September 12, 1964 and finished June 25, 1965 as a clerk-typist. It was a 42-week training course. My project number was 216-11. My subjects and grades were: Bookkeeping B$ Office Practice B, Office Machines B+, Typing B-, English A, Math A.

I was previously employed as a salad girl and making $30.00 a week. I have two children to support.

I went down to the Georgia State Employment Office at 161 Peachtree St. eight times and these are specific dates: June 26 and 28, July 19, August 2 and 11, September 7, 23 and 29. My name was called every time I was there but before I could get in the interviewer's seat I was told that she didn't have anything for beginners. Here are the places I have been on my own:

Rich's Downtown (told me that they did not have any clerical work but offered me a job as a waitress -- I turned it down.)
Davison's (told me they would keep my application on acti... file)
First National Bank
Trust Company of Georgia
Citizens & Southern Bank
Fulton National Bank
Bank of Georgia
(all said they did not have an opening at present but would call me as soon as they had an opening.)
Sears (no vacancies)
W. T. Grant (no vacancies)
Continental Insurance (no vacancies)
Havard Insurance (no vacancies)

One of my main objects in life is to better myself so I can give my children a decent living and a better education. So when I heard about MDTA Training School I was more than glad to take the training so I could make more money so I can give my children more education than I have, more recreation and everything in general. I really was way up there hoping and praying that I could accomplish something out of life but now I have been out of school ever since June 25, 1965 and this is September 30, 1965 and now I am desperate.

Mrs. Palestina Walker
2873 Yates Drive, N.W., Apt.271
Atlanta, Ga.
794-6013
29 years old - 6 children

I entered the MDTA School's Duplicating Machine Operator class on February 8, 1965, and finished June 25, 1965. I was working as a baker's helper before entering training, and was earning thirty dollars a week. I am a mother with six small children, and the head of my household, and as you are aware, I can't support myself and my six children on thirty dollars a week. This is the reason I was willing to take this training, in hope of a better life for my children and myself.

I am writing you seeking assistance in any way possible, in the field in which I have been trained, or I would like to be trained for something which is in demand. They say you can't be trained but once a year for a job: I would like to know why not? If you can't find a job doing what you were trained to do, how do you support your children and how do you live?

I have looked for work [illegible] duplicating machine operator for the past three months that I have been out of school but I have just run out of money. I have also been down to 161 Peachtree St.(Ga. State Employment office) but I didn't get a chance to see the man who handles duplicating machine jobs but twice. These are the dates I went to the employment office: June 26, July 9 and 12, August 11 and 25. I have also been to the Atlanta City Hall, Fulton Bay Co., Fuller Printing Co., Bell Telephone Co. These are but a few of the places I have been looking for work.

I made 588 hours in duplicating training. My project number was 216-14-2. I was taught to operate three types of machines, and plate burning, and making up negatives. The first ten weeks I was in school I made the honor roll. The second ten weeks these were my grades: English C+, Math B, Duplicating A, Reading C+.

I also finished high school with a B average.

Mrs. Lillie McCurdy
125 Hilliard Street, Apt. 410
Atlanta, Ga.
688-4532 (neighbor's phone)
23 years old - 5 children

I entered Manpower Development Training on February 8, 1965, and completed the training June 25, 1965. I was to be a Duplicating Machine Operator. My previous job was domestic work, making $6.00 a day and car fare. I quit private home work to take the training because I thought I could get a better job. I had good grades and as I understood I was qualified to be a Duplicating Machine Operator. I took the training 588 hours. I was also trained to burn plates, photo copying, bindery, stripping and masking negatives, office relations.

My project number was 216-14-2. My grades were: English C+, Math B, Reading B, Duplicating A+.

I went to 161 Peachtree Street (Ga. State Employment Office) 5 times, but didn't get a chance to talk with anyone but 3 times. I stopped going to the employment office because I wasn't getting any service and the interviewer would sometimes hurt my feelings. I am the head of my household and have 5 children to support and was looking forward to getting a better job. Some of the firms where I went to apply for a job are:

Atlanta City Hall (they only wanted men)
Southern Bell Telephone Co. (I had too many children)
The Bank of Georgia (they didn't hire Negroes)
Fuller Press (they only wanted men)
Diamond Printing C. (would hire but couldn't pay anymore than $30 a week)

So I went back to St. Joseph Infirmary doing hospital work as a maid, because I'm receiving welfare and my worker said she couldn't continue sending the check if I didn't get work. I was making $26.00 a week at the hospital. Now I'm working at the Marriott Motor Hotel as a maid for 65¢ an hour, because I have to support my family. But I would really appreciate it if I could get a better job. If I can't get a job with this training, I would be willing to take another training in order to better myself and be able to do more and better things for my children.

Mrs. Irene M. Martin
1350 Westmoreland Circle, Apt. 435
Atlanta, Ga.
794-4343
36 years old - 1 child

I started training under the Manpower Development Training Act on February 8, 1965 and finished June 25, 1965. I had a total of 588 hours of training as a duplicating machine operator and I finished with an A average. I was working as a domestic worker before I started this training and I was very happy to better myself.

Now I find that there are no jobs for me. I was trained to run a duplicating machine which is sometimes called offset press. My project number was 216-14-2. Subjects were: Duplicating A+, English C-, Math B, Reading A.

I have been to Georgia State Employment Office looking for employment ten times: June 25, July 12, 16, 20, 23, 26, and 29, August 13, 18 and 23. I am the head of my household and I have one child, five years old who is in the first grade. I looked for employment other places:

Southern Bell Telephone Co. (I was too old)
Darley Printing Company (didn't employ women)
Atlanta City Hall (didn't employ women)
Adams Printing Company (no openings)
Fulton Printing Company (didn't employ women)
American Telephone (no openings)
Diamond Printing (no openings)
Economic Opportunity Authority (no job)

Before I started MDTA training I was doing domestic work, earning $27.00 and carfare, and when this program came along I was glad to better myself and my son's life. Since I've been out of school I have made ten trips to Ga. State Employment Office and I've been interviewed twice and told that therel are no openings in this field for women.

Ga -
Gr. Atl. Cncl.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone 523-1581

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE November 18, 1965

"Greater Atlanta: Unfinished Business" will be the theme of the program at the annual meeting of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta on November 30, 7:30 p.m. at Stouffer's Restaurant.

Residents of Vine City, Mechanicsville, Kirkwood, Georgia Avenue-Pryor Street area, and Decatur will report briefly on the unmet needs in their neighborhoods. Reservations for the dinner, which is $2.75, can be made at the Council office 5 Forsyth Street, N.W. or by calling 523-1581. The public is invited to this portion of the meeting.

Prior to the dinner there will be a business session for members only. Officers and directors for the next two years will be elected, and resolutions on current civic issues will be presented for discussion and action.

Mrs. John W. Stanley has been nominated for the office of chairman by the Nominating Committee. Other nominations are Mr. Zenas Sears, 1st Vice-Chairman; Mr. Thomas McPherson, 2nd Vice-Chairman; Miss Glenda Briscoe, Secretary; Dr. Jon Johnston, Treasurer.

For the Board of Directors, nominations are: Mr. Harry Boyte, Mr. J. Otis Cochran, Mrs. Fred Lanoue, Mr. Jerry Levine, Mrs. Sara Mitchell, Mr. Wiley Montague, Mr. Al Ulmer, Mrs. Clifford Wilson. The following have been nominated for re-election: Mrs. Philip Brachman, Dr. William Jackson, Miss Norah McNiven, Rev. Eugene Pickett, Mr. Morgan Stanford, Rev. Samuel Williams, Mr. Q. V. Williamson, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey.

Rev. Joseph Boone, Mr. Sinclair Jacobs, Mr. A. V. Jett, Mr. Jim Wood will continue as directors.

The Council which was granted tax exemption in 1963, during the past year was incorporated as a non-profit organization in Fulton County Superior Court. Incorporators were Mrs. Stanley, Mr. Sears, and Rev. Williams.

Mr. Morgan Stanford, Council chairman, will preside at the Annual Meeting.

Rec'd 1/31/66

ES file

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

of

GREATER ATLANTA

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

January 27, 1966

You and your associates are invited to discuss with the Honorable Franklin D. Rooselt, Jr., and the senior staff officers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission the Commission's rules, plan and administration of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, on Wednesday, February 2, at 2:30 p. m., at the Architects and Engineers Institute, 230 Spring St., N. W., (Spring and Harris) 3rd floor.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will be in Atlanta for the opening of the EEOC Regional office, at 1776 Peachtree St., which will be headed by Mr. Donald Hollowell, as regional director.

In a morning session with Atlanta business men, equal employement opportunity matters will be discussed from the viewpoint of those in management. The afternoon session will take them up from the viewpoint of other groups involved.

The afternoon schedule will be:

2:30 to 3:30	Discussion with panel composed of Mr. Clarence Duncan, General Counsel, EEOC Prof. Alfred Blumerose, Director Conciliation, EEOC Mr. Roger McKenzie, Director of Technical Assistance, EEOC Mr. Ben Segal, Director of Liaison, EEOC
3:15	Coffee
3:30	The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman, EEOC
4:00	Adjournment

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta is pleased to have been asked to issue this invitation and we hope that you will be with us.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia #30303 Telephone: 523-1581

Chairman: Mrs. John W. Stanley Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Exec. Dir.

Mrs. Daisy W. Adley, Editor

JANUARY, 1966

We hope this reaches you in time for you to attend a community meeting which we were invited from Washington to arrange, on very short notice.

Wednesday, February 2, 2:30 P.M., Architects & Engineers Institute, 230 Spring N.W, to hear Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr and senior staff members of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission discuss administration of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

Our congratulations to Donald Hollowell, former Council Board member, on his appointment as Regional Director of EEOC.

****

Wednesday, February 9, 10:30 A.M. Southern Regional Council Conference Room - Mr. Ben Segal of the EEOC staff, will meet with Council Employment Committee to work out plans for cooperation. Contact the Office if you are interested.

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Red pencil MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 8:00 P.M. General membership meeting, Pershing Point Bank of Georgia, 1430 W. Peachtree N.W, entrance in back.

*"THE MOYNIHAM REPORT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR ATLANTA"

Discussants will include: Dr. Tilman Cothran, Atlanta U. Professor of Sociology, on leave to serve as Associate Administrator for Program of Economic Opportunity Atlanta, and former Council Board member. Dr. William S. Jackson, Dean of Atlanta U. School of Social Work and Council Board member.

*Title of the report is "The Negro Family - The Case for National Action".

****

Red pencil Monday, March 7, 1966, 10:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. There will be an Urban Renewal tour for Council members as guests of the Atlanta Citizens Advisory Committee for Urban Renewal.

Please contact office for reservations as quickly as possible because space will be limited.

The tour will convene at the Landmark Apartments, 10:00 A.M. The Landmark is located at 215 Piedmont Ave. NE. A box lunch will be provided courtesy of the Committee.

Cont'd on Page 2.

SOCIAL SUCCESS: Our thanks to Mr. & Mrs. Q. V. Williamson for opening their home for the most successful party honoring newly-elected officials on January 14. We were sorry that due to space, invitations had to be limited to paid members and officials.

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THANKS TO MR. SARGENT SHRIVER: For the nice comment in reply to Council letter regarding incident involving VISTA volunteers - "We are aware of the fine work that the Council on Human Relations is conducting in Atlanta, and throughout the South, to foster social progress and eradicate conditions of poverty."

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THE ATLANTA INQUIRER has invited the Council to have regular weekly column in the paper.

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REPORT ON ANNUAL MEETING, November 30, 1965:

1. Report of Nominating Committee, as reported in last Newsletter, adopted.
2. Resolution pledging support to Georgia Dept. of Family & Children Services for maximum standards for new child care centers.
3. Resolution of appreciation to Mayor Allen and the Atlanta CONSTITUTION for efforts for better housing.
4. Resolution of appreciation to retiring Council Board members.
5. Business session recessed, to reconvene at call of Board, for organization and finance matters, pending resolution of certain conditions.
6. Program of reports on Kirkwood, Vine City, Decatur, and Mechanicsville, by residents of the areas.

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WE REGRET: That Miss Amanda Gibson, who kept our office going these past twelve months, has resigned due to ill health. We thank her for her great contribution to the Council and wish her well.

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UPON REQUEST: We will be glad to send copies of a letter from Dr. Cothran outlining steps in submitting a program proposal to ECA.

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COUNCIL HELP ASKED:

By National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, in study they are doing for OEO, Washington, in four cities, of ways to expand housing opportunities.

By the Vine City Improvement Association, to coordinate program planning and use of volunteers.

By Radio Station WACK Council of Women, to cooperate in establishing Citizens Information Services in several areas.

PLEASE NOTE: The enclosed statement on dues!

Have a good year and look forward to seeing you on February 28th.

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COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia #30303 Telephone: 523-1581

Chairman: Mrs. John W. Stanley Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Executive Director

Edited by___Mrs. Hugh Gibert

APRIL, 1966

We hope you missed the News letters we didnot put out the last two months. After recovering from the party in January, and arranging the meeting for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, and the Urban Renewal tour, and the membership meeting on the Monyihan Report, we spent the rest of our time concentrating on the Citizens Information Service, which is summarized on page 3.

PROGRESS REPORT ON CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

In November we filed a formal application with Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., for a proposal to establish a Citizens Information Service (originally called a Citizens Advice Bureau.) We have never had an acceptance or a refusal of our application, in spite of letters to the staff and Board, including a telegram in April asking for a yes or no answer within 24 hours, so that we could plan intelligently. One of the reasons for seeking an answer as soon as possible is that if we proceed to "get going" then our eligibility for OEO funds is jeapordized since they do not finance on-going programs. The EOA Board meets on April 27, and we hope for a definite answer then. If we did not get one, we are inclined to interpret it as a refusal and to try then other sources for help.

Meanwhile, we have had help from Radio Station WAOK and its Council of Women in developing the basic Directory of Information, and in recruiting volunteers for one center in Summerhill (open Tuesday and Thursday 8:00 to 10:00 p.m., and Saturday 2:00 to 4:00 p.m., at the Summerhill branch of the Butler St., YMCA) and in three other locations: 540 Houston St., (Tuesday and Friday, 9:00 to 11:30 a.m.) Decatur and Vine City.

We are also operating an Information Service out of the office, so telephone your questions and try us out. Our Directory so far includes basic information on the Aged, Alcoholism, the Blind, Birth Control, Civil Rights, Discrimination, EOA, Health, Housing, Jobs and Training, Legal Assistance, Loans, Schools, Social Security and Welfare, Voter Registration and Voting. If your question is not on these topics, call us anyway and we'll start a new section.

Inquiries so far (both telephone and in person) have included social security, surplus food, medical care, housing (almost any complication you can think of), public assistance federal aid programs, voting districts, basic adult education.

We need volunteers both in the Council office, to develop advisory committees in various fields of information and collect and edit information and compile reports and at the locations to serve with the neighborhood volunteers to give the information. If you are interested in any of these aspects, call the Council office and we can work out a convenient schedule. We can use help morning, noon and night.

HOUSING: Our survey for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing of community attitudes towards expanded opportunities in housing ("open occupancy") reflected concern among civil rights groups, "not on our program" attitude among majority of civic and official groups contacted.

We await with the interest the Community Improvement Program of the City of Atlanta. This will include a report on the degree of segregation and ways of dealing with it.

REPORT: On various housing programs and agencies in Metro Atlanta, and on the civil rights law and what to do in Atlanta about violations are available from the Council office upon request.

Report on apprentice training in Atlanta almost complete.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

The Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship program gives preference to students who have been actively involved in efforts to eliminate racial prejudice and discrimination, and special consideration is given to persons who have made "significant contributions and sacrifices in their work for human rights."

Scholarships for tuition and/or living expenses are awarded to students who have been admitted to an accredited college. Scholarships are granted in any amount up to $1,500 for one academic year and in exceptional cases, a supplementary grant of up to $500 may be made. They are renewable.

Criteria for selection include evidence of financial need, a record of activity in efforts to eliminate racial prejudice and segregation and to obtain legal rights for all citizens, evidence of good character and leadership potential, and evidence of academic ability sufficient to benefit from higher education.

Applications for this fall's semester must be filed by May 1. For additional information and an application form, write to: CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc., 150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, New York 10038.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In an attempt to find out how the local school systems were complying with the new federal guidelines, we called the Regional Office of HEW and the Office of Education and were told by both that everything was being handled out of Washington. One of the men said, "I have school schildren and I'd like to know myself what is going on."

In the absence of any official announcements from local boards the best we could find out was that all the schools in the area have signed compliance forms and will be operating under "freedom of choice".

Summary of .....

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

WHAT? Reliable, easily accessible information for the individual citizen, particularly of low income, on private and public, city, county, state and federal services available; information will be as answer to individual questions and also as general facts to encourage the use of new and changing services, such as Medicare, veteran services, training opportunities, planned parenthood, social security, scholarships, public utilities, libraries, loans, legal codes, parks, cultural services, etc.; to supplement and complement EOA services.

HOW? Through neighborhood based centers, staffed by local people, operated during hours when local people decide they need them, not "Nine to Five and Closed on Saturdays" as are most agencies serving the public.

WHERE? In any neighborhood where there is a place available and a local group interested in the service, primarily but not restricted to low income areas.

WHY? Living in cities has become so complex and the services available so specialized that those who know enough to use them are least likely to need them. Information vital to their being is rarely absorbed by those in the dull orbit of poverty.

There are many reasons why this is so ... The absence of friendly "local advocates" or those perceived by the poor or by the average citizen to be one of themselves; years of buck passing which have created a referral cycle, blunting persistence, initiative and self-respect, transportation and telephone costs from agency to agency to seek advice and help; fear of rejection or disappointment developed over years of discrimination in services.

WHO? Will be served? Anyone who comes for information.

Will serve? Volunteers, primarily from the neighborhood served, recruited through the local co-sponsoring group such as the Vine

City Improvement Association and units of the WAOK Council of Women, trained by the Council on Human Relations. Other overall administrative staff and coordinating responsibilities will be handled by the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, through a central committee, including representatives from areas served, those who perform the services and communication specialists.

WHEN? The program is moving ahead in several pilot areas. A basic information manual is being compiled and a basic training program developed.

IS IT NEEDED? "I understand that the board of directors and members of the WAOK Council of Women have expressed great interest for this much needed project."

"The Atlanta Branch, NAACP, endorses fully the program which the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations has developed...the people for whom the program is intended have confidence in the ..Council.. and its leadership."

"The Vine City Improvement Association is glad to work with you in developing this service at the Community House."

The above are a few reactions to the proposed service.

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If you are interested in a Citizens Information Service in your neighborhood or in volunteering to work in one, contact the:

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 207
Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Telephone: 523-1581

January, 1966.

SCHOOL

If you live in the Decatur, DeKalb or Fulton School District, this is important

Last week the State Board of Education passed new standards for schools which while now stipulating school sizes, will require that high schools have a minimum of 300 students and that elementary schools have 200 to 225 students in order to receive their full state-paid allotment of teachers. For example the state will allot one high school teacher per 25 students and a minimum of 12 teachers must be provided. In elementary school the teachers will be alloted 1 per 28 students for each grade and a minimum of six teachers must be provided.

The following figures shows enrollment in some DeKalb, Decatur and Fulton County school as of April 1966. These are all-Negro schools,(we are not aware of any white schools with comparative enrollment figures, but we'd be glad to have the information if anyone knows of such a school.) This is a matter of quality education, entirely apart from segregation, desegration, federal guideline, etc.

Decatur
Trinity High - 228
DeKalb County
Bruce St., High - 287 (591 in Elementary)
Lynwood Park High - 199 (424 in Elementary)
Hamilton High - 558
Fulton County
Bailey-Johnson - 80 in high school (157 in Elementary)
Fairburn High - 400
S. Fulton High - 540
Eva Thomas High - 300

If you are concerned and would like to speak to your Board of Education members about the new standards and how they will affect schools in your area, we list for your convenience the names of the members and their addresses.

DeKalb Board of Education (meets first Friday at 2:30 in Court Room, DeKalb Bldg.) All are elected by all voters in DeKalb school district (does not include Decatur).

District	Name	Address	Term expires
1	Weldon Shows	4071 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta 19	Dec. 31,'70
2	Jack May (Chrm.)	2846 E. Ponce de Leon Ave., Scottdale	Dec. 31,'66
3	Conrad Sechler	Box 677, Tucker, Ga.	Dec. 31, '66
4	George Fellows	250 E.Ponce De Leon, Decatur(bus.)	Dec. 31, '68
5	Marc Buttrill,Jr.	3287 Betty Circle, Decatur	Dec. 31, '66
6	Mrs. C.O. Duncan(v.Chrm.)	P.O. Box 3001, Decatur	Dec. 31, '68
7	Burton Hazelriggs	2043 Lilac Lane, Decatur	

Fulton County Board of Education (meets first Tuesday at 2:00 in Board Conference Room, 503 Administration Bulding.)

Name	Address	Term expires
W.L. Robinson, Pres.	P.O. Box 160, College	1969
Mrs. P.D. Christian, Jr. Vice Pres.	1060 Spalding Dr., N.E., Atlanta 28	1967

Name	Address	Term expires
Elwyn Gaissert	Roswell, Georgia	1966
Perry J. Hudson	3380 Old Jonesboro Rd., Hapeville.	1968
L. Marvin Rivers	Rivertown Rd., Fairburn	1965

Decatur Board of Education (usually meets second Tuesday at 7:30 p.m.)
Members are appointed by the City Commission.

Name	Address
John F. Ingram	711 Avery St.
J.D. Knox	130 Woodlawn Ave.
Mrs. M.T. Daly	133 Upland Rd.
Scott Candler, Jr.	320 S. Candler
John Weitnauer	520 Westchester

Georgia Board of Education

4th Congregation District Donald E. Payton, 1st National Bank Bldg. Decatur

5th Congregation District David F. Rice, 1175 Conway St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Six telephone calls confirmed the fact that in at least 6 high schools in Atlanta there is no integration. These are the "Negro" high schools, with a total enrollment of 14,356. Almost half of the high school students in Atlanta (14 thousand out 35 thousand) are enrolled in these 6 high schools. Enrollment figures for each school range from1897 at Archer to 3084 at Price. There are 24 high schools in Atlanta.

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W. #207
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

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NEWSLETTER

Mr. Paul Anthony XX
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St NW
Atlanta GA

745

May, 1966 Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 523-1581

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

Need for help in living successfully and functioning productively in urban life today is not confined to the poor or the unsophisticated; however, the lack of ability of the poor and unsophisticated to avail themselves of advice and purchase counsel about resources and redress increases the urgency of their need for information and assistance.

This need of the individual citizen for information cannot be met effectively through normal bureaucratic channels of the various service systems which provide the actual services. Nor can the need of the community to spot weaknesses in the existing systems be met through dealings with those systems.

The neighborhood based citizens information service proposed in this component will meet these two long existing and well recognized need: (1) a flexible, uncomplicated, non-specialized, peer oriented service, in a setting familiar enough to put the needy citizen at ease and yet official enough to give confidence and expectation of success in any self-helping endeavor. (2) an independent reflection of existing service systems in the light of those who have been least successful in filling their needs thru those systems, without the fear of reprisal at the hands of those who administer the systems.

This Citizens Information Service will not be just "one more place" for help, parallel to existing specialized professional services, not just "one more place" in the referral cycle. It will combine attributes of the Citizens Advice Bureaux in Great Britian and of the Ombundsman in Scandinavia. It will be general. It will be non-professional and person-oriented. It will act as a friendly advocate of the citizen in relation to the necessary bureaucracy of the existing systems, including the bureaucracy of the information system itself. It will provide feedback to the total community on those features which require adaptation to remain functional. It has long been recognized that a key link in the chain of poverty has been an absence of a friendly, local competent advocate acquainted both with case histories of poverty and with official organization of public and private agencies, city, state and federal government; yet in a position to act independently and critically, if necessary. Among self-preceptions related to social class, lack of access to information and counsel is both a felt and unconscious frustration to those trapped in the quicksands of poverty. This dangerous course must be changed.

Rather than becoming beneficiaries, the poor often become victims of the "information explosion".

It is almost axiomatic that these knowledgeable enough to find out about services and to make use of them do not need them. The poor are often not familiar enough with available resources to know that there are resources to inquire about, or to ask or to answer the questions which

would enable them to find the proper resources. It is costly for poor people to avail themselves of "free services". Multiple referrals result in high transportation costs, and in income lost due to time lost from jobs. Hours of business of most service offices, agencies and government departments require absence for the poor from work and a resulting loss of income. Many of the poor do not have telephones available. And intelligent use of the telephone in many cases requires technical knowledge which are unlikely to have.

For example - applications for jobs with state or federal governments or with one of their departments requries prior knowledge of the programs. Successful use of the telephone directory or information service requires familiarty with the organization of government and private agencies (e.g., "employment service" listed in telephone directory under Georgia, State of Labor Department, Employment Service-four separate offices listed.)

The fear of rejection or disappointment can prevent the poor from even taking the first steps of inquiry. Individuals in greatest need of assistance are often timid and ineffective in pressing their ligitimate claims even with the friendliest of officials, public or private. They are at a disadvantage in questioning persons in authority, even if they feel trust in the official.

Negroes of poor economic status who until recently have been denied access to many community resources need special help to avail themselves of the new opportunities and services open to them.

For example--specialized hospitals heretofore serving only white clients now serve all clients who apply. Specialized schools for the handicapped and many neighborhood services are now open to all without regard to race. Many low income white persons have been unaware of facilities available to them.

It is envisioned that this program, while adapting itself to those aspects of community life and organization peculiar to each community, will provide a noteworthy example for other American cities to emulate. It will be a direct example of the poor informing themselves by reaching through economic and social organization to answer needs.

It is important in establishing a new program to avoid building on old animosities. On the other hand an entirely new organization must prove itself to be trustworthy before it is accepted. This in particularly true on the part of poor people (and especially Negroes) who have often felt that they did not receive fair treatment at the hands of community institutions, publicy or privately operated. Even if they do not receive fair treatment, the fact that they doubt this is a factor to be considered.

The Human Relations Council is already accepted by many of these people as a reliable friend and advocate, as attested by statements attached. (See exhibits-.) The development of the Citizens Information Service is a natural outgrowth of past activities of the Human Relations Council.

7.1.2. WORK PROGRAM - CONDUCT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Purpose and beneficiaries: The Citizens Information Service is intended:

1. to provide a reliable, neighborhood based, easily accessible, non-specialized source of information about community resources so as to maximize benefit and use of public and private services available to low-income citizens in metropolitan Atlanta.

2. to develop self-confidence and self-reliance in the use of existing services systems by persons unaccustomed to acting independently in using them.

3. to enable persons, by knowing more about their community, to act more responsibily as citizens.

4. to encourage the use of new and changing services, such as --Medicare, veteran services, training opportunities, planned parenthood, social security, scholarships, public utilities, libraries, loans, cultural services, legal codes, parks marriage counseling and so forth.

5. to provide a reliable feedback to those planning and administering services.

6. to decrease the complexity and loneliness of impersonal urban living through the presence of a community based, community staffed bureau, where an individual can feel free to ask for information without reluctance or apology for any information on any subject.

7. to provide a channel for public information particularly applicable in poverty neighborhoods.

Who will benefit:

-- All citizens will make better use of services available and particularly those who are in greatest need of the services. The poor and functionally illiterate will benefit most.

-- Agencies performing services will reach more people and at the same time will be relieved of the burden of general inquiries, and accompanying frustration experienced by agencies and clients.

-- Public and private policy-makers, administrators, information specialists, will have a guide for adapting or updating their services through the constant feedback from the Bureaus.

The history of the program: Inquiries at the Atlanta Human Relations Council Office underscore the necessity for new patterns of information service. The successful 26 year history of the Citizens Information Service in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, which services as the prototype for this component, documents the effectiveness of the pattern of service proposed through the Citizens Information Service. The Human Relations Council of Greater Atlanta is in a unique position to develop this service.

The Council on Human Relations has for years issued reports relating to:

- equal opportunity employers
- apprenticeship training programs and procedures for application
- procedures for applying for school transfers
- organization of Grady Hospital, opportunities for training and procedures for applying
- schedules of meetings of public bodies

and other information essential to the disadvantaged.

The Council has provided speakers for schools and students concerning available vocational and other training facilities in the metropolitan area.

It has assisted residents of the southside of Atlanta to develop a proposal for a day care center, subsequently funded by Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.

For the past several years the Council has carried on a program of information specifically about job and training opportunities, including regular announcements of these on radio station WAOK, and has extended assistance and support to individuals to act on the information. The response to these announcements given in the name of the HRC supports the assumption that these listeners, reluctant or insecure about responding to unfamiliar or formal sources (newspaper ads) do react positively to information coming from familiar parties, such as radio station WAOK and HRC. Many needy Atlanta citizens cannot read, complicating the poverty cycle and supporting the need for neighborhood centers of information.

The Council enjoys the confidence of a large body of the citizens who are in need of informations (see exhibits).

The Council maintains a large file of information and has extensive contacts with public and private agencies and with individuals in all areas as a result of efforts to improve intergroup relations in all areas. The composition of the Board of Directors of the HRC attests to its widespread contacts with entire community (see exhibit).

B. SCOPE AND CONTENT

The action envisioned by the Council is already being carried out on apilot basis in a Citizens Information and Assistance Bureau at the Vine City Community House, in a hard core target area in West Atlanta. This was initiated in conjenction with requests from the Vine City Improvement Association, a neighborhood organization composed of low income citizens. The HRC has planned:

-the physical organization of the Bureau
-schedule of operation
-organization of the information file
-records to be kept
-promotianal brochure for distribution in the neighborhood
-training of personnel

With the assistance of members of the Radio Station WAOK Council of Women, the idea of the Citizens Information Service has been carried to other low income areas, and there has been enthousiastic response. Some of these areas are Summerhill, Carver Homes and Dixie Hills. The staff of Mennonite House and of the Kirkwood Christian Center are interested in adding the Information Service to their programs.

Information in the HRC office has been reorganized into a directory based on services ("aged,blind,alcoholics,jobs & training, "etc".) rather than the agencies, and this experimental document has been reviewed with various persons, including those of low income and semi-professional status.

Informal agreements to serve as contacts for further information and special information have been made with social agencies; health agencies (including private physicians); school area offices; U.S. Government regional offices and Federal Executive Board in Atlanta; labor organization; public housing and real estate officials; public library; training and employment agencies; political offices (secretary of State, political parties, League of Women Voters, etc.)

Case histories have been accumulated from chance requests for help received at the HRC office for information and support (see exhibit.)

Plans for promotion of Citizens Information Service center are being developed through volunteer assistance of public relations professionals; television spot announcements, newspaper and radio announcements will also be planned.

Personal services such as writing letters interpreting official papers, acting in behalf of citizens in complaint cases, etc., are also seen as services of the Bureaus.

C. TIMETABLE

Under this project, the establishment and operation of six Citizens Information Service Center in the metropolitan Atlanta area will be undertaken.

A central Planning Committee composed of some target area members and communications specialists will organize around the following:

-Personnel policies
-Administration and conduct of program in general
-Training of Information Assistants
-Selection of Information Assistants
-Establishment and operation of bureaus
-Collection of information and establishing procedures for handling inquiries
-Compilation of proper distribution of records
-Interpretation of service to neighborhood to be served

The establishment of pilot Information Services in Summerhill, Carver Community, Kirkwood and Mennonite House will be completed. They will be staffed primarily by individuals from the area, or by staff members already resident in the areas. Volunteers from other areas of Atlanta will be recruited through the HRC, as the HRC has seen the advantages to those served of a geographically and economically varied group of volunteers.

The cooperating local group have up to this point assumed responsibility for the physical location of the Bureau, the recruitment of volunteers and local records, and the advertising of the service in the neighborhood. The HRC has assumed the responsibility for training the volunteers on an informal basis, developing the material, and maintaining the outside contacts.

D. ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

The Citizens Information Service center will be administrered by a staff working under the supervision of the Executive Director of the HRC, under policies set up by a Central Planning Committee including representatives from the target areas, those who perform the services, and information and communication specialists. Centers will be established in conjunction with local neighborhood organizations each to operate autonomously with a local advisory committee, with hours of operation to be set locally. Each center, to insure proper identification and indepence from any other agency, will operate under the name of Citizens Information Service. Centers have been tentatively sited in Summerhill, Vine City Scottsdale, Edgewood, Jonesboro, Lawrenceville, addition to the central office in downtown Atlanta. Actual locations will be selected by Central Planning Committee and neighborhood committees.

The Executive Director, devoting one quarter of her time to this project, will confer with the Coordinator of the CISc, who will be responsible for training and operations. In addition, the central office will be staffed with an Assistant Coordinator and a secretary. Central billing and printing will be handled in the downtown office. A staff of six information Assistants, to operate Centers, will be employed from target neighborhoods based on recommendations of the neighborhoods committees and the Central Planning Committee.

E. EVALUATION

Accomplishments will be measured in various ways, some of which will be developed during the operation of the project. Others will be developed in conjunction with various social research agencies interested in the feasibility of adapting this concept to the United State, e.g., Columbia University School of Social Work. Some obvious categories for review are numbers of persons participating in planning and administering the service, the range and variety of inquiries, the disposition of the inquiries (nota "case work" follow up but the availability of suitable answers), the relationship with various service systems of the metropolitan community, the opinion of persons in leadership positions who are often called upon to give information and advocacy, such as ministers, teachers, etc., and reactions of neighborhood residents.

F. RESIDENT PARTICIPATION

As described above, residents of the areas and members of the groups to be served will participate as partners throughout the planning and administering of each phase of the Citizens Information and Assistance Center Service. The Information Assistants will be selected by the communities and will work for the communities, subject to overall supervision by the Neighborhood committees in each area. Hours most convenient for the various neighborhood based on felt need of the citizens in each area will be ascertained.

2.1 Provision of Non-Federal Share:
To be completed

2.2 Increase in Non-Federal Contribution: Neither the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta nor the neighborhood organizations has made any contributions or expenditures for similar purposes prior to the submission of this application.

2.3 Resident Participation: a. The director and a committee from the Vine City Improvement Association initiated the request to the HRC that a pilot CIS center be established at the Vine City Community House. This announcement was included in the program of the Community House Open House and a committee from the Association met with the Executive Director of the HRC to plan the establishment of the Center.

The Association has assumed responsibility for physical arrangement, for recruitment of volunteers, for keeping local records and advertising the services in the neighborhood. The HRC has assumed responsibility for training the volunteers, developing the material and maintaining outside contacts.

b. Residents and members will continue in the capacities described in 2.3 (a) above and the pattern will be repeated in each area where a Center will be established.

c. Information assistants at the Centers will be hired from eligible applicants in the target areas.

2.4. a. Contacts will be established and maintained with public bodies and institutions such as Grady Hospital, Employment Service, Atlanta Board of Education, Atlanta Public Library, etc.. Meetings will be arranged as necessary, particularly in reference to the training of staff, including volunteers.

b. Similar contacts will be maintained with private agencies, including EOA, the Community Council of Atlanta, AFL-CIO, medical societies, bar associations, cultural institutions, etc..

c. Close cooperation will be sought with the EOA Neighborhood Centers. The proposed plan was chosen because of the value of further decentralization of operation independent of existing service agencies, public or private, and of de-professionalizing and de-specializing the Information function.

(Note: The preliminary draft of this proposal submitted to Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., on November 29, 1965, and the original discussions of the project referred to the Citizens Information and Assistant Bureau Service. The name was changed to Citizens Information Service, on the grounds that "Assistance" in our society connotes actual services, monetary and otherwise, and Bureau connotes the disadvantages of Bureaucracy which the whole operation is attempting to overcome.)

Schools -1

August, 1966-Citizen Information Service-Council on Human Relation of Greater Atlanta- 5 Forsyth St., N.W., - Atlanta,- 523-1581

SCHOOLS:

General Information:

U.S. Dept., of HEW - Office of Education; Regional Office of the Commissioner Peachtree-7th; 526-5087.

Ga. Dept., of Education - State Office Bldg., 688-2390

Atlanta Schools - 244 Central Ave., S.W., 522-3381 (Board elected, 1 member from each ward and 1 at-large; at time of regular city election; Board appoints supt., Board meets 3nd Monday, 7:30 p.m., 224 Central Ave., S.W.

Decatur Schools - 5 members plus mayor, appointed by city commission; meets 2nd Tuesday, 373-1342.

DeKalb County Schools - DeKalb Bldg., Decatur, 373-5731. Board elected from each school district, staggered terms; Board appoints supt., Board meets 1st Friday, Court room in DeKalb Bldg., Decatur; 373-4471.

Fulton County - Board of 5 appointed by Grand Jury for 5 years; meets 1st Tues., 2 p.m., 503 Fulton Administration Bldg., 165 Central Ave., S.W., 522-5310, Ext. 371.

Specific Information:

Atlanta: City divided into 5 areas, with area supt. and staff in each area.

Office: Area I - Dr., Hilliard Bowen, 753-4171

Area II - Mr. Paul Todd, 755-2591

Area III - Mr. Mark Huie, 355-1690

Area IV - Mr. Cecil Thornton, 753-6178

Area V - Dr. C.Y. Smith, 627-8437

List of schools with area indicated attached.

Assignment and Transfer: Atlanta has "freedom of choice" plan. Pupils may request assignment to specific schools on basis of preference,

(over)

Schools - 2

capacity and proximity. Forms can be secured through school office. There is no set schedule for appling for assignment or transfer. Pupils are encouraged to apply for transfer for next school year in the spring.

Atlanta has kindergartens with public schools, provides teachers for special schools such as Speech School, school for mentally retarded, etc., also has special teachers in the regular schools. There is a guidance and counseling department. For any problems dealing with school age children, the area office is a good place to start looking for advice.

DeKalb: serves all the county except Decatur & Atlanta, "Has A Attendance zone". Geographic zone assignment policy maps should be available at each school. Pupil may request transfers to another zone. Bus service provided according to state regulations. (Master map at Attendance Office, Clarkston, Ga.-no copies for general distribution.)

Fulton: Has combination attendance districts and freedom of choice. Several schools in each district; pupil attends within attendance district but may choose school within district. Proximity, bus routes and courses available are considered in granting choices. Map with districts at Attendance Office, Dept. of Education, Fulton Bldg., Mr. Baker Attendance Officer. No maps for public distribution.

Special Schools: There are special schools, most of them a combination of public and private, for children who needs special kinds of training. Contact your school office. Atlanta schools have a director of Special Education in the central office.

Visiting Teachers: There are visiting teachers for children who are unable to attend school and for those in hospitals. Contact your school department.

School Lunches: The special rules for distributing free lunches are often

Schools - 3

set by the individual school principal. Contact individual schools, local school department or Georgia Department of Education.

Vocational Rehabilitation: State Office - State Office Bldg., 688-2390.

Contact state office or local school dept. for specific information.

Vocational Schools:

George W. Carver Vocational School, 1275 Capital Avenue, S.W., 523-6902.

Hoke Smith Technical School, 535 Hill St., S.W. - 525-7431.

DeKalb Area Technical School, 495 North Indian Creek Drive, Clarkston, Ga., 433-7151.

Contact individual school for curriculum, fees, and schedule.

Georgia Scholarship Commission: 244 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, 688-6811.

LOANS FOR COLLEGES, BUSINESS SCHOOLS, TECHNICAL SCHOOLS GUARANTEED FOR GEORGIA RESIDENTS

The Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corporation, 244 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, created by the legislature in 1965, makes guaranteed loans to students who are bonafide residents of Georgia, have ability but lack financial means to attend (1) Colleges and universities that grant degrees and are accredited and approved by GHEAC and (2) Nursing schools, business and trade schools which requie high school graduation and are accredited by professional or technical agencies and approved by GHEAC, to study for a diploma.

Who is eligible: Graduates of public, private and denominational secondary schools present college students or those successfully completed high school equivalency exams.

How is loan repaid: Students borrows from lending institution of his choice; no interest while in school, not required to pay back at rate of more than $50 per month; nor to begin payment earlies than 1 year completing study or 3 months after regular employment or 7 years after loan was originally made .

How to apply: Student obtains application at Admission Office of school selected the lending institution of his choice(which participates in plan) or from GHEAC; student and parent fill out application, submit it to school for certification of admission; submit it to lending institution which reviews it and forwards to GHEAC; GHEAC reviews and notifies of decision; if loan approved, student signs promissory note - only his signature necessary.

For details and applications form, write GHEAC, 244 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta.

Schools - 4

August 30, 1966

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc., 5 Forsyth St., N.W., 523-1581.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES ON 1966-67 DESEGREGATION - DEKALB & FULTON SCHOOLS
(From data provided state-federal relations office of Ga. Dept. of Ed Education by individual school systems)

	DeKalb (all of county except Decatur & Atlanta)	Fulton (all of county except Atlanta)
System enrollment white 1966-67	67,885	28,857
" " Negro " "	3,537	4,619
Negroes in formerly white schools 1966-67	641	161
Negro transfers % of all Negroes 1966-67	18%	3.3%
[Negro transfers % of all Negroes 1965-66	6.2%	.4%]
Negro % of total enrollment	4%*	10.3%*
Negro teachers to formerly all white schools	6	6
White teachers to formerly all Negro schools	2	
Total No. of schools	85	68
Total No. Elementary schools	66	53
Elementary schools with some integregation	28	4
Elementary schools all Negro	4	8
" " " white	34	41
No. Elementary " with some Faculty integregation	6	1
Total No. high schools	19	15
High schools with some integregation	14	5
No. high schools all Negro	3	4
" " " " white	2	6
" " " with some faculty integregation	4	0

DeKalb and Fulton both have combinations of freedom of choice and attendance are plans. DeKalb has attendance zone for each separate school, pupil is assigned to school of zone in which he resides but he may request transfer to another school which request will be considered if space is available and the courses the student requires are available; request must have "supporting reason".

Fulton has districts which include several schools. Pupils may select school which child would have attended under school attendance procedures and policies prior to 1965-66 or nearest school with available space previously attended by other race. Procimity to school and school bus routes (residents are served by normal school bus transportation routes") are given priority in making assignments. Each pupil must fill out freedom of choice form.

(*1960 Census: % Negro population - DeKalb Co. Outside Atlanta - 7.2%; Fulton Co. Outwide Atlanta - 12.2%; Atlanta City limits - 38.3%)

(Under Ga.) Greater Atlanta Council

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1966 22 BUTLER ST., N.E., YMCA

Workshop on

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN METROPOLITAN ATLANTA

Sponsored by Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.

Morning Session

10 a.m.: Concepts of Equality - What is it, to remove restrictions to close gaps? Speakers will present different points of view, followed by general discussion.

11 a.m.: What Kind of Equality Do We Have in metro Atlanta - What is Law? What is reality? What is myth?
Panel to Report on success and failures to equalize opportunities in education, health, housing, employment.*--General discussion emphasis on education.

Lunch and Afternoon:

12:30 LUNCHEON: Speaker - The Hon. Rodney Cook, member of Atlanta Board of Aldermen and General Assembly of Georgia, chairman of the Aldermanic Urban Renewal Policy Committee. ($1.50)

Panel discussion on Housing and Urban Development*--General discussion

3:30 p.m. Equality of Opportunities for Good Health*

Dinner and Evening:

6:30 p.m. DINNER: SPEAKER - The Hon. Donald Hollowell, District Director of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ($2.50)

Panel Discussion on Equal Opportunities for Employment and Training *--General Discussion

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9 p.m.: Adjourment:

*Panels will include Equal Opportunity Officers of appropriate U.S. Government offices, local citizens with needs unmet by present programs, persons administering equal opportunity programs locally, and professionals.

Return to Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Reserve _____places for lunch @$1.50 _____;check enclosed_____,will pay____

Reserve_____places for dinner@$2.50_____;check enclosed_____,will pay____

Name:_____

Address:_____:Phone_____.

Greater Atlanta Council

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta
" EQUALITY OF OPPERTUNITY " Workshop

PROGRAM

Monday, October 24, 1966 22 Butler Street, N. E.

10:00 a. m. Welcome - Mrs. John Stanley, Chairman of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta.

Morning Session - Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Moderator

"A Look At Equality of Opportunity in Atlanta" The Rev. Joseph Boone, Rush Memorial Church, Council Board member

Introduction of Specialists and Discussion of Equal Opportunities in Education and Training in Metro Atlanta (specialists listed on back)

12:30 LUNCH Mr. Zenas Sears, First Vice-Chairman, Council, Presiding

Introduction of Speaker Mr. Otis Cochran, Council Board

/ "Urban Renewal and Development in Atlanta" The Honorable Rodney Cook, Chairman, Atlanta Board of Aldermen Committee on Urban Renewal Policy and member of the Georgia General Assembly

2:15 Afternoon Session

Introduction of Specialists and Discussion of Equal Opportunities in Housing and Health and Metro Atlanta (Specialists listed on back)

6:30 Evening Session

Welcome - Mrs. John Stanley

DINNER

Program: Dr. Benjamin Mays, President, Morehouse College, Presiding

Remarks about the Council - The Honorable Q. V. Williamson, Member of the Atlanta Board of Aldermen, Council Board

Introduction of Speaker - Miss Norah McNiven, Public Relations Director of Atlanta University, Board member

"Equal Employment Opportunity" The Honorable Donald Hollowell, Regional Director, U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Presentation to Mr. Hollowell - Mrs. John Stanley, Council Chairman

Adjournment: Mrs. John Stanley

Specialists

Mr. Deane Tucker, Community Relations Service, U. S. Dept. of Justice, Atlanta

Mr. Robert Saunders, Civil Rights Officer, OBO Atlanta Region

Mrs. Louise Boswell, Program Specialists, Equal Educational Opportunities Office, U. S. Office of Education, Atlanta Region

Mr. Matthew Dawson, Equal Opportunity Officer, Neighborhood Youth Corps, U. S. Department of Labor, Atlanta Region

Mr. Charles Wilson, Acting Chief of Technical Assistant, EEOC, Atlanta Region

Mr. Al Kehrer, AFL-CIO Civil Rights, Atlanta Region

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Office of the Regional Administrator, U. S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, Atlanta Region

Mr. Jim Williams, Equal Health Opportunity Officer, U. S. Dept of HEW, Atlanta Region

Mr. Sam Younge, Equal Opportunity Officer, U. S. Department of HEW, Atlanta Region

Mr. John Brown, Community Improvement Project, City of Atlanta

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PERMIT NO. 281

Council on Human Relations
of Greater Atlanta
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

"I speak...for the Dignity of Man... It really rests on his right to be treated as a man equal in opportunity to all others."

President Lyndon B. Johnson

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS of Greater Atlanta, Inc.

To insure the blessings of equality of rights and opportunities --

1. Individuals must have adequate access to services due them;

2. Groups of citizens must be able to organize effectively for their own improvement;

3. Each group within the total community must understand each other sufficiently to act for the common good.

The tax-supported and other established agencies can operate effectively only if lines of communication are firmly established on a person-to-person basis. The Human Relations Council, unencumbered and independent, is in a unique position to serve the greater Atlanta Community in this capacity.

5 FORSYTH ST., N.W., ATLANTA 30303

Tel: 523-1581

WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES FOR 1966:

1. Citizens Information Service - to provide informal but reliable answers to individual's questions, in centers neighborhood-based and operated, easily accessible, open at convenient hours, supplementing and complementing the more professional and sophisticated services such as EOA.

Locations and volunteers to be secured through cooperating local groups, such as WAOK Council of Women, Vine City Improvement Association, etc.; coordination and over-all direction by Human Relations Council.

2. Training and Employment Projects - to ensure that persons in need of and eligible for training and jobs have information and motivation at the proper time to take advantage of new opportunities. We will continue current information on apprenticeship training programs, MDTA program, on-the-job training, vocational school schedules, etc.; job announcements on WAOK to spread the word of new opportunities and to encourage persons to try them; explore conditions of household employment; encourage declarations of equal employment opportunity by business and other elite groups.

3. Housing Programs on Freedom of Choice and Standards - Adequate housing and freedom of choice for citizens of all income levels require re-examination of organization and policies of public bodies and real estate boards; efforts to help neighborhood organizations maintain decent standards; continuing education of the community for fair housing practices.

4. Civil Rights Compliance - by informal handling of reports of violations of the letter and spirit of civil rights law. Metropolitan Atlanta has no official human relations or civil rights agency on any level of government. We will continue to receive and deal with individual complaints and keep in touch with government agencies concerned.

5. Consulting and Resource Services - to neighborhood organizations such as the Vine City Improvement Association, which is cooperating with the Citizens Information Service and has requested the Human Relations Council to coordinate its program planning and use of volunteers.

6. Continued cooperation with Other Community Groups - particularly the Summit Leadership Conference, in efforts to effect integration.

7. Panel of Americans - and other programs designed specifically for youth.

8. Community Education - regular newsletter, special reports and meetings.

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc., interracial and non-sectarian, is an independent membership organization, non-profit and tax exempt, which has operated in the Atlanta area under one name or another since the 1920's, carrying on programs to eliminate racial segregation and increase interracial understanding and respect. Cooperated with the Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Since 1961, the Unitarian Unversalist Service Committee (formerly the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.) has made possible the employment of an Executive Director.

****

Officers and Directors for 1966:
(elected by members) Mrs. John W. Stanley, Chairman; Mr. Zenas Sears, 1st Vice-Chairman; Mr. Thomas McPherson, Jr., 2nd Vice-Chairman; Miss Glenda Briscoe, Secretary; Mr. Jon Johnston, Treasurer; The Rev. Joseph Boone, Mr. Harry Boyte, Mrs. Philip Brachman, Mr. J. Otis Cochran, Dr. William S. Jackson, Mr. Sinclair Jacobs, Mr. A. V. Jett, Mrs. Fred Lanoue, Mr. Jerry Levine, Miss Norah McNiven, Mrs. Sara P. Mitchell, Mr. Wiley Montague, The Rev. Eugene Pickett, Mr. Morgan Stanford, Mr. Al Ulmer, The Rev. Samuel W. Williams, The Hon. Q. V. Williamson, Mrs. Clifford Wilson, Mr. James R. Woods, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey.

Nominating Committee: Mr. Hubert Jackson, Chairman; Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Mr. Thomas McPherson.

Executive Director
Mrs. Eliza Paschall

For support of human relations in metropolitan Atlanta, I enclose

$100 ☐; $50 ☐; $20 ☐; $15 ☐; $10 ☐; $5 ☐; $____ ☐

Name_____

Address_____

Telephone_____ Date_____

Contributions are tax deductible.

Make checks payable to:

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Program Highlights 1961-65

Speakers: Ralph Bunche; Andrew Hatcher, Asst. Press Sec. to President Kennedy; Pedro Sanjuan, Special Protocol Services of the U. S. State Dept.; U. S. District Attorney for North Georgia District; Atlanta participants in White House Conference on Civil Rights.

Publications: Periodic lists of desegregated facilities; monthly newsletter of civil rights developments; Equal Employment Opportunity stickers; special report on Atlanta: "Protest and Progress, 1964"; publication of "Action for Democracy", Summit Leadership Conference document.

Desegregation: First breakthrough in hotels - Biltmore dining room; neighborhood movies; transportation and information for students applying for first school transfers; white observers in parks and swimming pools after desegregation; tutors for Transfer Students; certificates of appreciation to first year Transfer Students; visitors for civil rights demonstrators in local jails.

Special Arrangements: for foreign students at all Atlanta colleges prior to establishment of Atlanta Foreign Student Bureau; for foreign visitors from U. S. State Dept. prior to establishment of Atlanta International Visitors Committee.

Student Council on Human Relations: First group representing all Atlanta colleges, before student bodies were integrated.

The Council of Human Relations acknowledges the part played by many other groups in the furtherance of human relations in the Greater Atlanta area.

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Council on Human Relations
of Greater Atlanta
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

NEWSLETTER OF
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.
5 FORSYTH ST., N.W. TELEPHONE 523-1581 NOVEMBER*DECEMBER 1966
CHAIRMAN*MRS. JOHN W. STANLEY MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL * EXEC. DIR.

****

By amendment to the Charter of the City of Atlanta, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen have established a Community Relations Commission, with legal responsibility cited in the Ordinance, a copy of which is enclosed, plus a list of members.

There has been discussion of this step for many years. The Council's position has been that such a Commission should be to carry out an announced policy of the city rather than to work out a policy. As you will see from the "functions, duties and powers of the Commission", the city has taken a position and this Commission of 20 members, from all economic, racial and geographic segments of the city is to see that it is carried out, with the help of a full time staff.

Many groups have worked thru the years to bring this about, and obviously it had the support of the Aldermen and the Mayor at this time. The Council, however, can take pride in the leadership given by some of our members. Aldermen Q.V. Williamson, a Council Board member, and vice-mayor Sam Massell, a long-time Council member, were instrumental in keeping the matter moving thru the legislative channels. The Rev. Sam Williams, a Council Board member and the Executive Director, Mrs. Eliza Paschall served on the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to recommend the necessary legislation. The question now is what support will the Commission receive from the community? (Rev. Williams elected 1st Vice-Chairman).

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Normally the Council would have held an Annual Business meeting in November, to elect officers, adopt budget, discuss program, etc.. With the appointment of the City Commission on Community Relations pending the Council Board felt it wise to postpone the meeting until it could be determined what the role of the Commission will be and what changes, if any, that should make in the role which the Council has played in metropolitan Atlanta for the past years. A membership meeting will be called in January or early February, as soon as the Commission has had time really to get under way.

Looking towards that meeting and decisions about the future direction of this Council, the Board invites your reactions to such questions as: Are there functions which a private agency can perform which a public one cannot?..Are these things which the Council can do?..How important is the "membership" feature of the Council? Should the program primarily serve the members or the community at large, regardless of membership? Would you like to attend regular meeting, serve on committees, do volunteer staff services? etc., Should the Council's program be directed more to education or to social action?

Actually our program during the past year has fallen primarily into 4 categories, each of which comparatively independent of the others:

1. Opportunity for individuals to affiliate with others of common cause.
2. General information to members and community, thru Newsletter and special reports
3. Specific services to individuals and groups who ask for help-e.g. in special housing matters, problems in specific schools, job openings, etc. This includes Citizens Information Service.
4. Opportunity for cooperation among Atlanta based civil rights and human relation groups.

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HAPPY NEW YEAR THOUGHT:
"We cannot turn for our salvation to the sociologist, or to the historian, or to the political thinker, or even to the philosopher or theologian. We cannot put our trust in tradition, which will betray us; or in the history of America, which will shame us; or even in the doctrines of the nation's founders, which may strike us as hypocritical we cannot look to our forefathers, or wait on our progeny. At this moment of truth, our only turn must be inward, we are reliant on ourselves alone".
From "The Negro as an American", by Lyndon B. Johnson, Robert C. Weaver, Joseph P. Lyford and John Cogly, for the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, September, 1963.

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Order your copy of Citizens Information Service Directory - see Page 4 (Listings include services to aged, birth control, blind, health, jobs & training, schools, social security & welfare, legal assistance, housing, detailed on Atlanta, Fulton, Decatur and DeKalb).

WHERE HAVE ALL THE PATIENTS GONE?

Waiting lists, crowded wards, bulging rooms - that has been the picture of Atlanta hospitals, but a strange thing has happened since HEW required desegregation. One Atlanta hospital had fewer patients and a much reduced operating room schedule. Physicians who has a pattern of sending Negro patients to Hughes Spalding and white patients to other hospitals were told to change that pattern, and most of them changed by dividing their Negro patients among the "white" hospitals, but nobody put any white patients at Spalding, with a resulting loss in patient population and income. First question is how have the "white" hospitals absorbed the Negro patients if they were all that crowded? Second question is what is the Hospital Authority, which has responsibility for Spalding as well as Grady, going to do to prevent serious curtailment of services at Spalding?

In response to our statement to the Hospital Authority on Sept.26 we were told we would be informed of and invited to the next meeting of the special Committee on Spalding, but have had no further word. In 1962 we questioned the appointment of a special Spalding Committee, if it is a pay ward of Grady. The other matters referred to in our statement have receive no comment.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES COUNCIL VEP PROPOSAL: For a Citizenship Institute for Neighborhood Leaders, to be held in 10 sessions, beginning early in Year.

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EOA funds will be cut 35% according to present announcements. Interested individuals can contact the President and Congressmen and Senators. If the program must be cut, where should the cuts come? At a meeting of the Summit Leadership Conference, recommendations were made that day care, Headstart and Neighborhood Centers be given priority and personnel cuts start at the top. (Ed. Note: as of December).

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For New Year's reading: THE CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH, by Margaret Anderson, an account of the Clinton Tenn. schools during first year of desegregation, by one of the teachers. A moving, strictly human account which will bring you tears of shame and joy, and make you wonder how we do what we do to fellow human beings, especially children.

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700 Paperback Books will be supplied the Fulton County Jail by the Council through the Southern Regional Council special project to find new ways to distribute books to people who have little access to reading material. Books will also go to the Summerhill-Mechanicsville EOA Center, for distribution to the new city recreation center on Dodd Street and other spots in the Sum-Mech area.

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THE PEOPLE'S VOICE is now heard on WAOK (1380k.) from 1 to 2 p.m., Monday thru Friday. Listners are invited to call in comments about the public question for the day. WAOK also is continuing the Family Line program of psychdramas recently reported in Time Magazine. These short psychdramas, dealing primarily with differen between generations, are aired at 30 minute intervals. The station invites your comments.

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NO ANSWER TO DATE: From the Atlanta Board of Education to our suggestion for a Committee on Human Relations for Community Relations or from DeKalb County Commissio to our statement urging urban renewal workable program.

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Desegregation of jails, etc. in Atlanta was ordered on January 4, 1967 by the federal court as a result of a suit brought by some members of SNCC. The city has 60 days to present a plan to the court.

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"Atlanta has 2.6 precent Negroes attending white schools...Don't think the progress we have made has come about because the white man has had a change of heart. Changes have been made because of organized pressure". Atlanta Daily World January 3, 1967 report of Emancipation Day address by President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

FHA HOUSING IN FULTON & DEKALB AS OF NOVEMBER, 1966:

Atlanta 29 (20 in DeKalb and 9 in Fulton) houses; 14 in Decatur; leach Clarkston and Doraville; College Park; East Point, Alpharetta; 2 in Chamblee. Prices from $16,000 to $8000. Contact John F. Thigpen, Director, FHA, 300 Peachtree Center Bldg. 230 P'tree St., N.W., Atlanta, 30303; phone-523-6576; ..78,..79.. These houses must be shown to anybody with regard to race.

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A Housing Resources Committees, composed of Cecil Alexander, Chairman, Pres. Sanford Atwood of Emory and President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse, with Col. Malcolm Jones to work out of City Hall, appointed by Mayor Allen to encourage the development of new resources to meet the needs documented in the Community Improvement Program.

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ATLANTA HOUSING AUTHORITY REPLIES TO COUNCIL STATEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 20: (Summarized)

1. Review Eligibility Requirements: Reviewed and new and higher schedule of income limits for admission as of December 1965..lowest income category "always been eligible as long as there was income from which rent could be paid"..priorities established in Federal legislation determined to a great extent which families admitted.

2. Review rent schedules: Set as % of income; required by law; present minimum is $20 month, includes approximately $10 of utilities.

3. Reaffirm policy of racial integration: All application offices make it clear; all applicants informed of complete freedom of choice in selecting project.

4. Applicants to list choices: Given full information on each location, located on city map if they need this; told their chances of admission are greatly increased if willing to accept any vacancy of proper size available.

5. Disperse new Public Housing: "Believe misconception" of present distribution of public housing.."two-thirds of land area of city lies in northwest and southwest sections..and practically all of the buildable open land lies in those two..If city divided in half geographically with land areas in the east and west halves equal, geographic eastern sector has 2/3 of public housing unites..new housing must be built on land..at low cost..maybe through new public housing leasing program to have some in areas in which has previously been impossible".

6. Purchase existing housing: expect to make full use of 1965 Housing Act. In February 1964 all units for Atlanta had already been definitely assigned to projects being developed (Thomasville, Rawson-Washington, units adjacent to Perry Homes and housing elderly). Now have additional 1200 units in Program Reservation.

7. Make use of existing vacant land: Low bid for McDaniel project "appr. $1,500.000 high" on October 14 Federal Agency authorized higher commitment. (Note; Project has begun.)

8. Put Property for Sale for Development: In process of doing so for 13 acres in N'side-Hunter area designated for multi-family housing original tract of 25 acres originally designed for multi-family; negotiations for 12 acres to Morris Brown and other colleges; 13 will be offered for 221 (d) (3).

9. Diversify Types of Housing: All projects provide 3-4-5 bedroom units; Bowen Homes has 300 out of total of 650; 140 new unites adjacent to Perry Homes will be entirely of large units; "principal cause of imbalance..market has changed over past 15 years; problem of cost per unit above "approvable limits"..nationwide problem.

10. Set up Advisory Committee: Of tentants: All projects now have tenant organizations capable of expressing the views of persons being served"..Staff is in constant contact. Rev. Colbert invited to bring specific cases to attention. Never did.

11. Set up Advisory Committees in Urban Revewal Project Areas: "Set policy to initiate intensive community participation and involvement in an area as soon as the City delineates it as an urban renewal study area and the Federal Government approves it..project office be set up some time when start actually acquiring property. Matter of setting up committees in "projected urban renewal areas".. should be referred to the city rather than the Housing Authority..We do support idea that neighborhood representation should be involved in early states".

12. Challenge the Atlanta Community: CIP engaged in long term study..low-rent public housing only one part of needed housing supply.

VINE CITY SCHOOL SITE SELECTION:

To help you make your own decision about the differences of opinion about the school site, here are some facts supplied by the School Board staff to the School Board members: Site A selected by Board.
Site A (Chestnut, Thurmond, Griffin, Spencer St.); B-Sunset, Magnolia, Vine, Rhodes; Site C (recommended by citizens committee of residents) Vine, Spencer, Walnut, Magnolia.

Site	SITE A	SITE B	SITE C
No. parcels	41	61	67
Bldg.	40	63	70
Standard	4 of 40	2 of 63	3 of 70
Sub-std	15 of 40	7 of 63	17 of 70
Beyond Repair	21 of 40	54 of 63	50 of 70
Family units	40	172	122
Owner occupied	22 of 40 (55%)	18 of 172 (10%)	11 of 122 (9%)
Rental	18 of 40 (45%)	154 of 172 (90%)	111 of 122 (91%)
No. Commerical units	0	0	2 (Church)
No. Acres	5	5.7	6.2
Est. Acquisition cost	$310,000	$797,000	$545,150

(Site A data current; Sites B & C data as of September, 1965)
Site A is said to be more centrally located to students for Neighborhood Facilities Plan which includes Health Center.

Figures for Sites A & C "independent" appraisal value, which usually reflect income currently being derived from property, not based on assessment for tax purposes.

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ATLANTA SCHOOL DROPOUTS - BOARD OF EDUCATION - AGENDA, Nov., 1966
% dropouts by areas, high & Jr. High June '65-66

AREA I - 5.2:	AREA II - 5.5	AREA III - 3.3	AREA IV - 3.7	AREA V - 4.7
*Howard - 7.6	Brown -6.2	Bass -5.3	*Archer 7	E. Atlanta 1.8
*Turner - 2.9	*Carver -10.7	Dykes 0.4	*Harper 2.5	Murphy 3.9
*Washington 4.	Fulton- 5.1	Grady 5.1	S'west 1.4	Roosevelt 9.4
	George -4.1	N. Fulton 1.1	Therrel 1.2	*Central 1.5
	*Price -5.5	N'side 0.6	W. Fulton 4.9	*Hubert 1.4
	Sylvan -2.7	O'Keefe 6.7		

*All or predominantly Negro

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CITIZEN INFORMATION SERVICE DIRECTORY

FROM REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND POVERTY OF THE ATLANTA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; December 7, 1965.

P. 41 "Perhaps the highest hopes of the Vine City Improvement Association lies in its Citizen's Assistance Bureau, which it is seeking to set up with the Human Relations Council of Greater Atlanta." This hope died primarily for lack of rent money to keep the Vine City Community Center going. We hoped for some EOA help for the establishment of some Citizens Information Centers, proposed a year ago, but with the present cuts, that is not very promising.

Even tho we have not been able to operate any centers as such, we have compiled a Citizen Information Service Directory, which we will distribute among individuals and groups to whom individuals go for help in finding available services. The Directory groups facts not under agency names but under areas of service, such as health, social security & welfare, jobs & training, etc.. We'll be glad to fill orders, for $1, which hardly covers actual cost of materials & postage. Use blank below:

Enclosed check for $____for ____ copies of CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE DIRECTORY:

Send to me _____; to civic groups, etc. _____.

Address: ZIP CODE

If you don't think you need one yourself but would like us to send one with your $1 to a church or civic league, etc., which could use one, we'll be glad to do that.

The October 24, workshop - Equality of Opportunity drew about 90 for lunch, to hear Rodney Cook, and 90 for dinner, to hear Donald Hollowell. Mrs. Stanley presented Mr. Hollowell with a citation from the Council. Copies of speeches remarks of participants attached.

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, moderated panel.

The Rev. Joseph Boone, Executive Director of Atlanta NAACP & Breadbasket member & Council Board member, summarized scene in Atlanta:
Atlanta made progress but still much to do. Possibility of city being predominantly Negro. Out of 6200 new rental units in Metro Atlanta, 50% are in DeKalb county, and only 7.2% of DeKalb population is Negro..Unemployment among Negroes still high, much underemployment in city government; in state government ice not broken in spite of merit system. 50% of school population now Negro. Young Negro man shot on Boulevard close to Georgia Baptist Hospital, but taken to Gradyfor treatment-typical of present state of affairs in Atlanta.

Mr. Robert W. Saunders, Civil Rights Coordinator, Regional Office of Economic Opportunity:

Duties include making contacts with civil rights groups and other organizations, receiving and investigating complaints charging discrimination, review of grant applications for civil rights compliance, and coordinating civil rights within OEO regional office.

Mr. John Brown of Firm of Candeub & Fleissig on Atlanta's Community Improvement Plan: CIP recommended by U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Development for cities considering number of urban renewal projects; Purpose to identify need for renewal and set forth program for elimination of slums and blight. Studies show segregation in housing in Atlanta increasing; biggest factor is unequal opportunity; seek city legislation for open housing; improve present housing; make all of it livable; make all city services equal; expand housing market for Negroes - eliminate dual market; increase housing for Negroes in suburbs; examine public housing policies; make better financing available for Negroes; set up top level, non-profit development group; establish center for im-migrants for housing and other needs; use rent supplements.

Mr. Dean Tucker, of the U.S. Community Relations Service, assigned to Atlanta, pointed out that he might be of assistance in helping the community get full benefit of all the federal services; since he was fairly new, was trying to learn community, ect.

Dr. Hugh Brimm, Civil Rights Assistance Specialist, Regional U.S. Office of Ed.: Office deals with civil rights compliance in schools and educationsl programs and institutions; with individuals and groups having questions or compliants, as well as education officials.

Mr. John Wilson, EEOC, outlined services which are described in more detail in Mr. Hollowell's speech.

Mr. Matthew Dawson, Special Assistant for Equal Opportunity to the Regional Director of Neighborhood Youth Corps, U.S. Dept. of Labor: Conducts compliance reviews and investigative reviews; examines all phases that would make certain equal opportunity and compliance aspects are met.

Mr. Jim Williams, Office of Equal Health Opportunity; First priority of his offices to assure compliance with Title VI of Civil Rights Act by all hospitals, extended care facilities, institutions of higher learning and home health agencies; top priority is to educate people and motivate them to action; and to stay close to groups and people active in civil rights movement.

Mr. Hubert Jackson Intergroup Relations Office. Regional Office of Housing Assistance: All public housing units must be assigned without regard to race, creed or color; tenants selection offices must display this policy and all applicants given information about all projects helpful if applicants are advised of vacancies. Housing Authorities should have affirmative program. Atlanta Housing Authority has freedom of choice. Each Authority sets eligibility requirements, subject to review by HUD; no specific sum for minimum income, but must be some income.

Mr. Robert A. Thompson, Assistant to the Regional Administrator, HUD: Atlanta should use new housing programs, such as rent supplements, etc. to deversity kinds of public housing and location. Negroes still occupy corridor running across city from east to west. Plans of Atlanta Housing Authority to locate more public housing on west side of city, particularly additionals ones at Perry Homes, should be opposed by Council and other groups. Priority in urban renewal should be given to Summerhill Mechannicsville area and Vine City area. Vine City has been given priority because new schools, health center will count as credit toward city's contribution. Atlanta must stop setting priority by what will bring in federal money and begin to put need first.

ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL - DEKALB COUNTY, OCTOBER, 1966

SCHOOL	PUPILS		TEACHERS		STAFF		PRINC.
	W	N	W	N	W	N	
Alexander El.	644	15	22.4		2		W
Allgood El.	931	1	33.5		1		W
Ashford Park El.	868		32.5		1		W
Atherton El.	527		20.5		1		W
Avondale El.	686		26.5		1		W
Avondale High	1837	4	70.3	1	6		W
Bouldercrest El.	805		32.3		1		W
Briarcliff High	1653	6	64	1	6		W
Briarlake El.	819	2	29.4		1		W
Briar Vista El.	754		26.6		1		W
Brockett El.	1045	52	37.5		1		W
Brookhaven El.	424		17.5		1		W
Candler El.	231		10.4		.5		W
Chamblee High	1586	47	70.2		5	1	W
Cherry El.	525	63	23.6		1		W
Clarkston High	1370	5	54.2	1	4		W
Columbia El.	807		28.5		1		W
* Keys High	1722	20	71.2		6		W
Doraville El.	300		12.4		1		W
Dresden El.	869		29.2		1		W
Druid Hills High	1785		67	2	6		W
Columbia High	1029		38	2	5		W
Dunwoody El.	717		27.4		1		W
Fernbank El.	905		29.7	1	1		W
Flat Shoals El.	458		16.4		1		W
Forerest Hills El.	392		15.4		1		W
Glen Haven El.	908		33.6		1		W
Gordon High	1449		54.2	1	5		W
Gresham Park El.	675		24.3		1		W
Hawthorne El.	950		32.7	1	1		W
Henderson Mill El.	578		19.7	1	1		W
Hightower El.	641		22.4		1		W
Huntley Hills El.	690	54	25.2		1		W
Indian Creek El.	1160	9	41.5	1	1		W
Kelly Lake El.	600		21.4		1		W
Kittredge El.	752		27.5		1		W
Knollwood El.	781		28.5		1		W
Lakeside High	2038	14	82	1	5		W
Laurel Ridge El.	864		31.5		1		W
Lithonia High	564	31	24		3		W
McLendon El.	686		29.7		1		W
6 Meadowview El.	728		26.2		1		W
Medlock El.	662		24.6		1		W
Midvale El.	397		17.7		1		W
Montgomery El.	652		22.5	1	1		W
Midway El.	709		24.4		2		W

School	PUPILS		TEACHERS		STAFF		PRINC
	W	N	W	N	W	N	
North Wood El.	857		30.5		1		W
Oakcliff Elem.	722		26.6		1		W
~~Oak~~ Grove Elem.	941	18	34.9		1		W
Peachcrest El.	749		28.5		1		W
Redam El.	253	61	12.4		1		W
Rehoboth El.	631		24.6		1		W
Reynolds El.	865		30.5		1		W
Rock Chapel El.	107		6.4		.5		W
Sagamore Hills El.	983		37.7		1		W
Segnoyah High	1647	3	64	1	5		W
Sexton Woods El.	796		29.5		1		W
Sky Haven El.	675		26.5		1		W
Skyland El.	975		35.6		1		W
Snapfinger El.	663		23.5		1		W
Southwest DeKalb Hi.	1222	3	48		3		W
Steele El.	658		22.5		1		W
St. Mountain El.	772	12	28.5		1		W
St. Mountain Hi.	604	66	27.2		3		W
Stoneview El.	511	69	21.4		1		W
Terry Mill El.	590	2	20.5		1		W
Thomson El.	573		205		1		W
Tilson El.	665		22.6		1		W
Toney El.	1071		38.5		1		W
Towers High	1790		67.2	2	5		W
Tucker El.	956		34.6		1		W
Tucker High	1937	13	74		6		W
Wadsworth El.	594		20.5		1		W
Walker High	1660		64.2		5		W
Warren El.	1152		40.6		1		W
Woodward El.	907		32.5		1		W
Wesley Chapel El.	963		36.3		1		W
SPECIAL ED.	115	24	6.5	1			W
Bruce St. El & Hi.		841		35.5		2	N
County Line El.		158		8.3	1		N
Hamilton High		566		29.2		3	N
Lynwood Park El.& Hi.		454	3	22.5		2	N
Robert Shaw El.		765	2	31.3		1	N
Victoria Simmons El.		197		9.2		1	N

GENERAL ENROLLMENT - DEKALB SCHOOLS OCTOBER, 1966
Grades 1-12 (85 Schools)

	White	Negro	Total
Total Enrollment	67,820	3,555	71,375
Non-resident pupils	58	0	58
Resident pupils	67,762	3,555	71,317
Res. Pupil in another public system	25	0	25
Res. Pupils in non-public system	1000	10	1,010
Res. School age children not in school	100	40	140
Total res. school population	68,887	3605	72,492

STAFF			Other	*
Total # full time teachers, lib. guidance prin., etc.	2813	175	1	2989
Part-time "	0	0	0	0
Total central office staff	42	3	0	45

December 16, 1966

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"OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF ALDERMEN - CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER - BY: SAM MASSELL, JR., CHAIRMAN ALDERMANIC HUMAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA TO CREATE A COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, PROVIDE FOR MEMBERSHIP, DEFINE THE PURPOSES AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION AND OBJECTIVES SOUGHT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED, PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

BE AND IT IS HEREBY ENACTED BY THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a Community Relations Commission for the City of Atlanta, Georgia, to be known as the Community Relations Commission. The Commission shall be composed of twenty members, serving without compensation, all bonafide adult residents and representatives of all segments of the City of Atlanta, Georgia, to be appointed by the Mayor with approval of the Board of Aldermen, one of whom shall be designated by the Mayor as its chairman at the organizational meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter. Seven members of said Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Of the twenty members first appointed, six shall be appointed for one year, seven for two years and seven for three years; thereafter all appointments to the Commission shall be for a term of three years. Any member may be removed by the Mayor for failure to attend meetings or inattention to duties. In the event of death, resignation or removal of any member, his successor shall be appointed by the Mayor to serve for the unexpired period of the time for which such member has been appointed provided, however, that all members shall continue in office until their successors shall have been appointed.

SECTION 2. The Commission, at its organizational meeting and each annual meeting thereafter, shall elect from its membership a vice-chairman; a second vice-chairman; and a secretary. The chairman, vice-chairman, second vice-chairman, and secretary shall have and perform such duties as are commonly associated with their respective titles. The officers of the Commission shall be and constitute the executive committee of the Commission which shall exercise such powers of the Commission between its regular meetings as may be authorized by the Commission. The Commission shall be further authorized to appoint and fix the membership of such number of standing and temporary committees as it may find expedient for the performance of its duties.

SECTION 3. The Community Relations Commission shall meet at least once each month at such time and place as shall be fixed by the Commission by its standing rules. Special meetings shall be called by the chairman, or in his absence by the ranking vice-chairman, or on the written request of any two members of the executive committee, or upon the written request of a majority (ten members) of said Commission. All such requests shall state the purpose or purposes for which such special meeting is to be called, and shall be filed with the secretary at least 24 hours before the time of the special meeting so called and authorized. Such request and call for a special meeting shall be read at the meeting and entered in the minutes, and no business shall be transacted except that stated in the request for such special meeting. The Commission shall prepare its own agenda for all meetings and establish its own rules of order or adopt Robert's Rule of Order for the conduct of their meetings.

SECTION 4. The functions, duties and powers of the Commission shall be:

(a) To foster mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect among all economic, social, religious, and ethnic groups in the City.
(b) To help make it possible for each citizen, regardless of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry, to develop his talents and abilities without limitation.
(c) To aid in permitting the City of Atlanta to benefit from the fullest realization of its human resources.
(d) To investigate, discourage and seek to prevent discriminatory practices against any individual because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin or ancestry.
(e) To attempt to act as conciliator in controversies involving human relations.
(f) To cooperate with the Federal, State, and City agencies in developing harmonious human relations.
(g) To cooperate in the development of educational programs dedicated to the improvement of human relations with, and to enlist the support of, civic leaders; civic, religious, veterans, labor, industrial, commercial and eleemosynary groups; and private agencies engaged in the inculcation of ideals of tolerance, mutual respect and understanding.
(h) To make studies, and to have studies made, in the field of human relations, and to prepare and disseminate reports of such studies.
(i) To recommend to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen such ordinances

(k) To accept grants and donations on behalf of the City from foundations and others for the purpose of carrying out the above listed functions, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 4. Pursuant to the named functions and duties of the Community Relations Commission, it is empowered to hold hearings and take the testimony of any person under oath. The Commission, after the completion of any hearing, shall make a report in writing to the Mayor setting forth the facts found by it and its recommendations. At any hearing before the Commission a witness shall have the right to be advised by Counsel present during such hearings.

SECTION 6. The Commission shall, with the approval of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, employ an executive director, and the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall fix his compensation. The executive director shall be a person with training and experience in inter-group and inter-racial relations. The executive director shall coordinate the activities of the Commission and its staff. He may, with the Mayor's approval and within the limits of the budget of the Commission, employ such staff as he needs, and the executive director shall fix the compensation of such staff, subject to the approval of the Personnel Board of the City.

SECTION 7. The Commission shall prepare annually a budget for the ensuing fiscal year, and shall submit such budget to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of their approval. Except for the initial year, the Commission shall prepare and submit each budget no later than September 30 of each year. All Budgetary expenditures shall be authorized by the Commission.

SECTION 8. In the event that private funds are made available for special projects, surveys, and educational programs, the Mayor is authorized, upon recommendation of the Commission, to enter into such contract or contracts with private individuals, associations, or groups desiring to promote the purpose of said Commission by furnishing funds for said purposes.

SECTION 9. The services of all other departments of The City of Atlanta shall be made available to the Commission upon its request for such services subject to the ability and capacity of said Department to render same. Information in the possession of any department, board, or agency of the City of Atlanta shall be furnished to the Commission upon its request, and to the extent permitted by law, subject to the ability and capacity of the department to furnish it. Upon the refusal by any director or head of any department, board, or agency of the City to furnish any information which has been requested by the Commission, the matter shall be referred to the Mayor who shall determine whether such information shall be furnished to the Commission, and the decision of the Mayor shall be final.

SECTION 10. The Mayor is authorized to allocate adequate office space and to provide the necessary facilities in the City Hall for said Commission if the office space and facilities are available. If office space and facilities are not available in the City Hall, then the Mayor is authorized to secure adequate office space and to provide the necessary facilities as convenient to the City Hall as possible.

SECTION 11. If any section of this ordinance be held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid by any Court of competent jurisdiction, then such section shall be considered separately and apart from the remaining provision of this ordinance, said section to be completely separable from the remaining provisions of this ordinance and the remaining provisions of this ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 12. The provisions of this ordinance shall be included and incorporated in the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta, as an addition thereto.

SECTION 13. That a copy of this proposed amendment to the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta shall be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County and that the "Notice of Proposed Amendment to the Charter and Related Laws of the City of Atlanta", attached hereto, marked "Exhibit A" and made a part of this ordinance, be published once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Atlanta or the official organ of Fulton County and that a copy of said advertisement be attached to this ordinance prior to its final adoption by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

SECTION 14. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

ADOPTED by Board of Aldermen November 7, 1966
APPROVED November 8, 1966

A true copy,
/s/ J. J. Little
Clerk of Board of Aldermen"

December 2, 1966

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC., 5 Forsyth St., N.W.

MEMBERS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMISSIONS FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA, appointed by the Mayor in accordance with the charter amendment establishing the Commission:

Chairman (appointed by the Mayor for 1 year): Mr. Irving Kaler, Fulton National Bank Bldg. (Mr. Kaler's term on the Commission is for 3 years.)

Attorney; long time resident of Atlanta; married, 4 children, partner in Kaler, Karesh & Rubin. Chairman, Southeastern Regional Advisory Board, Anti-Defamation League, Vice-Chrm. State Board for Children and Youth Dept. of Family and Children Services for Georgia, Vice-Chrm. State Democratic Executive Committee (appointed by Governor Sanders), Member, Atlanta Youth Council; Gate City Lodge B'nai B'Rith; Executive Committee "City of Hope"; Congressional Affairs Committee, Georgia Chamber of Commerce, Former President, Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Young man of the Year for 1946; Former President Gate City Lodge of B'nai B'Rith.

One-Year Terms:

1. Mrs. Sara Baker
938 Park Ave., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

2. Miss Helen Bullard
Toombs, Amisano & Wells
70 Fairlie St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

3. Mr. Robert Dobbs
2455 Abner Pl., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

4. Mr. C.C. Ezzard
245 Atlanta Ave., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

5. Mr. Al Kuettner
675 Sherwood Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

6. Mr. James O. Moore, President
Atlanta Labor Council
250-10th St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Two-Year Terms:

Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Jr.
National Bank of Georgia Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

8. Mr. A.L. Feldman
Puritan Chemical Company
916 Ashby St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

9. Mr. Wyche Fowler
Administrative Assistant
Congressman Weltner's Office
Old Post Office Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

10. Rev. Joseph L. Griggs
Gordon Street Presbyterian Church
1450 Gordon St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30310

11. Mr. Lucien Oliver
Vice President
Sears, Roebuck & Company
675 Ponce de Leon Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

12. Mrs. Fred Patterson
2959 Andrew Dr., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

13. Mrs. Mary Stephens
2840 Dearwood Dr., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

October 24, 1966

Mr. Donald Hollowell
Regional Director
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1776 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hollowell:

As we consider problems and promises of the future, we take this opportunity to pay tribute to you for your outstanding contributions in the fields of human relations and civil rights.

Your ability and dedication have opened many doors, and your example and achievements have encouraged others to venture forth into new fields.

We take pride in your appointment as Regional Director of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and are confident of successes in the programs with which you are associated.

We also take pride in your long association with this Council, and look forward to our continuing association.

Our fullest support and our very best wishes go with you as you move forward in the ranks of those who lead this southeast region and the nation to the goal of an equal opportunity for each person to make his unique contribution to the welfare of us all

Cordially,

THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

Mrs. John W. Stanley
Chairman

Equal Opportunity Workshop
Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta - Atlanta, Georgia
October 24, 1966

Speech by Donald Hollowell, Regional Director, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the leadership and the membership of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations through the years. On an extremely limited budget, and usually without much fanfare, this group has managed to meet together, to stay together and to make its influence felt in varying degrees -- sometimes depending upon the issues or the project.

The Council has been an organization with which one could affiliate who saw the need for something to be done to improve human relations in the Atlanta area. He could identify with the Council and at the same time not have the expectation of having his name widely publicized; for the Council is not an action agency as such. It might even be said that many look upon it as one of those "safe" organizations. Yet, the position which the Council has taken on many of the critical issues involving race relations has been "safe" only in that it has been right. And more and more it will be the organization made up of people who have sufficient fortitude to speak out for what is right which will survive the transition. Of course, there have been many who have joined the Council only to be unable to withstand the brilliant and searching rays of the spotlight of right. Therefore, sometimes they have tucked their cloaks around them and eased back into the safety of the amalgamated mass -- unidentifiable, unregistered, unheard.

I know that in the dark days of the beginnings of the school desegregation cases, the Council was seeking to bring young people together so that they might develop an understanding of the problems that they faced, and so that they might come to know that they, like ourselves, are brothers under the skin. They sought to bring parents together so that the problems of the transition might be discussed and so that the new black youngsters moving into the so-called "white" schools might not be lands unto themselves, especially in the time of trouble when the stares were piercing and hateful, when the epithets were vile and spiteful, when the teachers were cold and unsympathetic!

I know that some of the members of the Council were there helping to feed youngsters who were trudging for dignity before some of the great department stores of this city which have long since changed their policies from denial to acceptance.

I also know that the Council has stabbed at making a breakthrough in the iron curtain which shields the black neighborhood from the white neighborhood only to find that when the blow was struck against the hardened-faced steel surface of the curtain, the blade of the sword of common sense and determined effort was sprung into the physical shape of a fishing hook with its point blunted and turned back.

Yes, the Council has put forth an effort to make people understand that before Atlanta can be the great city that it is striving to be -- and I think is destined to be -- it must be an open occupancy city; a city where men and women live where their means afford them to live without fear of ostracism, without fear of epithets, without fear of the bomb.

Now, and to some extent in the past, the Council addresses itself to the problem of equal employment. I think I am in a position to say to it that this is a difficult task. Yet, it is a task which must be done with increasing emphasis, with determined zeal, and with more than deliberate speed.

Title VII became a part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 because, among other reasons, it was known by Congress that many of the social problems which we face today are basically economic; because they knew that money doesn't just "talk" it "screams"; because they knew that many jobs are denied to people, many promotions, many opportunities for upgrading, are refused because of race, color, religion, national origin and sex. The Congress knew that these discriminations prevent the full use of the talents of the work force of this nation; because they knew that the gross national product of this nation is less that it could be and ought to be because of this type of discrimination. Let me give you a few examples which have been printed which substantiate the thinking.

A recent report of the Council of Economic Advisors to Congress dramatized a strictly economic story of the American Negro today. The report said, among other things, that if Negro unemployment rates could be suddenly lowered to today's unemployment rates for white workers (now 3.8%) the nations's gross national product would jump an extra 5 billion dollars in 1966. If Negro productivity --and education and training -- could be suddenly raised to the level of whites, our gross national product would soar 22 billion this year. (Keep in mind that the present Negro market is listed at something like 28 billion.)

If both Negro unemployment and productivity could be suddenly "equalized" at the level of today's white citizens, the rise in gross national product would be an astounding 27 billion, a gain of 4% in our yearly output of goods and services. These figures help to explain why the national anti-poverty drive is so sharply focused on educating and training the Negro American.

Statistics further show, and we are all aware, that we are making big strides toward closing the Negro-white economic gap. Just since the Civil Rights Act in '64 was passed more than 300 U.S. corporations have launched new programs to recruit and train Negro workers for more and better jobs. Negro incomes and employment rates are now rising faster than those of whites. The proportion of Negro families living below the poverty line is dwindling faster than the proportion of whites. Yes, it would seem that we are, in the words of my friend Mr. Puryear of the National Urban League, overcoming "at the pay window."

But despite the unmistakable progress, the Negro's median family income (half below and half above) is still only a little more than half that of whites -- $3,839 versus $6,858. In the U.S. South, Negro median family income is less than $3,000 -- meaning that about half of Negro families living in the South have incomes below the "proverty line", so-called. And, throughout the country, 43% of Negro families live below this line versus 17.1% of white families. Even more alarming is the fact that the employment disparities are even greater among young people between 18 and 19 years of age.

Obviously a fundamental reason for Negro income-employment gap is the glaring education gap. Only one in four Negro men aged 25 or over has finished high school against one-half of white men in the same age bracket. Only one in 20 adult Negroes is a college graduate -- against one in ten whites.

But the educational gap is by no means the whole story. One recent study shows that Negro high-school drop-out earned one-third less than the white drop-out. Another shows that the Negro high-school graduate earns an average of about $4500 in comparison to about $6400 for whites. As for those with some college education, two in five Negroes hold blue-collar or farm jobs -- double the figures among whites.

In the legislative history of Title VII, when there was a discussion by the Congressional Committee of an amendment to the critical section Number 703 of the Act, Mr. Goodell of New York said "It is the intention of the legislation that if applicants are equal in all other respects there will be no restriction. One may choose from among equals. So long as there is no distinction on the basis of race, creed, or color, it will not violate the Act." It so happened that the particular issue being discussed was a racial one. The conclusion made by Mr. Goodell, of course, is as it ought to be. This as it must be in a nation such as ours. This is how it can be if the law is enforced and if we have the help of many organizations like the Greater Atlanta Council.

Before this can actually be, however, these disparities that I have mentioned have to be removed. And, though we deal, and of necessity must deal, with the matter of discrimination based on sex (which is on the increase) and on religion -- and I assure that in our agency we seek to enforce that portion of the statute with care and deliberateness -- the greatest number of complaints, during the first year, about 57%, have to do with alleged racial discrimination in job employment. Some of these charges were even against government installations; therefore had to be referred to the appropriate agency.

In light of the statistics cited above -- and many others which are even more glaring -- it is natural that more has to be done in order to equalize the abilities of those who are the victims of many years of discrimination in almost every facet of their living.

So, what are we doing about it, and what can you do to help?

Before we received some nearly 9,000 complaints from July '65 to July '66, it was known that among the unemployed were people who by today's standards and needs were employable, and people that were really not employable. Among the employables but unemployed are men and women who with but limited training could be gainfully employed. We know that among the unemployables are men and women who, if they could somehow obtain basic academic knowledge, i.e., even a good reading, writing and arithmetic comprehension, could qualify for thekind of training that is recommended for the employable unemployed, viz., apprenticeship programs.

Then, too, we know that there are many minorities who are working in many businesses on the most menial level, and who have never been considered for anything other than that level. So, we are saying to industry, and, incidentally, you must help us to say to them -- help us to convey the idea -- that industry,

the city, county and state administrations must join forces with the federal government in providing the kind of apprenticeship training which would enable the unemployed employables to move into the positions where they are needed. You can help us tell the story which will make industry understand that minority employees who have been with them ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty five years without an opportunity to advance, who have served faithfully, should be given the opportunity for on-the-job training in the various categories of employment in the different departments of the particular industry. Then we further ask you to help us to literally make the city administrations and boards of education understand that these so-called unemployed unemployables who probably have never had a chance, who constitute the majority of those who are the perpetrators of petty crimes, the users of most of the welfare funds, the public hospitals, the dwellers in the rat-infested hovels of the ghetto which breeds crime, must somehow receive enough basic education to enable them to move into the apprenticeship programs and ultimately to become employed.

We ask you, in your own way, using your own imagination, devices and skills to some way, somehow, help us to make not only businessmen but society appreciate and understand that as we assist, as we help those who are at the bottom to become economically sufficient, we are improving the society in which we live; a citizen is being developed who has greater pride in himself and in his family. We are making it possible for his children to have a better education. The possibility is being made for him to have more community pride, to eat more wholesome food, to educate his children better, to live in a better house, to drive a better car, to directly or indirectly buy the very products that his employer produces. I say, help industry to understand that it helps itself and helps the nation.

We ask you to help convince employers that if one-half of the ingenuity is used to place and/or up-grade minorities that has been used over the years to exclude them, a great forward step can be made in this regard.

I say to you this evening that as a part of your role I see the responsibility of helping the community to understand and interpret such legislation as minimum wage, the civil rights bill, the recent education act, all of which effect the poor in a positive way but which are not favorably considered by some -- even some in public office whose attitudes concerning such acts should perhaps be viewed and scrutinized with halted alarm.

These are particularly critical days in this state; days when all of the efforts of organizations like the Council, the state Council, the legitimate civil rights organizations, and some other dedicated Georgians who are determined to see this state and the South rise again to a place of great prominence in this nation, would seem to be all but in vain. These are days when, seemingly, there are those in this state, and some of our neighboring states, who seem determined to put a halt to social progress; when there exists a great quandary a dilemma if you please, in the minds of many people over the critical leadership scene. As we look across the horizon the shore which was thought to be "dimly seen", has taken on the illusory form of a "mirage". However, inasmuch as we have been put on the horns of the dilemma by only about 50% of the great electorate of this state, there would appear to be a straightforward, a dignified, a moral, a progressive way out. If only the great majority of the people would rise up and manifest their indignation over the dilemma, and early in November tell the nation and the world that we still stand for progress. With all that we know about the people of this state, about the history of this state and the South, with all of the bigots that we know to exists, with all of those even who have been virtually conceived in conservatism and nurtured in deception, I still belive that the vast majority of people in the state of Georgia, black and white, are good, decent people, and want to see progress made economically, educationally, socially.

Thus, if there was ever a need for the Council, that day is now! If ever there was a time when people needed to give more to the Council in order that they might have a more expanded program, that time is now! If ever there was a time when the Council needed to be thinking and working -- virtually without ceasing -- that time is now! If ever there was a time when the thinking, dedicated people of the city of Atlanta and of the state of Georgia and of the South are called upon to defeat pessimism, defeatism, deception, tokenism, the time is now!

So while commending you for the great service that you have rendered, I challenge you to the task which, because of these peculiar times, is more formidable than that which you have performed in the past. Realizing that you have come through some dark, some touch days in the past which were not easy days, I am confident that you will be equal to the task.

Thank you.

SPEECH TO THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, WORKSHOP ON 'EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY"

BY RODNEY M. COOK, CHAIRMAN, URBAN RENEWAL POLICY COMMITTEE, BOARD OF ALDERMEN, CITY OF ATLANTA - OCTOBER 24, 1966

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, ladies and gentlemen. It is a real pleasure to be with you again today and I appreciate very much the opportunity to talk about urban renewal and some of the other programs that are now under way in Atlanta --- in my opinion, some of the most important and most vital programs in which our City has ever been engaged.

We have made great progress in our City but I feel that we are fast approaching a crisis condition in many areas---in areas of education, of housing, and of jobs. Areas in this complex world of today where the old methods are not providing proper solutions and, where we must try new ideas, and where we must experiment, and seek different and better answers to the old problems that plague mankind. These problems are not remote. They are all around us. We can see them in our slums, in our inadequate schools and libraries, in our congested traffic and incomplete highways, in the faces of many of our people who have lost hope.

We are faced with problems that require new thinking, new ideas, new awareness, and the total involvement of all our people.

The overall economy of our City is booming and with the population explosion we are experiencing we are having growing pains in every section of Atlanta. It is paradoxical that the things that make Atlanta a good place in which to live---the climate, economy, its being a transportation center, the educational facilities, the location---are the very things that are bringing people to Atlanta and adding to our problems.

Between 1955 and 1960 more than 150,000 people moved into the metropolitan Atlanta area. In addition to the great need for housing these new people, we are also faced with the problem of having some 40,000 dwellings in the City which are substandard. We must take care of our new people, but we certainly can't forget our old.

These two factors alone, for us, make comprehensive community planning vital and these problems are often impossible to solve without some type of governmental action. I say this because private enterprise alone cannot perform all of the essential elements that are involved in the prevention and correction of slums. As an example, private enterprise:

1. Cannot always assemble the many and varied shaped properties needed to carry out certain important developments, and
2. Neither is private enterprise able or in a position to provide the improved public facilities that are needed and which are usually so inadequate in the older and previously developed portions of our cities.

In order to have a workable urban renewal program it must be recognized that these problems of slums and the solving of them by the Urban Renewal process are going to affect everyone---not just those in a particular project area.

1. Tax Digest - The City's annual tax income from our six original project areas before Urban Renewal was $260,398. It is estimated that our annual tax return from these same areas after development will be $1,579,651.

2. Creeping slums threaten other property. 17% of the residential land area in Atlanta is substandard and deteriorating and if something is not done to halt the steady advance of slum conditions they will, just like the rotten apple in the barrel, affect all parts of our City.

3. Higher costs of Services - If slum conditions can be alleviated lower costs for fire, police, and welfare services will result and this, of course, affects every tax paying citizen. It is estimated that slum areas in Atlanta require 43% of city services while they contribute only 12% of the City's overall tax revenue.

There are some things about Urban Renewal I feel are misunderstood by the general public and must be cleared up:

1. Urban Renewal is a joint venture by the City (the government) and citizens themselves. To be successful the overall operation must be skillfully planned and properly administered, so as to serve the best interests of the citizens of the city as a whole.
2. Urban Renewal is not, as many think, a completely bulldozer operation. Instead it is a carefully planned upgrading of parts of the community which have been permitted, or are beginning, to slip and backslide into---shall we say---less vital areas than they once were or should be again.

This upgrading is accomplished through planning for the whole neighborhood. The planning emphasizes:

a. conserving those houses and buildings that are good.
b. improving and rehabilitating those that are structurally sound, but in need of upkeep and repair; and
c. actually demolishing only the dilapidated, obsolete structures, thus making way for new and better use of the land than before.

3. Most of the improvement, and much of the new development, is done by private enterprise with private capital. However, as an incentive the City should and must provide public improvements such as wider streets, better lighting, enlarged school sites and facilities, convenient parks and adequate recreation areas.

It is also the City's function to insure that these needed public facilities are developed at substantially the same time. Thus, it is the City's responsibility to insure careful and timely planning to provide for a minimum of inconvenience of the citizens of the area while these improvements are taking place; to insure that adequate codes and ordinances are adopted and effectively enforced in the area under treatment; and to insure that the new development is appropriate and will be a credit rather than a detriment to the community for the future.

This is Urban Renewal as we see it. And this is the City's role.

So it was in 1959 that Atlanta began actively participating in Urban Renewal. Three projects were undertaken.

1. Butler Street
2. Rawson-Washington
3. Thomasville

During the following five years---the City put into action five more projects.

4. University Center
5. Rockdale
6. Georgia State
7. Howard High School
8. Georgia Tech

These eight projects cover 1,556 acres located around our City, as you know, and they represent an investment of some $60,000,000---two-thirds provided by the Federal government.

Most importantly they represent a great change for the betterment of our entire City. They represent the stopping of decay and blight. Remember Butler Street before clearance and redevelopment---these were some of the worst slums that ever blighted an American City.

Unpaved muddy streets wormed their way through littered lots on which sagged hundreds of unpainted crumbling houses and rundown stores and deteriorated places of business. Even in broad daylight rats scuttled out from under the rickety buildings.

Many structures lacked adequate sewerage and utilities. Many did not even have inside toilets.

Think about Thomasville. Patched up shacks dotted abandoned acres. There were no streets worthy of the name. Utilities were unseen and unheard of.

Certain areas of some projects---University for example---were found to be worthy of rehabilitation, but in general---a pall of defeat and despair hung over all these blighted sections. They presented pictures of dire poverty and human degradation. They also presented critical health and fire hazards. They were festering breeding places of crime.

Now thanks to Urban Renewal---we are getting rid of these disgraces. We are transforming these formerly blighted areas into revitalized sections of which we can be prod---in which people can live and do business safely, healthily, and comfortably.

Nobody is maintaining that Atlanta has not made mistakes---we've made a lot of them and we will continue to make them in the future. But I would remind you that this program started only in 1959 and with a relatively brand new program, of new concepts, and such magnitude, mistakes must be expected. But we're learning and we're correcting our old mistakes and we do not intend to make the same ones in the future.

I became Chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee in late 1962 and, with Urban Renewal projects and suggested projects running out our ears, it was apprent that we vitally needed a comprehensive plan for putting our overall program on a proper basis.

After a great deal of work, in December, 1964, we were able to undertake a Community Renewal Program or, as we call it, a Community Improvement Program, which I feel is one of the most important steps Atlanta has ever undertaken. This program is an overall look at our entire City, a comprehensive study of the problems we face, and it will enable us to have better understanding of our City, of its people, and the methods we must employ to provide for better urban living.

The objective of Atlanta's Urban Renewal program is to provide, for our people, housing that meets at least the minimum standards that make a home fit to live in and to provide the foundations on which a person can build a decent life.

Many criticisms have been made of our program, most of which are valid. But we are learning and we are correcting the old mistakes.

Much land was cleared and then lay vacant, but now we are gradually filling up those areas with good development and any project cleared in the future will be handled in stages with certain areas cleared and then rebuilt before we move into other areas. People have been moved out and big buildings brought in, but our emphasis now is on rehabilitation and I cite you our last two projects, West End and Bedford-Pine. Big buildings, auditoriums, a stadium have been built in the past, but now we are concentrating on parks and schools such as the new C. W. Hill, the Butler Street School, and the new McDaniel Street School and park recently requested, to name only a few, and all downtown. Public housing in the past has been built way out from town, but we should start construction this week on 650 units on McDaniel Street which area, when I was elected to the Board of Aldermen, was slated for industrial use, but under my Chairmanship the use of this land has been changed to residential. We already have 150 units on Hilliard Street, 140 on Techwood, 150 in West End and we will have some 200 or 300 units more near Forrest Avenue.

This administration has recognized the need for people to live close to downtown, close to transportation, close to their work, close to Grady Hospital. We recognize the problems involved in locating public housing on the outskirts. We have recognized the problem of displacing people and then having cleared land simply lying vacant for years. We have recognized these problems and have moved to solve them.

The Rawson-Washington area was cleared before this administration was elected. Today there is a stadium which, in the overall picture, will be of advantage to everyone in this City.

The McDaniel Street area was cleared before this administration and soon, as I have mentioned, we will have 650 units of public housing.

The Thomasville area was cleared before this administration. A park has been completed and soon work there will begin on 360 units of public housing (advanced planning stage) and a school and park will be built.

The University section was cleared before this administration. Today most of the land has been sold. A park has been built around Flipper Temple. The last remaining large tract, some twenty-three acres on the corner of Northside and Hunter Street, will be conveyed partly to Universities in the area and the balance will shortly go on the market for residential use. (12-1-66 target date).

Rockdale was cleared before this administration. I'm happy to announce that we have now cleared up the problems involved in this project and prospective buyers have been located who will develop the entire area for residential purposes. This should proceed shortly.

The Urban Renewal projects initiated under by my committee have either been educational---Georgia State, Howard High School, Georgia Tech--- or largely residential---West End and Bedford-Pine. The only other project was the auditorium and this was made an Urban Renewal project only after the site was selected by the Auditorium and Building and Athletics Committee.

Let me say here, as I have many times, that as far as I am concerned, if this program just moves slums around, if it just moves people out and builds parking lots, if it simply enhances the City's tax revenue at the expense of the people, and if it is just a way to get what looks like easy money, but is really hard earned taxes, then I will fight Urban Renewal with everything in my command. This, however, is not Atlanta's program!

It is not a program to just move people out, but it is a program to help neighborhoods, to help people to find decent housing, children have decent schools and, with the help of the Government, to enable our people to build a decent life.

Correcting many years of neglect and providing 40,000 families with liveable housing is no easy task and to be successful the City needs the responsible support of all its citizens. We have today more citizens advisory groups than at any time in the history of our City. We have more participation by the people of our City in the programs of Atlanta and we have more communication between the government and its citizens than ever before---and this is the way to progress.

We feel, more over, that planning projects cannot go on in an ivory tower, but that the people in the area involved should be aware of what is going on and should be allowed to participate in the programs for their community. Accordingly we now set up a project office in every Urban Renewal project area---an office which serves as a clearing house for residents wishing information, a place where people can come to ask questions, make suggestions, and actually participate in the planning of their community.

We establish a relocation office in every area to provide assistance to the people in the area who will be displaced and help them find new housing.

One other change that we are making is in our method of approving bids on Urban Renewal property. At first we made awards solely on the basis of the highest dollar bid for the land. We then adopted something of a compromise system whereby we considered several things---bid price, the proposed development, and its advantages to the City, anticipated taxes, and other things. The first example of this change was our award of the property on which is located the new Marriot Motel. Of course we were taken to court on this, but we won the case and I feel that the development of this land certainly has vindicated our position. We are now, however, giving real consideration to fixed land prices with the award of bids based solely on the best proposed development.

Progress has its price and the effects of every move which we make must be weighed against the potential value and the overall growth and real progress of our City. We need the involvement of our people and we all must look at the broad picture. And this cannot be confined to just the City limits--this is a widespread problem and we must find ways of working together to find the answers.

I have been asked of what use to poor people are the Landmark Apartments, the Atlanta Stadium, the City Auditorium, posh motels and commercial office buildings. Well, our eight original projects cover 1,556 total acres and we have at the present time only some 443 acres under sales agreements. The development on just this 443 acres will bring in some $507,000.00 in tax revenue every year---almost twice the taxes on the entire 1,556 acres before Urban Renewal. Some 7,972 dwelling units will be demolished in our Urban Renewal areas, but we will have this additional tax revenue and, in addition, will build 8,901 standard dwelling units in place of the 7,972 dilapidated unfit

What do these things mean to the poor people---only that without the tax revenue from this relatively small portion of our overall projects, the City could never afford to go into the program at all. Taken by themselves they perhaps mean nothing, but as part of the overall program they are just as vital to the health of our City and to the success of the overall program as the educational facilities of Georgia Tech, Georgia State and Howard High School Urban Renewal projects are to the development of our youth. You also might ask how much money has the Atlanta Stadium meant to this City and to all its people. How many jobs has the Stadium and the posh motels and the commercial office buildings provided to our people? How many construction jobs has this unprecedented activity created?

Taxes are not the only thing and maybe human needs are almost completely ignored in most cities' urban renewal programs, but this is not true in Atlanta! We have long recognized this problem and we have been one of the first cities to move to set up machinery to coordinate our Urban Renewal Program with EOA and public housing. We recognize that we must build people and not just bricks and mortar.

But we must not forget that this is a two-way street. If we are going to grow and progress we will continue to have the problems of overcrowded schools, overcrowded streets, overloaded sewers, higher density development, change. The answers will take fresh ideas, new thinking, new approaches, and money. It is generally accepted, for example, that we have a pressing need for $100,000,000 for sewers. But in 1962 the people defeated a bond issue calling for $9,000,000 for sewers. In 1963 a watered-down bond issue was passed containing $3,500,000. This we must face.

The dollars our Urban Renewal program invests in rebuilding and restoring blighted areas put people to work. They bring new businesses into being. They start new services. They reach out far and wide.

As they restore and redevelop property values, they build up the value of our most important resource---our people. In summary---ladies and gentlemen--- I believe firmly in Urban Renewal properly handled and look upon it as a tremendous force which we can put to increasingly valuable use to help shape and guide our City to the greatness we seek for it.

In conclusion let me say as Mayor Hartsfield once did, some people think we are moving too fast, some think we are moving too slow. I ask you to remember that, whether we move too fast or whether we move too slow, we have moved in the right direction.

Cynthia Gasbarrick

Ed - lets discuss

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

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Mr. AL ULMER
Mrs. CLIFFORD WILSON

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 10, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The members of the Board of Directors of the Atlanta Council would appreciate receiving all printed matter describing how the Southern Regional Council can make funds available to us. We would also appreciate receiving a report as to the projects the Southern Regional Council is now funding in the Greater Atlanta area.

Would you be so good as to see that we are on SRC's mailing list for receiving materials that would help us keep properly informed or alert us as to programs SRC is concerned with in the Atlanta area.

Respectfully,

Phem

Mrs. John W. Stanley,
Chairman

PRS/vp

Interagency plates
~~(Newsletter)~~

While coop a p. + p. agency in city, only funded is VEP group.
Modest funds available in . . . VEP, housing, welfare, school integration.
Eager to cooperate in anyway - - -

July 18, 1967

Mrs. John W. Stanley
Greater Atlanta Council
on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Stanley:

In reply to your letter of July 10 to Paul, he has asked me to send you the enclosed mimeographed outline of program assistance available to councils on human relations. This was prepared last year, but I believe is still generally applicable, except for the paperback books project which is the last item listed. We have been unable to secure funds to continue that project.

I believe this catalogue was sent to the Greater Atlanta Council at the time it was prepared, but perhaps it was lost in the process Eliza's change.

Concerning projects which we are now funding in the Greater Atlanta area, we cooperate, as you know, with a number of public and private agencies in the city on various program. The only program which we are funding at present is a VEP project, the All Citizens Registration Committee under the chairmenship of Mr. Jesse Hill.

As always we are eager to cooperate in any way we can with programs of the Greater Atlanta Council and indeed we would be happy to assist any representatives of the Atlanta Council in preparation of proposals for projects in housing, welfare, school integration or any of the other program areas for which we have modest funds available.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

file

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

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Mr. AL ULMER
Mrs. CLIFFORD WILSON

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

January 8, 1968

Dear Friend:

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta invites you to a dinner meeting, Saturday, January 20, 1968, seven o'clock at the American Motor Hotel, corner of Spring and Cain Streets, Atlanta.

We shall be honoring Mrs. Eliza Paschall, the former Director of the Council, now the Executive Director of the Community Relations Commission of the city of Atlanta, for her leadership in the endeavors to bring understanding, co-operation and a better life to all of the people of Metropolitan Atlanta.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President Emeritus of Morehouse College has been asked to speak to us on the subject of "Black Power versus White Power." Dr. Mays once said, "The Negro's battle for justice and equality in the future will not be against the Wallaces, the Barnetts, and the Maddoxes, but against the subtlety of our 'liberal friends' who will dine and wine with us in the swankiest hotels, work with us, and still discriminate against us when it comes to money and power."

This occasion is an opportunity to meet the need for confrontation and cooperation. Make your reservation to be with us, Saturday, January 20, seven o'clock p.m.

Cordially yours,

Phern Stanley

(Mrs.) John W. Stanley
Chairman

Summary of . . . . . .

C I T I Z E N S I N F O R M A T I O N S E R V I C E

WHAT? Reliable, easily accessible information for the individual citizen, particularly of low income, on private and public, city, county, state and federal services available; information will be as answer to individual questions and also as general facts to encourage the use of new and changing services, such as Medicare, veteran services, training opportunities, planned parenthood, social security, scholarships, public utilities, libraries, loans, legal codes, parks, cultural services, etc.; to supplement and complement EOA services.

HOW? Through neighborhood based centers, staffed by local people, operated during hours when local people decide they need them, not "Nine to Five and Closed on Saturdays" as are most agencies serving the public.

WHERE? In any neighborhood where there is a place available and a local group interested in the service, primarily but not restricted to low income areas.

WHY? Living in cities has become so complex and the services available so specialized that those who know enough to use them are least likely to need them. Information vital to their being is rarely absorbed by those in the dull orbit of poverty.

There are many reasons why this is so ... The absence of friendly "local advocates" or those perceived by the poor or by the average citizen to be one of themselves; years of buck passing which have created a referral cycle, blunting persistence, initiative and self-respect, transportation and telephone costs from agency to agency to seek advice and help; fear of rejection or disappointment developed over years of discrimination in services.

WHO? Will be served? Anyone who comes for information.

Will serve? Volunteers, primarily from the neighborhood served, recruited through the local co-sponsoring group such as the Vine

City Improvement Association and units of the WAOK Council of Women, trained by the Council on Human Relations. Other overall administrative staff and coordinating responsibilities will be handled by the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, through a central committee, including representatives from areas served, those who perform the services and communication specialists.

WHEN? The program is moving ahead in several pilot areas. A basic information manual is being compiled and a basic training program developed.

IS IT NEEDED? "I understand that the board of directors and members of the WAOK Council of Women have expressed great interest for this much needed project."

"The Atlanta Branch, NAACP, endorses fully the program which the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations has developed...the people for whom the program is intended have confidence in the ..Council.. and its leadership."

"The Vine City Improvement Association is glad to work with you in developing this service at the Community House."

TEheabove are a few reactions to the proposed service.

****

If you are interested in a Citizens Information Service in your neighborhood or in volunteering to work in one, contact the:

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Room 207
Atlanta, Georgia 30303 Telephone: 523-1581

~~Copies for state councils~~ ~~$1.00~~

file - GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL
(Behind Georgia) ~~LS - let's~~
~~discuss after~~
~~Aug 24~~

DIRECTORY FOR

CITIZENS INFORMATION SERVICE

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.

WITH THE COOPERATION OF

WAOK COUNCIL OF WOMEN

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Tel: 523-1581

INTRODUCTION

Citizens Information Service

City life is complex and specialized and impersonal. Many times there are services to which a citizen is entitled but doesn't know where to go for them, and as the services increase, the confusion about where to go for what service increases.

People often need reassurance that they are going to the right public agency, and they also feel better if they know there's somebody to go back to if they are not satisfied with the answer they get.

The Service will not give money or attempt to do specialized service, but it will be more than just a telephone referral agency.

Sometimes all a person needs is a friendly listener, and he can find his own answer. The Citizens Information Service must be a friendly place, but also a reliable place to go for help. People need to have a place where they feel free to make complaints without jeapordizing their future relations with any agency. Another important feature is that it must all be confidential so that nobody has to ' state his problem' in a public spot.

Records should be kept on the inquiries and problems people have for two reasons:

1. The answer to any one question adds to the body of information and will help the next person find the anser to his question more easily and quickly.
2. The question itself (and a complaint can be in the form of a question - "why did so-and-so happen?" or "will you find out for me?"..) when reported with other individual questions may reflect needs for changes in regulations and procedures which those persons making policies and administering them might never know about if they see only those people whom the present regulations satisfy.

These two features, sharing the information (not the question, which at all times must be confidential) and providing feedback, make the simple records requested important. This is the difference between a responsible community service and individuals helping each other on a hit-or-miss basis, finding out things the best way they can, never quite sure they've got the right answers.

****

TO ANYONE WHO USES THIS INFORMATION DIRECTORY

This Directory has been prepared for use by individuals or groups associated with a Citizens Information Service, which the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc., is developing. This is still a draft copy, and we will appreciate corrections, additions and suggestions concerning changes. While we feel that the information can be useful used simple as a Directory, it will be more useful if those who do use it will take the trouble to jot down notes on the requests which they receive and mail them to the Council on Human Relations office, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, 30303 so that we can determine (1) how to improve the Directory (2) reports which should be made to the various offices which give the the services and the gaps in the existing services.

We do not care a thing about the form of your reports or how they look- we are interested in the problem which the person brought to you, whether the Information in the Directory was helpful to you in helping him, whether the service he was seeking was available and was satisfactory.

We wish to acknowledge the continued assistance which Radio Station WAOK has given in this project and to thank the Station and the WAOK Council of Women for their encouragement and their participation.

GENERAL INF.

General Sources of Information and Help:

Federal Government Information Service - 526-6844; P'tree-Baker St., open 8-5 weekdays, 9-1 on Saturdays; information on government programs.

The Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Inc., Glenn Bldg. general information on United Appeal agencies, health & welfare services.

Fulton County Information:
refers you to proper office of the county government - 572-2621.

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta - 523-1581; 5 Forsyth St., N.W., General information, particularly dealing with civil rights.

Citizens Information Service

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Keep all records and information confidential.
2. On daily sheet, for each person who comes or telephones, list:
   a. name
   b. address
   c. telephone
   d. what he wanted [it is important to use his or her words, if possible, because this helps those responsible for explaining services to know how people describe their own problems]
   e. Additional information that person volunteered or that you asked for;
   f. Summarize details;
3. Be sure to impress upon all to come back if they need further help.
4. Always ask if they would like you to do anything - such as telephoning for them, finding out which bus to take, etc..
5. Good general questions to ask:
   Do you have a social security card?
   Have you already tried to get help? If so, where? Summarize circumstances.
   Are you registered at Ga. State Employment Service for Job?
   Have you been to EOA for assistance?
   Are you registered to vote?
   Are you a veteran, or wife, widow or child of veteran"?

Sample:

Mrs. B..., X address, telephone, asked how you can find out why you didn't get a job with EOA; said she had applied, had been told to get physical exam, was notified that she was too fat, but doctor told her he had not said that, she is employed and has held job for past 15 years without using up sick leave; said we would ask EOA Personnel office and report answer to her.

Mrs. W., address, telephone, asked about loans she had heard of for neighborhoods that wanted to keep from deteriorating; told her to contact Atlanta Housing Authority, urban renewal office or West End project.

Mrs. A., ..address,.. telephone, wanted to know how to find out salary of employees of certain department of country where she lives, suggested she call office of Commission chrm., she said she would prefer not to do it personally; said we would call and report answer to her.

Mr. H..., address,..... telephone, wanted to know what he would do about a job; has been in Atlanta for 3 months, registered with ES, answered some ads in the paper, thinks some he didn't get because of racial discrimination; told him to make charge of discrimination to EEOC regional office, nothing more to suggest in way of job, sent personnel information he gave to Council office for committee on employment to study.

Mr. J.., address..., telephone, wanted help in getting job with civil defense, thinks lack of employment is due to discrimination, sent his resume to Council office to send to appropriate U.S. agency.

Aged - 1

AGED:

For Employment: The Golden Age Employment Service, 793 Piedmont Ave., N.E. TR 5-9443, specializes in jobs for persons 50 years & over. Open Mondays thru Fridays, 9 to 5.

For Recreation: special programs for elderly are:

Golden Age Clubhouse, 793 Piedmont Ave., N.E., TR 5-7236, programs each afternoon

Golden Age Clubs of the Atlanta Parks & Recreation Dept. - contact JA 2-4463, Recreation Dept. (for other areas, contact appropriate Recreation Dept.)

Atlanta Public Library, JA 2-9363, special programs 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month, 2:30 to 3:30

YWCA, Edgewood Ave., N.E., JA 4-3416

For Housing: the Atlanta Housing Authority has high rise apts. projects for elderly. Each project to have a multi-service center, including health clinic, recreation, part-time employment (for example, Foster Grandparents etc.) & other programs that people themselves want. Apply at Tenant Selection offices of Atlanta Housing Authority. (See Housing).

For Health: contact Mrs. Garrison, at the Dept. of Family & Children Services, 572-2653, for information on medicare and welfare services. See her by appointment. For information on medical & nursing service and resources available, contact the Health and Hospital Division of the Community Council, Palmer Bldg., 525-7695, For emergency medical care, Grady Memorial Hospital, Butler St., For General Medical information and advice, Fulton County, (or other County) Medical Society, Atlanta Medical Association.

General Information:

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW), Administration on Aging Peachtree 7th Bldg., 526-5029,

Ga. Commission of Aging, 7 Hunter St., 524-3524,

Senior Citizen Service: a new local overall agency concerned with all services pertaining to elderly people, 215 Palmer Bldg., Marietta St., N.W. 577-3828 open 9-5, 14-F.

EOA Coordinator for the Aged (Miss Anne Wallace), 101 Marietta St., N.W., 525-4262

Specific Information:

The term "aged" usually refers to person 62 years old and above

There are special services for elderly people, depending on their problems.

Aged - 2

Medicare: (A) Basic Hospital services provided for all 65 & over, must register on Social Security form.

(B) Voluntary insurance, $3 a month, to cover physicians fees and home health services for all 65 & over; register on Social Security form. For information, contact Social Security Information, 526-6907. Must have signed up by March 31, 1966. Cannot sign up again until October, 1967.

AGED - Decatur - DeKalb

For Recreation:

Decatur Senior Citizens Club, 231 Sycamore St., (377-1704) Meeting held in The Decatur Recreation Building six times a month, (including 9 to 3 get-togethers every Thursday).

Decatur-DeKalb Main Library, 215 Sycamore St., (378-7569)

Decatur-DeKalb Branch YMCA, 1100 Clairmont Ave., Decatur (378-7581)

For Housing:

The DeKalb Housing Authority has no special units for elderly people as yet. They are in the process of building some. For information call Mr. Anthony Thomas, Urban Renewal, 627 Parksdale Dr., Scottdale (443-7561)

The Decatur Housing Authority has no special units for elderly people.

For Health:

Contact one of the adult supervisors at the Dept. of Family & Children Services, 373-7211 for information on medicare and welfare services. The supervisor can be seen by appointment.

For information on medical & nursing service and resources available, contact the Health and Hospital Division of the Community Council, Glenn Bldg., 577-2250.

For emergency medical care, Grady Memorial Hospital, 80 Butler St., (523-4711).

For general medical information and advice call the DeKalb County Medical Society, 1336 Columbia Dr., Decatur (289-4306).

Alcoholism

Alcoholism

General Information: Alcoholism Information Center: 161 Peachtree St., N.E., 521-0484. Mondays thru Fridays, 9 to 5.

Some selected specific services:

Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service, operated by the State of Ga., operates The Georgia Clinic, 1960 Briarcliff Rd., N.E., 873-5341.

ALCOHOLICS Project at Grady Hospital, primarily for those referred thru courts, but may take emergency cases. Grady Hospital, 523-4711, Ext. 412.

ALCOHOLISM - Decatur-DeKalb

General Information:
Call Alcoholism Information Center, 161 Peachtree St., N.E., (521-0484)
Open Mondays thru Fridays, 9 to 5.

There are no specific services in Decatur or DeKalb County. The Grady Alcoholic Project takes only cases referred through the Atlanta Courts.

Alcoholic Rehabilitation Service, operated by the State of Georgia, operates the Georgian Clinic, 1960 Briarcliff Rd., N.E., 873-5341.

Blind - Birth Control

BLIND - Decatur - DeKalb
(Same) Atlanta-Fulton

Birth Control Clinic

DeKalb Main Health Center, 126 Trinity P., Decatur (373-1631) has a clinic twice a month on Fridays. Some of the branch centers have clinics also. Call for specific information.

Grady Hospital, (523-4711, ext. 291)
Planned Parenthood
Hours: 11 to 1 Monday through Friday, except on Wednesday.
Eligibility: Information dispensed to anyone of any age. Fees according to income system at Grady.

Blind - Birth Control

BLIND

Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind
293 Sunset Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
JA 5-2589

Services: A program to promote welfare of the adult blind through social adjustment, recreation, training, and education. Resident and day camping programs for youth and adults are also provided.

Eligibility: Any person blind or partially blind.

Fees: None

Area served: Metropolitan Atlanta Area

LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (State Department of Education)
1050 Murphy Avenue, S.W. ----------PL 3-5607

Metropolitan Atlanta Association for the Blind
293 Sunset Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314 ----------525-2589

Vocational Rehabilitation Agency
1430 West Peachtree Street, N.W.

Department of Family and Children Service
(See: Aid to the Blind) Special Services

Georgia Lions Lighthouse Foundation, Inc.
291 Peachtree St., N.W.
525-5260

Services offered or function: Provides examinations and corrective treatment, including surgery, or the eyes of children under 18 years and some adults over the age of employability.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC (SEE HEALTH)

Bethleham Community Center - Closes at 5.

Grady Hospital
523-4711 ext. 291
Planned Parenthood
Hours: 11 to 1 Monday thru Friday except Wednesdays

Eligibility: Information dispensed to anyone of any age. Fee according to income system at Grady.

Civil Rights — 1

CIVIL RIGHTS

General Information:

Law enforcement officers have the same obligation to enforce civil rights laws as all other laws. There are several agencies of the federal government with special responsibility for special aspects of civil rights. There is no Ga. state agency and no county of city agency in metropolitan atlanta with local responsibility for "monitoring" or implementing the civil rights laws. There are no state or local civil rights laws.

The U.S. Dept. of Justice, through the office of the District Attorney here, is concerned with violations of the law. Most other departments have special officers concerned with civil rights, either in Washington, D.C., or in regional offices here in Atlanta.

The Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, in the absence of any local official Human Relations agency, is particularly concerned with reports of any charges of local violations and is eager to be of assistance to individuals and citizens in matters pertaining to civil rights.

For general reference:

1. U.S. District Attorney, Old Post Office Bldg. 688-3517
2. F.B.I., 275 Peachtree, N.E., 521-3900
3. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), Regional Office, 1776 Peachtree, N.E., Mr. John Bennett.
4. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.
5. Mr. Eugene Patterson, Vice Chrm., U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, The Atlanta Constitution, 10 Forsyth St., N.W., 522-5050.
6. Mr. Sam Massell, Jr., Acting Chrm., Ga. Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission, 40 Pryor St., S.W., 521-1694.
7. Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, 5 Forsyth St., N.W. 523-1581.

"Civil Rights Organizations"

NAACP

SCLC

SNCC

Urban League

Civil Rights 2

CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS (1964-1965)

Title I - Voting Rights

1. No citizen may be denied his right to register to vote or to vote because of race or color. No one, including state officers, may frighten, threaten or intimidate anyone in his effort to register to vote or to vote.
2. Tests and qualifications must apply to all regardless of race or color.
3. Anyone who has completed the 6th grade is assumed to be literate.

(Requirements for registering to vote in Georgia.
18 years old by the time of the next general election -
lived in Georgia 1 year by the time of next general election
lived in the country where you will vote 6 months.
To vote in the 1966 primary and general elections, you must register 50 days before.)

If you think this part of the law has been violated, report it to the U.S. District Attorney, Old Post Office Bldg., Atlanta or to the Council on Human Relations.

Title II - Public Accommodations

No person may be denied full and equal treatment because of race, color, religion, or national origin, in places of public accommodations, which include eating places, movies, lunch counters, hotels, etc.. (A guest house with less than 5 rooms and a private club or place not open to the public would not be covered by the law.)
Report anything which you think is a violation to the U.S. District Attorney or to the Council on Human Relations.

Title III - Public Facilities:

A public facility is anything in which the state, county, or city, or community has a public interest, any facility which is owned, operated or managed by a state of subdivision of a state. Report violations to the District Attorney or Council.

Title IV Public Education:

No one may be denied assignment to a public school or public college because of race, color, religion, or national origin.
Report violations to the U.S. Office of Education, Peachtree - 7th Bldg., Regional Office, Atlanta, or Council on Human Relations.

Civil Right 3

CIVIL RIGHTS

Title VI: Federally Assisted Programs

No one may be denied any benefit of or be discriminated against in any program or activity, receiving financial assistance from the U.S. government thru gift, loan, contract or any other way; this includes all federally assisted housing programs. Report violations directly to department concerned, if you know, or to Human Relations Council. The Council will maintain a list of procedures for each department.

Title VII Equal Employment Opportunity

No employer, labor union or employment agency may discriminate against anyone because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, if that employer, labor union or employment agency deals with things or people who cross state lines and have at least 100 employees, members or clients. After July 1, 1966, the 100 will be reduced to 75.

This applies not just to hiring but to all employment practices including promotions, social regulations, etc.. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission will help employers, unions and agencies with changes required to conform to the law. Report any violations to the EEOC Regional Office, 1776 Peachtree St., Atlanta, or to the Human Relations Council.

(Title V of the act relates to the Civil Rights Commission, and Title VIII to voting statistics, Title IX to certain court procedures and Title X to the establishment of the Community Relations Service. This is now in the Dept., of Justice and any interested person or group may request its help in settling disputes dealing with race, color, or nationa discrimination.)

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Report - Discrimination in Employment in city, county, or state as follows:

1. Atlanta: Carl Sutherland, Personnel Director; Marshall Weaver, Chrm. Personnel Board; Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr.
2. Fulton Co.: Franklin Garrett, Chrm., Fulton Co., Civil Service Board.
3. Georgia: State Personnel Board, 244 Washington St., S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 688-6341.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 provides that all citizens shall be registered to vote freely, fairly and conveniently; that if local registrars will not do this, the federal government will appoint federal registrars to do it; that registrars must take affirmative action to make it easy for all citizens to register. Any violations of this should be reported to the District Attorney.

Civil Rights-4

CIVIL RIGHTS:

Discrimination in Employment continued:

4. Decatur: File complaint by letter with City Manager, City Hall, Decatur; if that is not satisfactory, send additional letter to City Commission (Commission meets 2nd & 4th Monday, 7 p.m., in City Hall, Decatur)

5. DeKalb County: File complaints with Mr. H. Paynes McMurray, Chrm. Merit System Council, DeKalb County Federal Saving and Loan Assn., 116 Clairmont Ave., Decatur.

Discrimination

DISCRIMINATION - See Civil Rights:

Federal laws now prohibit discrimination of the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin in just about all areas involving federal buildings, goods and services involved in interstate commerce, businesses with federal contracts, etc.. If you suspect discrimination, report the details to the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., 523-1581.

OEO - DeKalb

OEO - DeKalb County

Board of Directors, OEO for DeKalb County

(Appointed by the County Commissioners)

Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Chairman
Mr. L.C. Bell
Dr. Thad Hollingsworth, 1st V. Chairman
Randolph Medlock
L. Brown, 2nd V-Chrm.
Ester Crowley
W.B. Malone
Dr. Vee Simmons
Mrs. Eva Greene

(Named by the group represented)
Mrs. T.P. Pettes - League of Women Voters
Raymond Cunningham - DeKalb Bar Association
Mrs. John Guest - Junior Service League
Mrs. Wilson Cobb - PTA
A.B. Roberts, Jr., Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Norman Hayes - NAACP

(Elected by residents of low income areas)
James Banks - Tobie Grant
Mrs. Emma Brown - County Line
Willie Bullard - Lithonia
James Bussey - Decatur
Mrs. Hortense Cornwell - McLendon School
Mrs. W.T. Harbin - Lithonia
Herman Quisley - Lynwood Park
Mrs. Virginia Ware - County-at-large
Rev. Lonnie Young - Stone Mt.-Clarkston
Mrs. Grace J. Cox - Oakhurst

EOA

EOA: Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc., administers the anti-poverty program for Atlanta, Fulton, Gwinnett and Rockdale counties. DeKalb has its own program. The central EOA office is at 101 Marietta St., N.W., 525-4262. Neighborhood centers are located at:

West End - 725 Lawton St., S.W., 753-6101 & 753-9791-Wednesday 9-1;

Price - 1127 Capitol Ave., S.E., 522-5792-Thursday 9-1;
South Fulton - 2735 East Point St., &67-7541- Friday 9-1; Miss Bips
Edgewood - 1723 Boulevard Dr., N.E., 378-3696
Center City - 840 Marietta St., N.W., 873-6759-Wednesday 9-1;
Nash-Washington - 247 Ashby St., N.W., 524-2084 & 523-3186 -Tuesday 9-1
Northwest (Perry Homes 2430 Perry Blvd., N.W., 799-9322

Northwest (Bowen Homes) 10 Wilkes Cir., N.W., 799-1170
Summerhill-Mechanicsville- 63 & 65 Georgia Ave., S.E., 577-1351
Northeast - 486 Decatur St., S.E., 577-2310

Consult map or contact EOA, Neighborhood Services office, to find out which center serves your area. The Neighborhood Center provides decentralized services in many areas - employment, social services, legal aid, etc..

(*Cobb Co. - There all day -Mrs. Kehrer - Civil crt. bldg.*)
Board Chairman: Bonsfeuillet Jones - Exec. Ad. Mr. Charles O. Emmerich.

Schedules for lawyers from Legal Aid Society, civil cases only.

Board Chairman

Executive Administrator

Health-1

HEALTH:

General Information:

For general information and advice on medical problems:

Ga. Hospital Association: 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W., 876-4486

Fulton County Medical Society - 874-2714 or 874-1666 at night or weekend

DeKalb County Medical Society - 289-4306

Atlanta Medical Association - Dr.,J.T. Balsingame, President

U.S. Government:

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

Regional Director - Peachtree-7th Bldg., 526-5817

Regional Health Director - Peachtree-7th Bldg., 526-5007

specific health services listed under Regional Health Director in Telephone directory.

Public Health Services - Bureau of Medical Services and Communicable Disease Center - 633-3311

State Health Department: 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W., 688-4033

Mental Health Institute - 1240 Briarcliff Rd., N.E., 873-6661

County Health Departments:

Fulton: (serves Atlanta residents in that part of the city which lies in Fulton County.) 99 Butler St., S.E., 572-2126

DeKalb: (serves Atlanta residents in that part of the city which lies in DeKalb County.) 126 Trinity Pl., Decatur 373-1631

Community Council, Inc., Glenn Bldg., 577-2250 - Health and Hospital Div. can give information on general and specialized health services.

Health associations, such as Cancer Society, Heart Association, Tuberculosis Association, National Foundation, etc., have educational and some direct patient services.

Atlanta Mental Health Association: Henry Grady Bldg., 688-2372

Planned Parenthood Association: CE 3-4493

Emergency Medical Care - Grady Hospital - 80 Butler St., S.E., 523-4711

"Private" and "semi-private" hospitals: Hospitals are owned and operated under various conditions - some are owned by a private corporation, some by a college, some by a Hospital Authority, etc.. Practically all of them now come under the provisions of the civil rights law which prohibits discrimination in admission or in placement or in treatment of patient because of race or color. Any instances of discrimination should be reported to the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Director or to the Council on Human Relations. Any instances of what a patient considers to be unethical treatment should be reported to the appropriate Medical Society or the Hospital Association. Any instances of discrimination should be reported to the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and welfare Regional Director or to the Council on Human Relations.

In order to be admitted to any hospital, a patient must be the patient of a physician who is on the staff of that particular hospital. Practically all hospitals have some non-paying beds, but these are usually used for patients whose treatment would provide educational opportunities for the staff.

Arrangements for payment of hospital bill differ with the hospital, but you should inquire as soon as you can so that you will have necessary documents ready. No patient may be held in a hospital against his will without a warrant.

All hospitals have specific dismissal procedures, but no patient may be held in a hospital against his will - for example, if he has been dismissed

by the physician but has not paid his bill. Any hospital which attempts to do this is liable for lawsuit.

Veterans Administration Hospital - 4158 Peachtree Rd., N.E., CE 7-6411

Veterans Administration Clinic - 441 W. Peachtree, 526-4428

Specific Information:

Public:

Grady Hospital: takes only 2 types of patients - the indigent and the accident. Anyone who has been in a accident may be cared for at Grady. However, it is necessary for indigent patients to get a Health oard which entitles them to care at Grady. It is wise to get this card in advance becasue it often involves waiting for long periods of time. Make application in the Pratt St., (next to Expressway) lobby of the hospital Monday through Friday at 7 o'clock in the morning (in order to be served that day) and show proof of indigence and of residence in the county for 6 months. Wednesday is their slow day.

Grady eligibility: residence in Fulton or DeKalb county for 6 months; couple income, maximum income - $175 a month, $25 for each additional dependent; single - $40 a week.

Cards A - E, depending on income. "A" card holder pays nothing; other pay nominal fees based on income. ($4 maximum for clinics; $8 maximum for hospitals)

The County Health Department offers many services, some are direct services including immunization shots and copies of records (birth certificates, death certificates) and information on health and medical problems.

The public health centers offer a variety of services, depending on the particular center. For example, immunization shots are available to everybody, but some of the other services are for the indigent

only (well-baby clinic, psychiatric after-care, etc.) and are available at certain centers but not all of them. Citizens must go to the center in their neighborhood. In order to find out which one is near you and what services it offers, call the Fulton County Public Health Dept., Nursing Division (572-2927) or call DeKalb County Health Division (373-1631). Other health services are listed in the telephone directory under Fulton County Health or DeKalb County Health Division. For example - hearing clinic for children, mental health information, blood tests, dental services, etc..

Medical Services:

See Public Health. Contact Medical Society or Department of Health or Community Council Health and Hospital Division for specific advice.

Birth Control:

Clinics at Grady Hospital, Bethlehem Center (9 McDonough Blvd., S.E., 622-0919; Perry Homes (1660 Drew Dr., N.W., #756, 794-1774); DeKalb Health Center (Trinity Place, Decatur, 373-1631).

Medicare: program will go into effect July 1 and provides care for people 65 and over; See section on Aged for specific information.

Protective Services: 572-2485; (Dept., of Family & Children Services, Division of Youth & Children)

Workers will go out to the home and neighborhood to investigate problems involving children.

Workmen's Compensation: If you are injured on the job, be sure it is reported to your foreman or supervisor and ask if the accident is:

Housing — Dec. Desk —

PUBLIC HOUSING:

Decatur Housing Authority - apply at 310 Oliver St., Decatur 373-4460. Open 8:30 to 5, Mondays thru Fridays. Will take applicants but have a waiting line. Eligibility requirments: Single person must be over 62 and have income of not more than $3250; family of 2-$3875; 3-$4125; 4-$4250; 5-4625; 6-$4750. Priority given to families displace by urban renewal, by other governmental action (codex enforcement, etc.) and families of service men.

DeKalb Housing Authority - 378-2378
No public housing in operation yet; unit in Scottdale expected to be in operation in the fall of 1966. Not taking applications yet. Eligibility will be same as for Decatur. Applications will be taken at project office in Scottdale, 443-7561.

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DeKalb County Commission meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2:00 p.m., DeKalb Bldg. Decatur.

Housing Inspection: DeKalb County Health Dept., (Dr. T.O. Vinson, 373-5731, ext. 285.

Code Provision and Enforcement: DeKalb County Health Dept., 373-5731, ext. 285.

Garbage Collection: Mr. Odell - 284-8026.

Trash Collection: Mr. Odell - 284-8026.

Sanitary Conditions: Garbage & Trash - as shown
Other - Health Dept., 373-5731, ext. 285

Traffic Conditions: Violations - Chief Sikes, BU 9-3250 - Engineering & Improvements: Mr. Robert Roseveare, 373-5731, ext. 314

Sidewalks: Property owners pay for sidewalks. For information on procedure contact Mr. Gleen Hinshaw, Public Works Dept., 373-5731, ext. 325.

Planning & Zoning: Contact Mr. Marvin Beadle, Planning Dept., 373-5731, ext. 325.

Decatur City Commission meets 2nd and 4th Monday, 7:00 p.m., City Hall, Decatur.

Housing Inspection: Building Inspector - Ryman Jones

Code Provision and Enforcement: Building Inspector - Mr. Jones

Garbage Collection: Director of Sanitary Dept., O.L. Swords

Trash Collection: Director of Sanitary Dept., Mr. Swords

Sanitary Conditions: City Manager

Traffic Conditions: City Manager

Sidewalks: City Manager

Planning & Zoning: City Manager

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HOUSING:

General Information - Federal Programs:

1. Except for a few exceptions,

Racial discrimination in any phase of any housing in which a federal agency... is involved is against the law. For information on this and other regulations governing federal programs and advice as to the rights of citizens in these programs, contact the following offices of the U.S. Dept. of Housing & Urban Devlpmt, located in Atlanta, at the Peachtree & 7th Bldg.

2. Regional Administrator of the Dept., 526-5585

3. Urban Renewal Administration - Regional Administrator - 526-5468

4. Federal Housing Administration - General Information 526-6581

5. Federal National Mortgage Association 526-6998

6 Public Housing Administration - Administrative Service and Information - 526-5330

In the City of Atlanta (Note:) General pattern applies to other cities and counties in the metropolitan area.

7. Atlanta Housing Authority administers the public housing program and the urban renewal program. Members of the Authority are appointed by the mayor, for 10 years terms (written in the local law), meet on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at 3:30 in the Hurt Bldg. M.B. Satterfield is the administrator. Phone is 523-6074.

8. City Departments administer the various regulations and programs enacted into law by the Board of Aldermen, who also appoint the department heads. The Board of Aldermen meet the 1st and 3rd Mondays at 2 P.M., at the City Hall. Contact each department for appropriate information. The major ones concerned with Housing are:

9. Inspection: housing code enforcement, including a regular inspection schedule.

10. Sanitary - trash and garbage collection, including a regular schedule

Housing - 3

11. Construction - repairs and paving of sidewalks and streets

12. Traffic - lights, etc.

13. Planning - zoning and plans for various parts of the city

14. Community Improvement Program - developing general overall plan for whole city, for recommendation to the Board of Aldermen

15. Atlanta Better Housing Commission: appointed by the mayor, to consider general housing conditions in city, including enforcement of the housing code, meets 3rd Tuesday at 2 P.M., City Hall. For information contact Mr. Buchanan, City Hall.

16. Housing Court of the City: handles cases dealing with code violations. General Division of Municipal Court.

17. Citizens Advisory Committee on Urban Renewal: appointed by the mayor, to advise on urban renewal: Executive Committee meets 3rd Thursday, for time, place, or other information, call Mr. Howland at City Hall.

18. Specific Information:

Public Housing: to qualify, you must meet certain requirements about income (must be able to pay the rent; must not earn more than a certain amount for the size of your family, etc.,) and about family situation (for example, marital status, illegitimate children). To find out if you qualify, contact Atlanta Housing Authority at office given above or at the tenant selection offices at 521 Techwood Dr., N.W. (875-6416) or 668 Fair St., S.W., (523-6062). Anyone may go to either office and any discrimination because of race is prohibited.

Office hours are: Techwood - 8:30 to 4:30 Monday thru Friday; Fair St., 9 to 4:30 Monday through Friday.

19. Public Housing Eligibility requirements:

Single Person - must be totally disabled or over 62; be able to live alone; not own property in Atlanta; income under $3000, savings under

$10,000. Family of 2 maximum income of $3400; 3-$3600; 4-$3800; 5-$4000; 6-$4300; 7-$4400; 8-$4500; 9-$4600; 10 or over -$4700. Rent is based on family income and other circumstances. You may apply for specific housing project or for any vacancy available. Apartments vary in size and generally are reserved or families of appropriate size.

20. If you occupy public housing and have questions, contact the Atlanta Housing Authority or the U.S. Public Housing Administration (see above).

21. Relocation: If you must move because of action on the part of the city, either through enforcement of the code or urban renewal, you may get help in finding a new home from the Relocation Office at the Atlanta Housing Authority.

22. Legal Advice: on your rights as a tenant or landlord, about leases, receipts, evictions, etc., contact the Legal Aid Society, Fulton County Courthouse, Phone 524-5811, a community chest agency to provide legal assistance. If your income is too high for them to give you services, they can instruct you about finding a private lawyer.

23. Health Problems: Contact Health Department of Fulton or DeKalb Co., depending on which county your part of the city lies in.

24. Who Owns Property: To find out who owns any property, contact Tax Commissioner's office in the Courthouse.

25. If you want to buy a home: consult local real estate boards, real estate dealers, and the Federal Housing Administration for a list of FHA properties. Regardless of income, if you live in an area designated for urban renewal, you are eligible for a 3% loan; if your income is less

than $3000 per year, you are eligible for a direct grant. For specific information call Mrs. Ingram at the West End Project of the Atlanta Housing Authority, 758-1438.

26. If you own home and want help in fixing it up, and if you live in an Urban Renewal area, contact Atlanta Housing Authority for information about loans and grants. If you have been living in a public housing project and are being evicted because of code enforcement, Urban Renewal, etc., you will be eligible for application for "221 housing" - low cost loan for certain houses.

27. If you are to be evicted due to governmental actions (Urban Renewal or code enforcement, etc.,) it is the responsibility of the local government usually acting through the Public Housing Authority, to make sure that there is housing available for you.

Jobs + Training
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General Information: Agencies dealing with Jobs & Training

Dept., of Education:

24. State Office Bldg., 688-2390 - general information
25. Vocational Rehabilitation - District Office - 1340 W. P'tree, 875-9941

Labor Unions:

26. AFL-CIO Regional Office - Hurt Bldg., 524-5001
27. AFL-CIO Civil Rights Office - 40 Marietta St., N.W., 522-8549
28. Ga., AFL-CIO, 525-2793

Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.:

29. Central Office - 101 Marietta St., N.W., 525-4262
30. Neighborhood Centers: [listed under EOA]

The GSES is prohibited from practicing racial discrimination within the agency and in its referrals for jobs and training. Report any violations to Ga., Commissioner of Labor, EEOC, U.S. Dept., of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Private Employment Agencies: dealing with 100 persons or more may not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, creed, sex, national origin. Report violations to EEOC Regional Office, 1776 P'tree St., N.E., 526-6068.

Labor Unions: may not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, creed, national origin, or sex. Report any violations to AFL-CIO state office, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Office, EEOC.

Vocational Schools:

George W. Carver Vocational School
1275 Capital Ave., S.W., 523-6902

Hoke Smith Technical School
535 Hill St., S.E., 525-7431

DeKalb Smith Technical School
495 North Indian Creek Drive
Clarkston, Georgia 433-7151

Atlanta Community Schools, for details, contact Board of Education, EOA or Council on Human Relations.

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JOBS (see Training)

A job, of course, can be naything from an hour's temporary work to a lifetime carrer. Some people also refer to a job when they are talking about a program where you receive training and are paid some while you are in training. These in turn vary from "on-the-job" and apprentice training where you are actually training while working a specific trade to training for certain kinds of jobs in which vacancies exist but which are not actually part of a business or industry. Then there are training programs which some industries conduct for themselves, for which you are paid and where you are being prepared for specific employment.

Many people find jobs on their own or through private employment agencies. Of course, registering with an employment agency or filing an application with an agency such as the U.S. Civil Service Commission, does not guarantee a job, but theoretically your chances for finding the job and/or training best suited to you are greatest when you do take advantage of the many programs listed below:

The main agency, which is involved with finding jobs, placing in training programs, administering unemployment compensation, testing for apprenticeship training, etc., is Georgia State Employment Service, which is an agency within the Ga., Dept., of Labor and at the same time works under the supervision of the Bureau of Employment Security of the U.S. Dept., of Labor.

There are certain laws regulating conditions of work, such as wages, hours, safety conditions, ages for certain kinds of work, right to engage in union activity, the right for employees to act together for their own benefit, mutual aid and protection, the right to equal opportunity in all phases of employment (hiring, training, promotion, social affairs, retirement, etc.,) without discrimination due to race, color, creed, national origin or sex. These vary somewhat with the kind of work and the business, because for example, the federal regulations (including minimum wage, etc.,) do not apply to government employment or to strictly "local" employment. Georgia has no minimum wage law, covering employees who are not covered by the federal law.

Some of your rights as a worker are to:

1. Draw unemployment compensation benefits based on earnings you made prior to becoming unemployed, if you have worked for a place with 4 or more employees. To receive

Jobs & Training
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benefits you must apply at your local office of the Ga., State Employment Security Agency. If you are working in any place where there are more than 4 employees, there should be signs posted telling you of your rights to unemployment compensation.

2. Receive equal pay for equal work without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or sex. Contact Ga. Depart. of Labor, Wage and Hour Division; U.S. equal employment & Opportunity Commission; U.S. Civil Service Commission.
3. Engage in labor union activities without being penalized or intimated. Contact U.S. Dept., of Labor, National Labor Relations Board, or Regional Ga., AFL-CIO.
4. Not to join a union as a condition of employment. Contact National Labor Relations Board.
5. Act together with fellow workers, without involving a union, for your own good. Contact National Labor Relations Board or AFL-CIO.
6. Be paid immediately if you are discharged, without having to wait.
7. Receive the minimum wage of $1.25 per hour and overtime for all over 40 hour, week if you work in place covered by the federal law. Contact U.S. Dept., of Labor, Wage & Hour Division.
8. Receive workmen's compensation for injuries received on the job; if you are working where 10 or more are employed; notices about workmen's compensation should be posted in the place of work; accidents should be reported to your foreman and he in turn should report it to the Ga., Dept., of Labor. If you belong to a union, contact the Business Agent of the union if you need help.
9. Know what is being witheld from your pay check, for what purposes. Contact Ga., AFL-CIO.

JOBS WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS:

You may of course find a job with a government agency in Atlanta through GSES, but there are also specific places where you might go for information about jobs with the city, county, state or U.S. Government: (This pattern is the same for other cities and counties in this area. All have policies of no racial discrimination in any aspect of the personnel procedure and violations should be reported.

Job & Training - 3

1. City of Atlanta: has a personnel department, which receives applications, gives examinations, sets up a list of persons who have passed the exams (register which is then given to the department which actually selects one of the top three persons for a given job.) Contact Personnel Department, City Hall. Report any racial discrimination in hiring, promotion, etc., in any department of the city government to Mr. Carl Sutherland, Director of Personnel; or Mr. Marshall Weaver, Chairman of the Personnel Board; or Alderman John A. White, Chairman of the City Job Opportunities Committee; or Mayor Ivan Allen Jr., City Hall, Atlanta.

2/ Fulton County: has a civil service department, which receives applications, gives examinations, sets up registers for actual department heads who select from the top three. Contact Fulton County Civil Service Board, 165 Central Ave., S.W., report any cases of discrimination to Mr. Franklin M. Garrett, Chairman of the Fulton Civil Service Board.

3. State of Georgia: has a merit system which receives applications, gives examinations, sets up registers for department heads, who select from top 3. You may take state merit system exams any weekday 8:30 a.m., or 12:45 p.m., without appointment. Appointments are necessary for exams on Saturdays. For information, contact State Merit System, 244 Washington St., S.W., room 572, Mr. Edwin L. Swain.

U.S. Government:

While the Civil Service Commission does not fill all government jobs, it is the principal personnel agency for the federal government. It has the information Center at 275 P'tree St., (P'tree Baker Sts.) where you may go and look at the various job announcements and get advice about which you might apply for. Passing a civil service exam of course does not guarantee you a civil service job, but it does mean that you will have a chance to be considered.

The Civil Service Commission does have the responsibility for dealing with cases of discrimination due to race, creed, color, sex, or national origin for all U.S. Government Jobs, civil service and non-civil service. Report any cases of discrimination, in hiring, promotion, training, social regulations, etc., to the Civil Service Commission office, Merchandise Mart.

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Federal Job Information Center - P'tree-Baker; 526-6891; 8-4:30 Weekdays; 9-1 Saturday. Complete up-to-date information on job openings and examinations in all Federal agencies in North Georgia.

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TRAINING

1. Many of the training programs administered by GSES also involve the school, who plan and give the actual training. This involves the local (Atlanta, Fulton Co., DeKalb Co., etc.) and state school systems and the U.S. Office of Education (which is in the U.S. Dept., of Health, Education and Welfare). On the other hand, the training programs which involve labor unions, the apprentice program, also involve the GSES, the specific union involved, representatives of management in the industry involved, and the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training of the U.S. Dept., of Labor.

2. All EOA Neighborhood Centers have a Manpower department, which has information on all programs available.

3. All public school systems in the area have vocational training, both for students still in school and for special training. The classes and schedule and fees charged vary from school to school and from class to class. Generally speaking they operate on the regular school year schedule. For specific information at any particular time, contact the specific school. For current information on offerings at local schools, contact the Council on Human Relations, where we attempt to keep an up to date list.

4. Apprenticeship training programs are arranged through labor-management committees and are approved by the U.S. Dept., of Labor and are registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training Regional Office, and with the Georgia State Employment Service. The Georgia State Employment Service

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Cont'd

recruits and tests for most of them, but there is no adequate central office to get information. It is necessary to procure the list and contact each union office to get qualifications, schedules, etc.. The Council t r i e s to keep such current information in the Council office. Contact the GSES or the Council on Human Relations.

5. On-the-job-training places individuals in industries where they are trained while they work. Contact the Atlanta Urban League.

There are SPECIAL PROGRAMS designed for the needs of special groups of people, according to age, etc..

6. Youth Opportunity Center, 522 West Peachtree St., N.W.; 875-0971, to give guidance and job placement for Persons 16 to 21, both in school and out. Their programs include MDTA (see below), the Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), work for those still enrolled in school, work at the school or college for school and college students. (Information about these is also available at the individual school or college.)

7. MDTA: for those who are unemployed or underemployed. Register with the GSES and you may be placed in training program, where you may be paid while you are training. While the training is based on jobs needs as reflected in the calls to the Employment Service, you are not guaranteed a job in the field in which you are trained. Contact GSES, 61 Trinity Ave., S.W.

8. Project Up Lift: for parents of children who are receiving aid to dependent children thru the Dept., of Family & Children Services. To take this training, you must have children and be living in the home with them; must live in Fulton Co., and be physically able to take full-time training, actual specific training (mechanics, etc.), actual work

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Cont'd

experience. Contact Fulton Co., Dept., of Family & Children Service, Mr. Cherry, 50 Whitehall St., 572-2155.

9. Project BEES-BIZ: for young people under 20, who have not completed high school, whose parents are receiving Aid to Dependent Children for them. Contact Fulton Co., Dept., of Family & Children Service.

10. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION: programs for young and old who are disabled and need retraining. There are special programs according to ages, etc.. Contact Ga., of Vocational Rehabilitation, Ga., Dept., of Education; or U.S. Dept., of HEW.

11. VOCATIONAL SCHOOL:

George W. Carver Vocational School, 1275 Capital Ave., S.W., - 523-6902.

Hoke Smith Technical School, 495 Hill St., S.W., - 525-7431.

DeKalb Area Technical School, 495 North Indian Creek Drive, Clarkston, Ga., 433-7151.

Contact individual school for curriculum, fees, and schedule.

Job + Training

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General Information: Agencies dealing with Jobs and Training

U.S. Government:

Dept., of Labor, Federal Information Center - Peachtree-Baker 8-4:30 526-4315.

1. Regional Administrator, 1371 Peachtree St., N.E., 526-5827
2. Wage and Hour Public Contracts Div.: Regional Director-1365 Peachtree, 526-5801; N. Atlanta Field Office - 75 Forsyth St.,N.W., 526-6396; S. Atl. Field Office, 342 Whipple Ave., Hapeville, 766-9624
3. Women's Bureau - Regional Office, 1371 Peachtree St., N.E., 526-5461
4. Bureau of Employment Security - Administrator - 1371 Peachtree 526-5411 (Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance)
5. Bureau of Apprenticeship Training - Regional,state & local office - 1371 P'tree; 526-5405; 526-5403; 526-5404

Dept., of Health, Education and Welfare

6. Regional Administrator - P'tree - 7th Bldg., 526-6361
7. Office of Education - P'tree 7th Bldg., 526-5087
8. Vocational Rehabilitation - P'tree 7th Bldg. 526-5221
9. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission - Regional Office - 1776 P'tree, 526-5581
10. Civil Service Commission, Regional Director - Merchandise Mart, 526-4312; Job Information - 275 P'tree, 526-4312
11. Veterans Administration: (special service for veterans)
12. National Labor Relations Board: P'tree - 7th Bldg., Information - 526-5760
13. Office of Economic Opportunity: Regional Director - 101 Marietta St., N.W., 526-6901; Information - 526-6068

Ga State Government:
GA. Dept., of Labor:

14. Commissioner - State Labor Bldg., across from Capitol, 524-2411
15. Bureau of Employment Security - State Labor Bldg., 524-2411
16. Ga. State Employment Service & Service & Unemployment claims office - 128 Marietta St., N.W., 523-8547
17. Industrial Employment, 61 Trinity Ave., 524-2411
18. Professional, Clerical & Sales, 161 P'tree, N.E., 688-9050
19. Labor & Domestic - 141 Auburn Ave., N.E., 521-0376
20. Veterans Employment Service - State Labor Bldg., 524-2411
21. Youth Opportunity Center - 522 W. Peachtree, N.W. 875-0971
22. State Merit System - 688-6341
23. Atlanta Evaluation Center - 378-7591 - for retraining and rehabilitation.

Legal Asst.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE: For Fulton & DeKalb and Cobb

Legal Aid Society: 923 Fulton County Court House, 524-5811, furnishes legal advice and services to persons financially unable to hire a lawyer.

Only civil cases:

Eligibility: Income under $125 per month (plus $25 for each dependent), not own more than $3000 personal property. They will tell you if you are eligible for their services, and if not, instruct you in finding a lawyer.

EOA has limited legal services in neighborhood service centers. See EOA for schedules.

Lawyer Reference Service of the Atlanta Bar Association, 704 Fulton County Courthouse, JA 1-0777, will question you to make sure your problem is a legal one, and if it is , will send you to a lawyer who will see you immediately, and charge you no more than $7.50 for half-hour's conference. Some occasions for consulting a lawyer are when you are involved in an accident, buying a home, having family problems, making a will, when you sign a contract, when you start or buy a business.

Atlanta Bar Association - Court House 521-0777.

Gate City Bar Association:

ACLU - American Civil Liberties Union:

Regional Office: 5 Forsyth St., N.W., 523-2721 (will advise, particularly
Georgia Office: 52 Fairlie St., N.W., 523-5398 (matters of constitutional rights.

Office of the Solicitor Gen., of the County; Attorney Gen. of the State:

U.S. District Attorney, can give guidance on legal matters.

Legal Rights

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, INC.
5 Forsyth St., N.W., - 523-1581

The Rights of Individuals in the Hands of Police:

(Taken from Southern Regional Council Bulletin)

The following is a summation of those rights: (Source: Criminal Law and Punishment, P.J. FitzGerald, Oxford University Press, 1962; pp. 175-180.)

1. Search and entry -- no one must submit to being searched unless he is a suspect who has been arrested.

2. Arrest -- police cannot detain a subject for questioning without a warrant;
   Police cannot make an arrest without a warrant unless he reasonably suspects a felony having been committed;
   Arresting officer must bring an accused person (if arrested without a warrant) before a judge as soon as possible.
   Superior officer in charge must inquire into case and may release the accused on bail if the case is not serious. He must release him if accused does not come before a judge within 24 hours;
   When brought before a judge, the prisoner has the right to demand bail; if refused, he can appeal to higher court.
   Bail must not be excessive;
   The remedy for a person wrongfully detained is to apply for a writ of Habeus Corpus to a judge, requiring accuser and accused to go before a judge here cause of arrest is to be stated. If court is not satisfied that a valid reason exists for detaining the accused, the prisoner is to be instantly released.

A decision of the U.S. Supreme Court handed down June 13, 1966, directly affects the rights of individuals in the hands of police.

The ruling holds:

1) that an individual must be warned prior to questioning that he has the right to remain silent:
2) that he must be warned that any statement he makes may be used against him in court;
3) that officials must inform him of his right to have legal counsel present at the time he is questioned;
4) that he must be told by authorities that if he does not have money enough to employ an attorney, he has the right to have one appointed by the court to represent him; to consult with him before making any statement; and to have him present while he is making a statement;
5) that if an accused person requests legal representation no questions will be asked him until an attorney is present.

Loan + Inst. Buying

LOAN AND INSTALLMENT BUYING:

There are no laws regulating interest on "purchase" contracts, that is when you buy something and pay for it on the installment plan. So read any contract carefully before you sign.

There are no laws controlling second mortgage loans, so read any contract carefully and figure out what you will be paying.

Loans: small direct loans, for $2500 or less, up to 2 years, are regulated by law administered by the Office of Comptroll General. (Contact Mr. Hollis) Gray, Comptroller's Office, State Office Bldg., JA 2-6550, 2:30 to 4:30 Monday. The interest limit is 8% but there are other charges which are permitted. Sample charges are:

You borrow $58.32 and if you pay back $12 a month for six months, you pay, $2.88 for interest; $5.76 for fee, o.72 for life insurance, $4.32 for accident and health insurance. The insurance insures payment of the loan. If you pay $55 for 12 months, you receive $490.80, pay total of $660; $52.80 for interest, $50.40 fee, $66 for insurance (life, etc.,) This insures payment of the loan.

Credit Union: For information and assistance, contact Federal Credit Union Bureau Social Security Administration.

Voter Regis-

VOTER REGISTRATION:

ELIGIBILITY:

1. Citizen of the United States

2. At least 18 years old. May register at 17½

3. Have lived in Georgia one year and in the County six months. You may register as soon as you become a resident of the County and after six months residence in the State, but you may not vote until you have lived in the state one year and in the country 6 months.

4. Be mentally sound and not under conviction of a felony.

Where to Register:

Fulton County Residents: Administration Bldg., 165 Central Ave., S.W., room 106, Atlanta, 572-2581, Monday thru Friday, 8:30 to 5 p.m.
Some Neighborhood Registration.

DeKalb County Residents: DeKalb Bldg., Decatur, 373-5731. For schedule of Neighborhood registration, contact that office.

Political Information:

1. The City of Atlanta is divided into 8 wards, the Mayor, vice-mayor, Alderman (2 from each ward,) members of the Board of Education, (1 from each ward, and 1 at large), are elected every 4 years by a city-wide vote.

2. Atlanta lies partially in Fulton County and partially in DeKalb County.

3. Each County is divided into State senatorial districts and districts of the State House of Representatives.

4. Atlanta and the Metropolitan Area includes 2 U.S. Congressional Districts, the 4th and 5th.

To find out what city ward you live in, contact City Clerk, City Hall.
To find out what legislative (house of Representatives) District, what Senatorial District,) what U.S. Congressional District you live in, contact the County Ordinary, County Courthouse, or the Ga. Secretary of

Voter Regis-
2

State, 524-2881, the Republican Party. H.Q. 872-2559.

Democratic Party, 522-9870, The League of Women Voters, (Ga. 237-2559, Atlanta, Fulton 876-0732, DeKalb, 377-6866).

Congressmen's Offices:

4th Congressional District

Hon. James Mackay, 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Decatur, 377-6486

5th Congressional District

Hon. Charles Weltner, Old Post Office, Atlanta, 523-5041.

For information, call LWV of Atlanta, DeKalb. All citizens Registration Committee.

Soc. Sec-
Welfare-
Soc. Ser-

SOCIAL SECURITY, WELFARE & SOCIAL SERVICES

Financial Assistance
(See Public Assistance)

Social Security: The U.S. social security law covers several different programs, administered by different agencies of the U.S. and of the state and county governments.

General Information:

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare

Social Security District Office 275 Peachtree, Gen. Information A-L 526-4251; M - Z 526-6951; Health Insurance 526-6907; Social Security cards 526-4251. There is no age requirement for securing a social security card, the younger the better, because you will need it for many things. You may secure the form by telephoning 526-4251 and the blanks will be mailed to you. Be sure to report change in name or any error on original application (age etc.)

Ga. State Dept., of Family & Children Services: State Office Bldg., 522-8710, has a state Board with member from each Congressional District. Primarily it operates through county departments.

Fulton County of Family & Children Services: 165 Central Ave., S.W., Information 572-2621; Open Mon., - Fri., 8:15 - 4:45; Board meets 4th Tuesday, 2:30 p.m., 165 Central Ave., S.W.

DeKalb County: DeKalb Bldg., 8:30-5:15. DeKalb Board meets 3nd Thursdays. Open Monday thru Friday.

Public Assistance - Call Mr. Bowen, 572-2541 re eligibility. Fulton County.

Specific Information:

"Social Security"

The money paid directly by the U.S. government to the individual, usually referred to as "social security" is based on money witheld while a person

Soc. Sec. - Welfare - 2

is working. By paying small amount monthly during working years, the worker may receive a certain amount per month after he becomes too old to work o· is disabled. If a worker dies before he retires, payments can be made to his widow and to his children under 18 (or under 22, if the child is a full time student). There are restrictions on the amount you may earn and still receive these payments. The amount of the payment depends on a number of conditions and the Social Security administration urges individuals to telephone the General Information numbers and give specific details about their situations so that the information they receive can be accurate. Before you can receive any payments, you must file an application at the district Social Security office in the P'tree-Baker Bldg., accross from Ga. Power Co., open 8:30-4:30; Monday thru Fri.

Public Assistance:

The County Department of Family & Children Services give aid to (1) the aged, (2) the blind, (3) the disabled, and (4) families with children who are in need and meet certain requirements which the laws and regulations require.

Any one who wishes to receive these forms of aid must apply at the county office of the county department, in the Fulton Administration Bldg., next to the Courthouse, (Monday thru Friday, 8:30-4:30) or in DeKalb, in the DeKalb Bldg., Offices are open Monday thru Friday.

Specific Information: some of the requirements for each kind of aid are:

1. Aid to the Aged: must be 65 or over, resident of Ga. for at least a year;
2. Aid to the Blind: must have eye examination, must be at least 16 years old;

Soc. Sec. - Welfare. 3

3. Aid to the Disabled: must be at least 18, must have physical examination; (The amound of aid for 1, 2, and 3 varies with the person's needs and resources)

4. Aid to Dependent Children: child who has lost support of either or both parents thru death, imprisonment or continued absence from home, or physical or mental incapacity; is living in the home of natural or adoptive parent, or grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, (including step-, great-, or half blood.) The amount varies from $4 to $34 per month for one child; a maximum of $25 for one parent or caretaker; plus $25 for each additional child, up to maximum family grant of $134. The exact amount depends on needs and situations of each case.

Special Assistance: Children

There is a special Youth section of the state Dept. of Family & Children services and special services for children provided through the Juvenile Court. Abandoned children or children who are mistreated at home may be taken into "protective custody" by the Juvenile Court.

Juvenile Court: Fulton Co., 445 Capital Ave., S.W. - Judge Elmo Holt, 572-2686; DeKalb Co., 4415 Memorial Dr., 284-4411. Hours: 8:30-5, Monday thru Friday.

Children & Family Services:

There are many private agencies which provide direct services and counseling for children and for families such as: Family Counseling Center 893 Piedmont Ave., N.E., 873-3081. The Community Council, Glenn-Bldg., 120 Marietta St., N.W., 577-2250 can give general information. Open Monday Friday, 9-5. Local school systems have special guidance and counseling services. Call office of Superintendent to find proper person in the school system.

Sec. Sec - Welfare - 4

Day Care Centers:

General Information

Community Council, Glenn Bldg., 120 Marietta St., N.W., 577-2250

Gate City Day Nurseries, 816 Play Lane, N.W., 688-8059, operates several nurseries. Open: 9-5, Monday thru Friday.

EOA sponsors many day care centers. Contact Mrs. Gloria Gross, Day Care Center Coordinator, 101 Marietta St., 525-4262. Open: 8:30 to 5:00, Monday thru Friday.

Public Assistance:

Fulton County, office open 8:15 - 4:45 Monday thru Firday.

DeKalb: 8:30 - 5:15 Monday thru Friday, DeKalb Bldg., Decatur.

Surplus Food - DeKalb

Apply for and pick up food at Commodity Distribution, DeKalb P'tree Airport, Bldg., 13, Chamblee, Ga., 451-1991.

One-stop operation - "welfare" lady upstairs does the certification, Tuesday-Friday, 9-12; 1-4:30. 457-9765.
Pick up food Monday-Friday, 8:30-4:30, except last 3 working days in month.

Eligibility:

Head of Household makes application. Must have:

1. Social Security numbers of everybody in family.
2. 2 references (minister, doctor, teacher or neighbor)
3. Verification of income (example, social security check) of all members of household. State regulations apply as to limit of income. Emergency or continuing medical expense is taken into consideration.
4. Previous employers (names, addresses).
5. Choose 2 agents for picking up food in case head of household can't.

Soc. Sec. Welfare - 5

Surplus Food - Fulton

Apply at:

Office.	50 Whitehall Street 8th floor Hours: 8:15 to 4:45 572-2144	Pick up food Old Farmers' Market 1051 Murphy Avenue Days: Mon. - Fri.

Market is usaully closed the first and last weeks of themonth.

Eligibility: One person cannot earn more than $80 per month.
Two persons cannot earn more than $130 per month.
Ten people cannot earn more than $300 per month.

Application: Be able to verify income
Be able to verify rent payments.
Show life insurance policy if you have one. If applicant is paying premiums on large life insurance policy, he probably is not eligible.

Veterans Benefits:

The Veterans Administration administers payments to children of deceased veterans and various other programs of benefit to veterans and their families. It is always good to ask if the person seeking information is a veteran or member of a veteran's family. For general information, contact the U.S. Veterans Administration, Regional Office, General Information, 449 West P'tree, 526-4305. Open:

A veterans has certain special state privileges, too, such as a lifetime drivers license. Contact Ga., Veteran Administration.

Schools - 5

BOARD OF EDUCATION

1. FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

(From League of Women Voters-Facts)

Name	Address	Telep.	Term Expires
W.L. Robinson, Pres.	Bus. W.L. Robinson Const. Co.	761-2831	1969
	Res. 1224 W. Rugby Ave., C. PK.	761-1569	
Mrs. P.D. Christian, Jr. V-Pres.	Res. 1060 Spalding Dr., S.Spgs.	457-9085	1967
Elwyn Gaissert	Bus. Roswell Mfg. Co.	993-9606	1966
	Res. Roswell, Ga.	993-6324	
Perry J. Hudson	Bus. Eastern Air Lines	761-6270	1968
	Res. 3380 Old Jnsboro Rd., Hpvl.	761-8271	
L. Marvin Rivers	Bus. 1st Natl. Bank Bldg.	522-3558	1970
	Res. Fairburn	964-3141	

Superintendent of Schools: Paul D. West, 165 Central Ave., S.W., 572-2211, Ext. 371.

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2. DEKALB BOARD OF EDUCATION

	Address	Expires
Weldon Shows	4071 P'tree Rd., N.E.	1970
Conrad Sechler	Box 677, Tucker, Ga.	1966*
Jack May	2846 E. Ponce De Leon Ave., Scottdale (Bus.)-Chr.	1966*
George Fellows	250 E. Ponce De Leon, Decatur (Bus.)	1968
Marc Buttrill, Jr.,	3287 Betty Circle, Decatur	1966*
Mrs. C.O. Duncan	P.O. Box 300 1, Decatur - V.Chrm.	1968
Burton Hazelriggs	2043 Lilac Lane, Decatur	1970

*(Post filled by vote of citizens at 1966 general election; candidates must qualify 30 days before election, live in district, but vote is County-wide except for Decatur & Atlanta).

Members of State Board of Education representing :
Fourth Congressional District - Donald Payton
Fifth Congressional District - David Rice.

(over)

3. DECATUR BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Mr. John F. Ingram, Jr.
Mrs. J. D. Knox
Mrs. M.T. Daly
Mr. Schott Candler, Jr.
Mr. John H. Weitnauer, Jr.
(Mayor Jack Hamilton, ex-office)

4. ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION:

Ward	Name		Address	Telep.
City-at-Large	Bill C. Wainwright	Bus.	22 Marietta St., N.W.,	523-8421
		Res.	3200 Downwood Cir.,N.W.,	355-8267
First	Ed. S. Cook, Pres.	Bus.	114 Merritts Ave.,N.W.	876-7311
		Res.	876 Boulevard, S.E.	627-9821
Second	Mrs. Leroy Woodward	Res.	834 Oakdale Rd.,N.E.	373-4020
Third	Dr. Rufus E. Clement	Bus.	223 Chestnut St., S.W.	523-6431
		Res.	691 Beckwith St., S.W.	688-9157
Fourth	Fred M. Shell V-Pres.	Bus.	1st Natl. Bank, Box 4148	588-5130
		Res.	1784 Buckeye St., S.W.	755-8639
Fifth	T. Charles Allen	Bus.	701 Hurt Bldg.,	524-4344
		Res.	2665 Battle Overlook, N.W.	355-6741
Sixth	Robinson W. Schilling	Bus.	Bank of Georgia	523-1461
		Res.	926 Plymouth Rd., N.E.	876-0549
Seventh	Dr. Horace E. Tate	Bus.	201 Ashby St., N.W.,	522-7512
		Res.	621 Lilla Dr., S.W.,	758-5293
Eighth	Mrs. G. Ray Mitchell	Res.	3986 Club Drive, N.E.	233-2783

Secretary: Miss Louise Simpson, 522-3381

Treasurer: J. Wallace Carpenter, Fulton National Bank.

Attorney: A.C. Latimer

Superintendent of Schools: Dr. John W. Letson, 224 Central Ave., S.W., 522-3381.

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

November, 1965

WELCOME MR. HUBERT THOMAS

Mr. Hubert Thomas of Thomasville, Georgia has joined the staff of the Georgia Council. Mr. Thomas has a reputation of outstanding work with the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, a distinguished career in the Army, and recently has been a successful contractor in Thomasville. We are fortunate to have his services to increase the speed toward reaching our Council goals in Georgia. Mr. Thomas will be working in cooperation with Mr. Jac Wasserman of the National Sharecroppers Fund in rural areas. We hope the Local Chapters will find ways to cooperate with Mr. Thomas in working toward alleviating poverty in your cities and surrounding rural areas.

CONGRATULATIONS TO OUR VICE PRESIDENT

On Wednesday, October 13, 1965, Rev. C. S. Hamilton was elected on a city-wide vote as a member of the City Council in Augusta. The Augusta Chronicle on Monday printed the following in its editorial column headed WE COMMEND...

"Our endorsement of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton is based upon a number of factors, not the least of which is our knowledge that he, along with other Negro leaders in Augusta, has been largely responsible for the harmonious race relations this community has enjoyed during the past decade. In close cooperation with these leaders, Mr. Hamilton has worked to iron out differences of opinions among dissident groups, and has displayed a remarkably responsible attitude toward the entire question of race relations.

"Additionally, by virtue of education, talent and temperament, we hold him to be a man who will reflect credit on City Council and serve well members of all races residing in Augusta."

REGISTRATION IN GEORGIA

Although we have had no federal registrars, there has been an unusual increase in Negro voter registration since the passage of the

Voting Bill. There were 168,000 registrations before the act passed, 10,449 new names were added between the passage of the act and October 25th. Mr. Hendricks, president of the Georgia Council congratulates all those tireless workers for making this increase and calls upon our council members to rapidly increase our voting lists and our voting education. Local chapters and members are needed to help allay the fears and encourage people to get to the courthouse and register.

CALL FOR CLOTHES

What do you do with your good clothes that you wish to discard? Here are two ideas:

1. Send them to SNCC, % Mr. Bobbie Lee Mathis, 229½ S. Jackson Street, Albany, Georgia 31701. A particular need is for men's clothing in small and medium sizes. These will be used in Baker County.

2. Send children's clothes and unusual sizes to Vine City: Vine City Council, 107 Electric Avenue, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314. The fine people in Vine City have set up a thrift shop. Here people can buy for a few cents, items which they greatly need. The profit is used for the work in this depressed area.

The needs - other than clothing are: pots, pans, dishes, sheets and blankets, toys, games and children's books, children's shoes and men's shoes. If you live in Atlanta and wish some one to pick up your gifts, call Mrs. Helen King - 876-8653.

EMPLOYMENT SAVANNAH

Can any city in Georgia exceed Savannah in the number of Negroes working in City Government?

In September, 1965, Savannah had a total of 1232 employees of these 396 are Negro - 32%.

These positions are in many new categories, ranging from clerk typist, carpenter, police sergeant, Librarian, data processing and many others.

If Americus had had a Negro fireman or two -- if Baker County had a Negro deputy sheriff -- if juries were really representative - there might be a very different story to tell to our children concerning Georgia. Savannah is making a wonderful beginning.

RECOMMENDED READING

The November 16th issue of LOOK Magazine. (You will want to treasure it as a GREAT report of the changing south).

An Excerpt from SOUTHERN JUSTICE: An Indictment
(published by the Southern Regional Council
and the American Civil Liberties Union.)

"All-White Justice

"Once the Negro is under arrest, he enters a world that is almost totally white, and every person he encounters could mean trouble.

"Attorney Morgan, defending a Negro charged with murder in 1963, filed a motion to quash the indictment in which he outlined his client's prospects. He wrote of the man's being arrested by white policemen, carried off in a segregated paddy wagon driven by a white man and locked up in a segregated jail staffed solely by whites. He was to be brought to trial in a courthouse inhabited by whites, in a segregated courtroom run by white officials, before a jury that almost certainly would be solidly white.

"'If he receives the death penalty,' Mr. Morgan wrote, 'he will then be given a last meal by his white guards, visited by a white chaplain, shaved by a white barber, and taken by white guards to a yellow electric chair in Kilby Prison...the chair being the only facility in Alabama justice which is and has always been desegregated...'

"'A button or switch will be pressed or pulled by a white man, before white witnesses, and the condemned will die. Being in indigent circumstances, he will therefore be buried in a potter's grave in a racially segregated cemetery, provided by the state of Alabama.'

"It might be protested that Mr. Morgan has been unduly harsh, but note the findings of the United States Civil Rights Commission in a recent survey: 87 per cent of county jails and 93 per cent of state penitentiaries in the southern and border states are segregated; 63 per cent of the courthouses have segregated rest rooms; 17 per cent have segregated court rooms.

"Jack Nelson, writing on Jim Crow justice in the Los Angeles Times, concluded, 'In some areas of the South the system is so loaded against the Negro that his only choice may be to throw himself on the mercy of the courts."

"Public Responsibility

"Nothing less than a public outcry against dual justice is needed, coupled with a specific program to eliminate some of the most flagrant abuses. One step of the program must be a jury system that will not include just 'token juries' but a completely representative cross-section of an entire judicial district -- whites as well as Negroes...

"Discriminatory appointment and hiring of court officials and employes needs to be eliminated in not just the state but also the

federal courts of the South...

"...a workable public defender system,....

"Finally, the people of the South must be fully aware that they have this sickness among them, and that it must be cured. White people sometimes complain that they are weary of being constantly reminded of the Negro revolution. Their weariness is nothing compared to the Negro's.

"The ultimate responsibility is with the people to assure liberty and justice for all -- in the South and across the nation wherever dual justice prevails."

Write to the state office if you wish the entire pamphlet. This will be excellent material for a Council program or a church or a club discussion.

NOTICE ATLANTA!

Chapter meeting dates for the Metropolitan Area:

North DeKalb Chapter - Monday night, November 15th, 1965 at the China Grove Baptist Church, 3187 Osborne Road, at 8 P. M.

Northside Chapter - Thursday night, November 18th, 1965 at the Sanders Memorial Baptist Church, 3079 Clarendale Drive, N. W., Atlanta Georgia, at 8 P. M.

DeKalb County Chapter - Thursday night, November 18th, 1965 at the Cafetorium of St. Pius X. High School, 2674 Johnson Road, N. E. near Shallowford exit of the Northeast Expressway at 8 P. M.

Cascade - Peyton Road - Thursday night, November 18th, 1965 at Cascade Methodist Church, 875 Cascade Avenue, S. W. at 8 P. M.

HELP! HELP!

The state office needs contacts in towns where we have no Councils. Please send us names of interested people. We need volunteer help in the office, to type, to file, to telephone, to stuff envelopes and many other chores.

Your chairman needs your help in work in your Chapter. Have you volunteered? To work in education? In housing? In helping to implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act?

With help on the day by day chores, working on local chapter projects, cooperating with other groups, our dreams can come true and our goals of a biracial community at peace with itself can become a reality

Ga-Publications

Review of the Year

1965

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street • Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
1965-1966

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Rev. C. S. Hamilton, *Vice President* ..... Augusta
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Mrs. Harry Richardson, *Secretary* ..... Atlanta
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Term 1965-1966

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Dr. Alpha M. Bond, Jr. Co-chm.
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Mrs. Frances Pauley, *Executive Director*
Reverend Oliver W. Holmes, *Associate Director*
Mr. Hubert Thomas, *Field Director*

Georgia in Perspective 1965

Rapidly shifting patterns, moods, nuances . . . changes bold and subtle . . . hope, humor, tragedy, despair . . . the whole spectrum of human emotion. How can we put this kaleidoscope that is Georgia, 1965 into any sort of rational perspective?

Some Georgians look into the kaleidoscope and see only the rose-colored bits of glass. They see the great changes brought by the Civil Rights Act and it lifts their spirits, and releases them from the guilt of generations. For them the kaleidoscope is a series of sunny designs: swift compliance with the law, legislative reapportionment which has given Georgia ten Negro legislators, integrated schools, and growing opportunities for Negroes in business, industry and the professions.

Other Georgians, looking into the same kaleidoscope, can discern only the dark colors. They see the patterns of evasion and intimidation which have kept the Law from operating. They may see the Law, but for them the loopholes in it loom much larger—loopholes which have brought tokenism into the classroom; which permit government employment services to remain segregated while equal opportunity is proclaimed; which leave Negroes at the mercy of local sheriffs while the right to protest is lauded.

At any given moment, in the kaleidoscope that was 1965, the colors may have been bright. At any other moment they may have been deeply shadowed by the patterns of the past. What follows is the Georgia Council's attempt to convey the bright and the dark in fair perspective. It outlines how we have worked to make the Law come alive for those many thousands it has not touched . . . to extend our hand to the children who walked that most difficult mile to new schools for the first time . . . to help quicken the hearts of young men and women seeking to translate the Law into new ways of living, and into new means of earning a living with dignity and pride.

How well we have succeeded and how far we have yet to go, will be detailed in the following pages.

The Georgia Council and the Government

The Civil Rights Act — with its Titles on Public Accommodation, Education, Public Facilities and Employment — was followed rapidly by the Poverty Program and the Voting Rights Act. These federal programs have meant the rapid proliferation of agencies in the field of human relations — the expanded Civil Rights Commission, the Community Relations Service, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Health, Education and Welfare Department. Their existence has released a flood of inquiries and complaints, which must be directed to the appropriate agency. This, in turn, has generated requests from agencies asking us to interpret, to investigate and to initiate action in Georgia. We have been functioning as a kind of go-between . . . on the one hand explaining Georgia to Washington; on the other, explaining Washington to Georgians. Our contacts with officialdom have tripled.

The purpose of the Law is boldly stated in the Law and by Washington officials. However implementation on the local level is subject to evasion. Here is a brief report on our activities to help implement new government programs:

Poverty Program

Theoretically, the Poverty Program is supposed to work from the grass roots up. But in practice, the traditional pattern of the white power structure pulling the strings prevails. This means that programs which on paper are fully integrated, in reality are fully segregated. Our local Councils, many of whom are involved in Community Action Programs, and our State staff have been struggling to break this segregated formula, so far with only limited success.

The Council endeavors to give information state-wide to help the program to move. We published a directory of all area committees with maps, distributed them to our local chapters and other agencies. Unfortunately, all our work was rather fruitless. The program developers failed to develop programs — contacts with them on the local level brought little results to the local poor man. Hopefully, under the present new state leadership the program will begin to move.

While the state program is administered by state-appointed employees, we are fortunate in having the federal regional office for the southeast located in Atlanta. We have been able to bypass the state office and channel our complaints directly to the regional office. This has resulted in the correction of some serious injustices in the administration of the poverty program.

Education

The major Council effort in 1965 was in the field of education. While the total of desegregated Georgia school systems is 120 (compared to only ten in 1964) the human figures behind the encouraging statistics tell quite another story. Fifty of these "desegregated" school systems have ten or less Negro pupils.

Sometimes this means there are only that many people who have the foresight to transfer their children; more often it means that "foresight" is being exercised by local politicians. For in order to continue to receive federal funds, school systems were told they must show "good faith". One way to show good faith was to accept a few Negroes as pupils. For instance, a school board member said to his janitor, "How about your kid going to the white school this Fall?" That system has two Negro students. In another town, another school board member said, "You have a smart kid, maybe he'll transfer". He did. He is the only one in that county.

As late as last July, when plans for Fall school desegregation should have been crystal clear to every resident in every community in Georgia, the Council charged Georgia's school administrators with "dragging their feet" and "hiding behind a supposed misunderstanding of federal regulations" to keep to the barest minimum the number of Negro children transferring to previously all white schools. With the possible exception of Atlanta in its 5th year of desegregation, the Council found that most Georgia school systems had adopted a conscious policy of non-compliance through evasion, hoping thus to thwart the purpose of the law while assuring the continuance of federal funds. Perhaps they took their cue from the State Board of Education which continues to house its white employees on Capitol Square and its Negro employees across town on Ashby Street.

Federal regulations state that "responsibility to eliminate segregation rests with the school authorities" but Georgia school sys-

tems, with plans accepted by HEW, put the entire burden on Negro students who wished to transfer. In large communities the Council discovered such subtleties as the unavailability of simple transfer instructions, or parents being given one blank by the school when two or three were required.

Many schools did not publicize the dates of the transfer period. Others made it so short that all the applications could not be processed in time. It was not uncommon for school personnel deliberately to misinform Negro parents about the time or length of the transfer period.

Smaller communities went even further to evade the law. The Council uncovered hundreds of cases where Negro students had been cajoled, harangued or intimidated into not transferring, and where their parents had been threatened with loss of their jobs or even physical harm.

By mid-September, press reports were heralding the success of "massive integration" and various government officials were congratulating themselves on the 140 percent increase of Negro pupils in Georgia schools (still only three-tenths of one percent of the total enrollment outside of Atlanta). Yet the Council found the reality behind the image very different. Scores of incidents, ranging from the disappointment of a child barred from participating in a football game, to the difficulties (often insurmountable) of transportation to the new schools, to the serious problem of a fired parent, or the tragedy of physical violence, pointed to one inescapable conclusion.

So called "freedom of choice" plans for desegregation are unworkable. They force Negro parents and children "to cope single-handedly with all the evasion, duplicity, illegality, threats and violence which resistant school administrators and a hostile community can devise". This was the sense of a well-documented letter to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, Francis Keppel from Georgia Council Director, Frances Pauley. Her criticisms were a page-one story throughout the state.

Health

Georgia's hospital desegregation is moving ahead. Columbus is the only major city that is not well along towards an integrated facility. Milledgeville State Hospital has done a good job. Small towns like Statesboro are complying with the Law in order to obtain federal money. Initially, upon learning the HEW officials were coming to inspect, many places — Dublin, Albany, and Savannah among them — were suddenly integrated for a day. Patients were moved, dining facilities were changed, and an altogether rosy picture of amicable desegregation was presented. After the inspection, beds were moved back and segregated hospital business went on as usual.

Today, however, these hospitals have learned that funds will be witheld until complaints about non-compliance are satisfied. Some public hospitals and some private hospitals are struggling with the necessary changes. But all too many are maintaining the status quo since citizens have not made the necessary complaints.

Much investigation still needs to be done in the Department of Public Health and its County Health Departments. In a casual survey of the offices of the State Department of Health, we saw not one Negro employed. In some counties there are Negro public health nurses with a case load of Negro patients only. Progress in *real* integration is questionable, yet to date only three bona fide complaints have been filed. One of our most important tasks in the months ahead will be to stimulate honest, carefully-documented complaints about discrimination from individuals in all areas covered by federal regulations — so that the government can initiate action.

Welfare

The Council has barely begun to investigate discrimination in the Welfare Department. That it is there, both in terms of the number of Negro welfare workers employed by the Department and in the actual disbursement of welfare funds we know for a fact. From the letters that stream into the Council office, we know something must be done immediately.

The Council has called for a federal investigation of Houston and Baker Counties' Welfare Departments because of twelve specific complaints our office received from there. Mothers who wished to send their children to white schools there were threatened by the "Welfare Lady" with loss of their checks. It is most difficult to get the actual facts to report in these cases. Fear is everywhere. We hesitate to use names when it often means that an individual will be subject to further discrimination and possibly violence. We must make the Federal Government understand that people entering complaints require protection, particularly in rural areas.

Public Accommodations

Work on public accommodations was a major Council activity in 1964 prior to passage of the Civil Rights Act and during the testing period immediately thereafter. During the past year, although activity has slowed down considerably, the Council has expended great effort in investigating complaints and sending them to the Justice De-

partment. There are court houses. in DeKalb County for instance, where discriminatory signs are still in evidence. There are all sorts of evasions in public places. Many filling stations, for example, number their restrooms 1, 2, and 3, with keys available in the office. Negroes are always given key No. 3, the customary rest room around back.

Many village cafes are now "private clubs" and whites only need apply for membership. Although tests have been made and reports sent in, nothing has been done to stop this evasion.

However, there is one big difference in 1965. There are few complaints from major chains of motels or restaurants and particularly from those situated in the larger towns and on interstate highways.

The two most troublesome problems are first that not enough people who can afford to use the facilities are indeed using them. The patterns of segregation are hard to break.

Second, not enough people have the money to buy the hamburger in the restaurant or attend the theater or to take advantage of all the facilities which have opened up in the past year.

Employment

While we have no over-all figures for the entire state, the trend points to a slow, steady upgrading of jobs held by Negroes. Discrimination is not the only problem. The appalling failure of segregrated education to provide Negroes with useful skills is heartbreakingly apparent.

Yet, barriers are being broken, progress is being made. 32% of the employees of the City of Savannah are Negro, many in new, non-traditional categories, ranging from Librarian to data-processing.

Thanks to the Law, even such hard core areas as Albany, Americus, and Jesup have Negroes working in plants with federal contracts. Much of the quiet, behind-the-scenes negotiating has been conducted by Operation Breadbasket, in which Reverend Oliver Holmes, the Georgia Council's Associate Director is a key figure.

Now in its fourth year, Operation Breadbasket has become state-wide. Where at first, only 400 Atlanta ministers were involved, now 3,000 ministers throughout Georgia are participating in the effort to seek non-traditional jobs for Negroes. Monthly meetings were held in every major city to train negotiators in dealing with employers, to decide which employers should be aproached, and to initiate training courses for potential employees. Through the direct efforts of Breadbasket, Negroes have obtained over 3,000 jobs in more than 57 non-traditional fields.

One of the chief stumbling blocks to hiring and upgrading Negroes has been the attitude of U. S. Employment Services, which are 100% federally financed and which are specifically forbidden to discriminate by the Law. Many will not send Negroes out for job interviews as anything except day laborers and janitors. Most refuse to hire Negroes in their own offices except as porters. Some still have separate entrances and waiting rooms for Negro applicants.

In cooperation with the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, the Council has undertaken a survey of U. S. Employment Services practices. Members of local Councils have interviewed the Employment Service director in their area. The results of this survey have been tabulated, and we have requested a joint AFL-CIO, NAACP and Georgia Council Employment conference with Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

Voting

Georgia is second from the bottom in percentage of Negroes registered to vote. Only Mississippi ranks lower.

Mrs. Pauley was invited to Washington during the training of the federal registrars. Several times the Council requested that registrars be sent to several counties where irregularities in registration and voting have been particularly flagrant. No federal registrars have been sent to Georgia.

Many Negroes ran for office and although only a few have been elected, many ran very substantial races. This has had a good effect on registration in certain places. Races took places in these counties: Thomas, Ben Hill, Irwin, Dougherty, Ware, Bulloch and Glynn, as well as in the major cities of Columbus, Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah.

Two successful races outside Metropolitan Atlanta were the races of the Georgia Council's immediate past chairman in Columbus, Attorney Albert Thompson, who will be a representative at the new term of the Legislature and Georgia Council Vice President, Rev. C. S. Hamilton, who was elected to the Augusta City Council on a city-wide vote. He is the second Negro member of the City Council. Mr. B. L. Dent was elected last year. Atlanta leads the list of elected officials with two State Senators, seven members of the House of Representatives, and one member of the Atlanta Aldermanic Board. Two Negroes now serve on the Board of Education elected in a city-wide vote, Dr. Rufus Clements and Dr. Horace Tate. Mr. Perry and Mrs. Esther Garrison are appointed members on the Savannah school board. Mr. Wilkerson in Brunswick serves on the library board as an appointed member, Mr. Eugene Gadsden in Savannah as an appointed member.

The Georgia Council In The Field

Education, Health, Welfare, Public Accommodations, Employment, Voting — these six areas now covered by the new Civil Rights Legislation should directly affect the private world of every Georgian. Few actually realize how far-reaching the Law is . . . how many institutions and lives are subject to change. One of the Council's most urgent roles is to help speed this change, before the undercurrent of suspicion and distrust among those who hoped the Law would make an immediate difference in their daily lives becomes a tide of bitterness and disillusion, aimed at the Federal Government itself.

Houston County

We have worked all year in Houston County. At least 700 staff hours have been spent there in addition to trips by President Joe Hendricks and other volunteers.

The two towns where schools are located are very different. Warner Robins is a rapidly growing army town and Perry is a traditional small southern town where the political power resides.

In Perry we found a history of police brutality - mysterious disappearances of Neroes; beatings by the sheriff and his deputies of Negroes were routine; influential white citizens who were aware of police repression and approved of it. A pervasive fear infected the few whites of good will as well as the Negroes. There were no mass meetings and little Negro organization. The NAACP was more active in Warner Robins where the climate is much better.

We found many incidents of police brutality, without even the pretext of a demonstration or picket line — a group of teenagers was beaten up and shot at, a woman, six months pregnant, was choked by police and then dragged unconscious to jail. Another youth was blackjacked into unconsciouness.

We worked over a period of months to inform the Justice Department, the Community Relations Service, the Civil Rights Commission and HEW of the conditions until finally one by one Federal representatives arrived in town. No cases were made - but the federal presence and the questioning began to slow down the incidents of brutality.

Houston County was under court order to desegregate its schools. The Council and American Friends Service Committee began to recruit transfers. We faced formidable opposition. Children were first harangued, then threatened by the Negro school principal (who is, in Perry as in many places, a political appointee, a "safe Nigger", who won't give the School Board any trouble.) In Perry, Negroes were given the wrong blanks and incorrect information in the hope that they would miss the deadline for transferring. Some parents lost their jobs, others were threatened because children applied for transfer.

When school opened, 9 children had enrolled in Houston County. Two Negro teachers in Perry lost their jobs - at least three mothers lost theirs. One worker in Warner Robins lost her job. But we took the first big step. All has not gone peaceably since the opening of the school, but considering Perry's past history, the results were gratifying.

Perry's one movie theater is still operated as a private club under the auspices of the Committee of 1,000 and no Negroes need apply for membership.

Theoretically, restaurants are open for all, although most local Negro residents, having tested them when the law was first passed, and having been arrested, and in at least three cases, beaten up, stay away from them. One restaurant serves Negroes their food on paper napkins. "The law says we gotta serve you. It don't say we gotta give you plates."

Doc Roughton's Heart of Perry Motel has not been tested. The fear is too great. The Council has advised that no Negro attempt to test without police protection. Such protection has not been available on the local, state, or federal level.

Perry has a bi-racial committee, one of whose functions, according to its own public statement, is to keep 'outsiders' out of Perry." However, the fact that the power structure consented to this face-to-face communication proves that they are beginning to feel the pressure of change. Perhaps this means that in the future they will be responsive to a more constructive approach.

Today the Georgia Council can report that there is less fear than a year ago. School desegregation has been accomplished. Police brutality has diminished. Although the Committee of 1,000 is still operating to keep segregation, it is not as powerful as a year ago. The movement has started. Perhaps next year, it will gather momentum.

Moultrie

Early in the year, SNCC organized a student boycott of the Negro High School which lasted for several weeks. When the Georgia Council arrived on the scene, the children were already out of school and staging daily marches to the school Superintendent's office to ask for improvements in their school which was in a dilapidated condition. We played a supporting role, partly concerned with finding whites willing to negotiate the student grievances. We discovered that most of the students were concerned solely with improving their old school; few wanted integration with the white school. This was understandable, given the atmosphere in Moultrie, but disappointing. Again, Federal agencies were called in. After weeks of working, and a positive effort by the whites to upgrade the Negro schools, the children went back to classes.

What good was accomplished? A great deal: For the first time, the door opened for honest communication. More Negroes knew their rights — high school students and the adult community as well. As an indirect result, a court suit helped to desegregate the schools. In September, 35 children attended formerly white schools.

After calm returned, the Council called a meeting of some 15 government agencies to plan a long-term program to try to deal positively with the conditions which had caused the unrest. This was not a wholly satisfactory venture. Although the agencies expressed concern, there seemed no way to proceed until the local white power structure, or a strong well-organized local Negro group, took the initiative. Neither of these proved possible at the moment.

Baker County

Another place where the Council played a supporting role during the summer was Baker County. Early this summer SNCC, under the courageous leadership of Charles Sherrod, entered "Bad Baker" to work on Voter Registration. Soon demonstrations were organized to pressure the county government into providing adequate voter registration services. SNCC workers were beaten while local police and later the F.B.I. stood by. Governor Sanders would not respond to pleas for the State Patrol to provide protection for Baker County citizens. Mrs. Pauley was forced to leave town when a local man with a gun threatened her. SNCC workers and local citizens continued to demonstrate but appeal after appeal brought little help. Newspapers were silent for weeks.

When Mrs. Pauley returned home from Baker County, she wrote Governor Sanders a widely publicized letter about the situation there. It was the first time that most Georgians became aware of the unrest in Baker. It said in part:

"What follows is the story of how law enforcement broke down when Negro citizens attempted to exercise the rights guaranteed them in the Constitution of the United States:

"On Wednesday, July 21st, Negroes set up a small picket line around the registration place, the Newton courthouse. Members of a white mob beat up four Negroes, while the local police stood by and watched. One of those beaten was Reverend Charles Sherrod, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, to whom non-violence is a religion. He made no attempt to resist those beating him and received a deep gash on his face.

"Another one of the picketers who was beaten collapsed later that night and I drove him to the Phoebe Putney Hospital in Albany. He was unconscious during the entire trip.

"On the following day, Thursday, July 22, Negroes again picketed the courthouse. This time, the mob waited until after the picketing was over to beat up a young boy. When the boy's mother went to the courthouse to swear out a warrant against his attacker, she too was beaten up, in broad daylight. Her two daughters were also assaulted. The local police made no arrests.

"On Thursday, Reverend Sherrod and a local civil rights leader were arrested by local police for 'fighting'. To anyone who knows Reverend Sherrod and his deep commitment to the philosophy of non-violence, such a charge is a mockery of the truth.

"On Friday morning, when six Negroes, including Reverend Sherrod who was out on bond, resumed picketing, they were met by 26 whites brought in from neighboring counties. The whites attacked the Negroes, seriously injuring Reverend Sherrod and another man who were taken to the Albany hospital. While the attack was going on, local police walked inside the courthouse and observed the scene from the Courthouse windows.

"During these three days of unchecked mob violence, I telephoned your office and The Mansion, time after time. I explained to secretaries and aides that citizens were being attacked while local police refused to act: and that as Governor of Georgia you had the power to send the State Patrol into areas where local law enforcement collapses. I was told that my message would be conveyed to you. I then called your aide, Mr. Douglas Bernard, and his secretary informed me that he was too busy to talk to me. I then tried to get someone in authority at State Patrol headquarters. I was told that 'There's nobody in charge you can talk with and be-

sides we can't do anything anyway.' To date, I have received no reply to my messages.

"For the moment, Baker County is calm. But all the ingredients for violence are still present: the resentment of long-patient Negro citizens who are being forced to live outside the protection of the law; the recalcitrance of local officials. including Sheriff Johnson; the blatant disregard for law by local law enforcement officers; the lack of responsible action by state officials and by your office. Given these conditions, it will take only a random spark to ignite an uncontrollable riot.

"We turn to you . . . not only for now and Baker County, but for every community in Georgia. Our citizens need to be assured that your office will guarantee that Georgia will be governed by law and not by mob rule."

When September came, only a few new names were on the voting registration books. After federal help arrived, ten students entered the formerly white school although 100 children had applied for transfer. The greatest gain was that more Negroes know their rights, and still more now have hopes of winning them.

Crawfordville

Crawfordville (population 786) is a sick town in dying Taliaferro County (population 3,370). Last year the county school enrollment was 606 Negro and 201 white students — 79 in high school. Like many other places in the old cotton-growing section of the state, the economic level is extremely low, except for a few wealthy families. The income reported in the 1960 census was $1,795 per family, white and Negro; the Negro family's income was $1,276.

The Council made its first field trip before there was much local organizational effort. We registered voting complaints with the Justice Department, and talked to Negro leaders and school administrators about school desegregation.

During January the Council heard Mr. Evans from the Georgia Attorney General's office advise Mrs. Lola Williams, the school principal to sign a compliance to the Civil Rights Act and, at the same time, discourage transfers. A few months later she did not renew the contracts of 6 Negro teachers. The School Board presented a desegregation plan to HEW and simultaneously circumvented it by bussing all the white children to neighboring counties, leaving Taliaferro schools all Negro. Their actions were a flagrant demonstration of bad faith. All of this enraged the Negro community. Three times the Council's efforts to negotiate failed. And. inevitably, demonstrations, court cases, school boycotts followed.

Mr. Calvin Turner received two threats on his life sent through the U. S. mail. These were turned over to the FBI. This was early in the Summer. No reports from the Justice Department have been received.

September came, the white children were being bussed to neighboring counties. A large proportion of the Negro children boycotted the Negro school. A Freedom School opened in the log cabin where Mr. Turner and Mr. Billingsly had operated a summer Head Start program.

Harrassment and oppression continued. People lost jobs, were evicted, and arrested on various charges — all the old tactics to keep the Negro in line, were employed. But now the new Negro did not submit. The children struggled to board the white buses. A boycott of local merchants proved very successful. The Judge ruled that the Negro children who had asked for transfer should attend an integrated school. The Judge left it to State Superintendent Claude Purcell to decide how this integregation should be achieved. He decided that Negro children, too, should be bussed to neighboring counties. Sixty of them are now boarding the buses and going to school with the white children.

The great economic problems of the Taliaferro Negroes are far from solved. SCLC, the United Presbyterians, the Friends, and the Sharecroppers joined with the Council in a meeting chaired by Mr. Holmes where the various agencies pooled their resources in order to bring some tangible help to these depressed and oppressed people. Plans are underway for a small home industry. The Council is working to secure state and federal Health and Welfare assistance. If the Council can find the answers to some of the problems of this deep rural county we will have a pattern that will be of widespread value.

Rural Project

With the cooperation of the National Sharecroppers Fund and Southern Regional Council, the Georgia Council received a grant to be used in rural areas of the state. October 1, Mr. Hubert Thomas of Thomasville, Georgia, was employed to work in this program. Mr. Thomas brings to the job rare qualities of dedication, training, and ability to work with people. Many Georgia farmers, sharecroppers and small farm owners, will find guidance toward the programs, public and private, which will help their economic advancement.

Local Chapters will assist Mr. Thomas in working in rural areas surrounding their towns.

Local Councils

Although field work during periods of crisis is important and exciting, the day by day work of organizing new local Chapters and giving support to existing ones is the heart of the Council effort.

The task of the local Chapter of the Council has changed during the past year since the passage of the Civil Rights Act. Some people have adapted readily to the new pattern, others have been confused. When the total work of desegregating moved from one of persuasion to one of obedience to the law, many voices said "Let the Federal Government do it" - and like some abolitionists after the Civil War, they returned to their old routine. Others realized that with the new laws, some fears had been alleviated and for the first time the Council might provide a meeting place for true communication between the races and an educational service of interpreting the Law. The true human relations job was only beginning. Many of the old Chapters showed an increase in membership and interest. Six new Chapters were organized. For the first time in five years people were asking that a Council be organized - indeed - the new legislation opened the door to far greater opportunity for service.

Three of the new councils are in metropolitan Atlanta and three throughout the state: Statesboro, LaGrange and Houston County. These latter new struggling groups are making a definite difference in their counties.

New Chapters

LaGrange: Our first chairman, a minister, suffered considerable pressure from some Birchites in the community. We wish we could have found more ways to support this man. He finally left the city. The whole town became hysterical when Emma Holmes (a Negro) applied to LaGrange College. (She enrolled at Vassar, but she wanted to shake them up a bit). One of our original organizers resigned his position at LaGrange College in protest against the Board policy of non-compliance to the Law. A Methodist institution, it is one of the three in the state which is refusing federal funds.

LaGrange is suffering - as it always has - from the not-so-benevolent paternalism of a Georgia mill town.

Statesboro: The Statesboro Council was the first interracial group to meet in that South Georgia city. The Roman Catholic Church opened its facilities for the use of the council, and without it perhaps it is doubtful whether a group would have been established at this time. The Council has met regularly, making headway in communication between the races. Individuals accomplished a tremendous job in seeing that 55 students transferred to white schools.

Houston County: The nucleus of the Houston Chapter were members of the Ministerial Association and the United Church Women. The Macon Chapter has assumed the responsibility of assisting this new Chapter. Their initial work in school desegregation was most helpful.

Organization in Atlanta: The Georgia Council has long been aware that metropolitan Atlanta required a new organizational approach. The metropolitan area is too sprawling, the neighborhoods too diverse to be served by one catch-all Atlanta Council on Human Relations. At its March 20th meeting, the Board of Directors voted that work in Atlanta should be reorganized by forming neighborhood groups.

Between March 20th and today, we have organized three neighborhood groups, DeKalb County, North DeKalb County, Northside are the groups already functioning; Decatur and Southwest Atlanta and Kirkwood have had preliminary meetings.

We are both gratified and frustrated in this new undertaking. We are gratified because the neighborhood idea has caught the imagination of the members and they are working twice as hard and twice as effectively because the programs are of immediate, personal concern to them.

The fact that these neighborhood groups work much better than the previously large, impersonal structure creates a frustrating problem for the staff. We see the need for fifty neighborhood groups in metropolitan Atlanta, not five. But even with only five, staff members are kept hopping from meeting to meeting, morning, noon, and especially night. So far, we are keeping up somehow with the added demands on staff and are more convinced than ever that we are on the right track.

Local Chapter Program

School Desegregation: The established Chapters have had projects concerning School Desegregation. They helped in securing information (often confused and difficult to obtain) - interpreting the procedures to parents, and in the actual recruitment of transfers. All of the Chapters with the possible exception of Albany and Savannah found this a time-consuming and important work. Athens had a most difficult job with a three day transfer period and many stumbling blocks thrown in its way. It seemed a miracle that 215 children transferred.

Local Councils have discovered that federal legislation - with the possible loss of federal funds - has changed the tactics of local power structures across the state. Instead of either open defiance or quiet do-nothing-ness, they have wised up. Some of them even pronounce the word "Negro" correctly. They have learned the right things to say . . . which often throws the Council worker off balance. Subtle evasion is particularly noticeable in school desegregation. "We are certainly going to do what is right . ." they say, instead of the once fierce, "Take it to the courts". For example, the DeKalb Council leaders were sure until the very last day of the transfer period in Decatur that the power structure was being honest. But if it had not been for concentrated efforts in the last 6 hour period, only 2 children would have been transferred instead of the 30 we finally succeeded in registering.

Rome with 77 transfers, Columbus 106, Macon 250, are all a result of great Council effort.

Tutorials: Tutorial programs are projects for most local Councils. School desegregation has brought shocked awareness to both Negro and white members about the poor quality of Georgia education particularly in the Negro schools. Shiny new exteriors have fooled many into believing our children were receiving an adequate education. Savannah and Macon led the way in establishing tutorials for transferring children.

Macon's Summer tutorial has been the largest program in the state. In the Summer of 1965, 268 high school students were enrolled in classes in English and Mathematics. It is difficult in a brief summer program to make substantial compensation for the educational deficiencies of students burdened by a segregated culture since birth. However, there is no doubt that the skills of some of the students were sharpened. They were nearly all highly motivated, and the program provided them with a needed sense of assurance. They view this supplementary program in much the same way that the dedicated athlete considers extra training for practice. Regardless of their level of achievement, they were developing a feeling of peak preparedness.

This Fall, DeKalb, North DeKalb, Northside and others began tutorials. In some Councils the need was not so great. For example, in Glynn County, the Negro High School is superior to many. The first graduate of any public school in Glynn County to receive a Phd. was a Negro. Here Negro school personnel kept an eye on the transfer students and gave assistance. Many have done exceptional work.

Poverty Programs: Many Councils are playing an important role in the formation of local OEO Community Action Committees — sometimes as a watchdog, sometimes as active participants in the new poverty programs.

Augusta spearheaded a city-wide conference on the Economic Opportunity Program, *Augusta Poverty Conference, April 28, 1965*. Sponsored jointly by the Augusta League of Women Voters, the Augusta NAACP and the Augusta Council on Human Relations, this was an all-day meeting of over 100 participants to understand the Poverty Program and to devise ways of working effectively in it.

Out of this conference came a watchdog committee which is following Richmond County Community Action Programs closely, bringing inequities to the attention of the appropriate officials, and informing citizens of the rights and opportunities guaranteed under the program.

Councils are striving to become informed and to spread their information to their communities. With the complexities of the new federal programs and the inadequacies of the regional interpreters this became increasingly difficult as the year progressed.

Many times the Councils projects were skimpy and faltering. But month after month the groups attracted larger and larger attendance. Many more people came than the paid-up membership list reported by the Council.

Here, at the local Council meeting, was a chance for people to share their information, their hopes, as well as their fears. Here, in an informal setting, members could come to know and understand each other. Although "getting to know you" is not a project in the sense that tutorials or desegregation are — it is, one of the most important "projects" that the Georgia Council undertakes.

Violence And Intimidation

Violence and intimidation are a part of everyday life in Georgia. We all know it. But it is a taboo subject. Even our most liberal newspapers seldom report it. Our local Councils are deeply concerned about the unabating number or incidents of violence and police brutality, but so far have been unable to bring it to a halt.

▪ On May 28th, a sixteen year old Negro high school student, was arrested in a South Georgia town on a morals charge. The girl, one of the four Negro students to transfer had made a good adjustment and excellent grades.

The young lady was sentenced to four months in prison for her "crime". Her attorney, appealed to the judge, promising that he would arrange for her to attend the Encampment for Citizenship on a scholarship if he would put her on probation. The Georgia Council called the Encampment's Director and got the pledge of a full scholarship, even though the application period had long since passed. We raised the money for her train fare to California. She did not have to spend the Summer in jail.

▪ As a by-product of this case, her attorney one of the town's leading citizens was forced by public pressure to resign as county attorney and Sunday School teacher. Finally, threats to his wife and children forced him to leave town.

▪ The contract of a Negro teacher in a small Georgia town was terminated at the end of this year because he is a civil rights leader. Since then he has received two threats agains this life and that of his father. He knows that local law enforcement will not offer him protection. He turned to the Georgia Council for help. The Council enlisted the Georgia Bureau of Investigation; the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department. We got him protection. But six months later, there has been no report from the FBI.

▪ Mr. Holmes' house was shot into in Burke County — and only a miracle kept his daughter from being killed. And speaking of courage, the next morning she got up and went back to that white school.

▪ Mr.Lamons in Mitchell County was terribly beaten when it was learned that his child planned to transfer. He was hospitalized for weeks and four months later is still unable to work. His child did not enter school.

▪ A man was killed in the jail in Hawkinsville. The facts are unavailable because every one was too afraid to say a word. Nothing has been done. The Council found this was not the first such occurence in that jail. As usual we are faced with the problem of finding the truth without giving the name of the informant.

▪ A man in Albany shot in the back and killed by a policeman. Why? Nobody knows. The police said it was self defense, but the man didn't have a gun. His family asked us for help.

▪ A man, sympathetic with civil rights, spent four months in Reidsville jail for driving 70 miles an hour in a 60 mile limit.

These incidents are random examples out of hundreds of calls we have had over the year. When we plan our work and report on it, we tend to think in terms of large program items; Operation Breadbasket (employment opportunity), school desegregation, tutorials, public accommodations, workshops. But these unclassifiable, individual calls for help consume a larger and larger share of staff members' time. We are not a case work agency, nor do we wish to become one, but when an individual turns to us for help we must respond. We cannot turn our backs on people who are being punished for taking part in the movement, or often punished only because they are poor and black.

Georgia Students For Human Rights

In the Fall of 1964, the Georgia Council sponsored Georgia Students for Human Rights. Through it, a small nueleus of knowledgeable, activist student leaders attempted to involve Georgia colleges in human relations activities - the previously non-political white students dissatisified with the paternalistic or philanthropic outlets provided by traditional student organizations, as well as the Negro student who never demonstrated and who has been cut off by custom and law from meaningful contacts with white students.

At its initial meeting, Georgia Students brought together some 60 students, white and Negro, from 17 Georgia colleges and universities. Since then, affiliates have been officially formed on six campuses with approximately 400 student members. They are working on their local campuses in such matters as academic freedom, compulsory ROTC and compulsory chapel. In their sur-

rounding communities, they are undertaking to tutor transferring Negro students for high school and for college boards; to form work crews to clean up dilapidated Negro public school campuses, and as voter registration teams.

Activity during the Summer of 1965 slowed down as students left the campuses for the Summer holidays. However, many members of Georgia Students for Human Rights from the Atlanta area - Agnes Scott, Tech, Emory, Oglethorpe and the Atlanta University complex have become involved in the Vine City project.

Vine City is one of Atlanta's worst Negro slums. Residents of the area banded together to clean it up. They cleared a garbage dump and are turning it into a playground; they rented a dilapidated old house and are painting, plastering and repairing it to turn it into a community center to get the children off the street. They organized classes and play groups for the children. Atlanta area students spent part of their week-ends doing the physical clean-up work on the playground and in the community house.

Staff members of the Georgia Council stimulated the formation of the Vine City project and contributed the money for a fund-raising brochure.

To those adults who went to college in the 30's and early 40's this kind of student activity may seem merely a reflection of traditional student interests. But for Georgia, with its sheltered academic atmosphere, such student expression is new - indeed revolutionary. It is unfortunate indeed that this splendid beginning was not followed up by a vigorous organizational campaign. But by the latter part of 1965, we realized that we did not have the funds to continue.

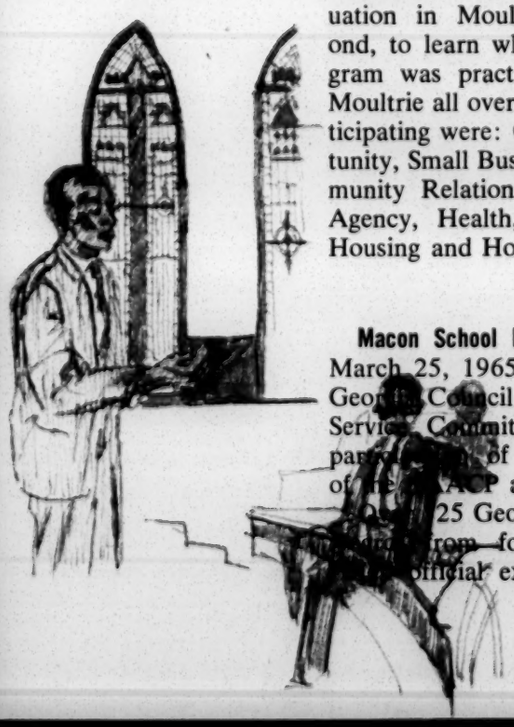
Conference And Workshops

Athens Conference on Education: March 18 - 20, 1965: For the first time, the University of Georgia's Continuing Education Center played host to a large-scale intergrated conference. Before, during and after the conference, the newspapers made much of complaints by a far-right Birch-type group about the use of state property by a group such as ours.

The purpose of the conference was to determine how citizens concerned with providing a quality education for every child in the state should proceed in their locol communities. From this conference grew the plans for tutorials and recruitment for school desegregation outlined previously. The conference saw the active participation of Georgia Students for Human Rights.

Government Agency Conference: March 23: As previously noted, the situation in Moultrie caused Mrs. Pauley to call a conference of federal agencies, first to see whether combined efforts could alleviate the situation in Moultrie specifically, and second, to learn whether a crash federal program was practicable idea for towns like Moultrie all over Georgia. The agencies participating were: Office of Economic Opportunity, Small Business Administration, Community Relations Service, Urban Renewal Agency, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Home Finance Administration and the Department of Labor. The representatives of these agencies were all top echelon people from Washington or regional representatives.

In spite of the genuine good will of the government participants, it became obvious that traditional patterns of government operation would make a combined program impossible. But several valuable by-products were gleaned from this conference. We established a direct line in Washington to all of them and are now able to bypass state-appointed officials. Our relations with these agencies have become steadily more fruitful.



Macon School Desegregation Conference: — March 25, 1965: Sponsored jointly by the Georgia Council and the American Friends Service Committee, we also enlisted the participation of the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP and Operation Breadbasket. About 25 Georgia leaders, predominantly [illegible] from forty counties attended, A [illegible] official explained the new opportunities in Title VI; the Legal Defense man outlined plans for further school suits: the Friends Southern Director and Mrs. Pauley talked about techniques of community organization for recruiting students.

This conference, more than any other single activity, was responsible for accelerated efforts in school recruitment.

Civil Rights Advisory Committee: Open Meeting — Albany, Georgia June 16-17: Mrs. Pauley as Secretary of the Georgia Advisory Committee of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights offered the use of the Council staff in preparing for an open meeting at Albany. The Council interviewed Negroes in the area explaining the reasons for the open meeting and asking their cooperation in appearing as witnesses. Although the white city and county officials boycotted the meeting, the Negro citizens appeared with their statements of discrimination in various areas of activities.

The Georgia Council Annual Meeting: On September 28, 29, 30 enjoyed another first. The annual meeting was held at the FFA-FHA Camp near Covington. After discussion and consideration the camp officials decided that we should be the first integrated group to enjoy the use of the camp site.

The subject for discussion was Equal Employment, Key to Opportunity. Five Federal Experts, two men from the State of Georgia and five men from private agencies provided the group with stimulating and exceedingly useful information.

The year's business was conducted. The reports of local Councils showed vitality and growth. The paid membership (not including several hundred previously counted Atlanta members, who, since reorganization, have not yet joined neighborhood groups) was 1,072. Reports from local groups prove that many more than the officially paid members are interested and working at the local Chapter level.

Conclusion

We have described in careful detail the drama of human relations in Georgia in 1965. But this drama is not being played only upon the small stage which we have set in this report. It is being played in Watts, Los Angeles, in Rochester and Harlem, New York, in Selma and Lowndes County, Alabama. It is being played to its climax in country crossroads, in tiny hamlets and in supercities all over the United States. The dramatis personnae may vary, the scenery may shift, the incidents that make up the content of the story may differ, but the conclusion is as inescapable as the Greek plays of antiquity. The Negro revolution will prevail; the struggle to win equal rights for Negro Americans will overcome.

Only one thing remains to be decided: How? Will that long-sought victory be bought only at the price of blood and violence? Will it be delayed by the unreasoning resistance of those to whom the dark past is more precious than the beckoning future.

Or will the forces of reason and humanity bring us to greet the new day, hand in hand, our bitterness laid to rest, our thoughts in harmony, our goal a better life for all Americans? It is this latter road which the Georgia Council has chosen — a road for which we have set the guideposts in the past and which we will follow in the future.

The compass of our stage may be small, but through our actions, we may serve as a shining example for the rest of the nation, so that the Watts and the Harlems may be diminished by the light of our deeds in Georgia. This is the task we set ourselves, and to it we invite all citizens of Georgia, Negro and white, to turn their time, their energies and their talents.

Financial Report

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1964 through September 30, 1965

General Fund

INCOME	
Grants-in-aid from SRC	$ 5,100.00
Foundation grants	21,800.00
Memberships	4,992.00
Contributions	7,686.16
Miscellaneous	92.50
	$39,670.66
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$26,045.78
Travel	4,850.08
Telephone	2,614.09
Office Supplies	1,832.81
Printing	1,771.69
Postage	1,534.46
Meetings	1,498.52
Grant to Atlanta Council	1,302.00
Refunds to local Chapters	1,254.50
Payroll taxes	1,134.64
Rent	880.00
Books and subscriptions	388.33
Legal and accounting	350.00
Insurance	206.10
Equipment	546.78
Miscellaneous	87.95
	$46,297.73

Balance Sheet

September 30, 1965

ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash in banks		$ 357.01
FIXED		
Equipment — General Fund	$ 2,994.31	
Equipment — Field Foundation	392.80	
Equipment — New World Foundation	922.44	4,309.55
		$ 4,666.56
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Payroll taxes payable		$ 103.60
Federal income tax withheld		243.14
State income tax withheld		103.05
		$ 449.79
GENERAL FUND		
Invested balance	$ 2,994.31	
Current deficit	92.78	
	$ 2,901.53	
FIELD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	392.80	
NEW WORLD FOUNDATION FUND		
Invested balance	922.44	4,216.77
		$ 4,666.56

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

-pamphlet

January 11, 1966

To: Members of the General Assembly

From: The Georgia Council on Human Relations

The proceedings of the General Assembly yesterday, January 10, 1966, more than ten years after the School Desegregation Court Decision; a year and a half after the passage of the Civil Rights Act; more than a year after the passage of the Poverty Bill; make the Georgia Council more concerned than ever with the near total lack of understanding and communication between the races in Georgia.

We call upon you, as a member of the Legislature, to use every effort to bring about an understanding which will prevent Georgia and the United States from losing its position of prestige and sinking into another totalitarian state where the wishes of the electorate are bypassed.

The country is not at war. The representatives of the American people in Congress have not, and have not been asked to, endorse our military action in Viet Nam. Until such time as they have, the question of treason is irrelevant.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee has expressed its lack of sympathy with our country's involvement, and Mr. Bond has concurred.

Much of the public, and the public press, have expressed dismay at the possibility that leaders of the Civil Rights Movement, of which Mr. Bond is one, could harbor misgivings about the good faith of our national policy makers, and of the good faith of our federal officials.

But the appropriate and mature response to an expression of misgivings is not "How awful!", but "Why?"

Until the passage of the Civil Rights Act there was wide-spread, even universal, belief that our President and other Federal officials were unequivocally committed to the principals of our nation's founding as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

SINCE the passage of the Civil Rights Act many leaders of the Civil Rights Movement have, in their turn, been dismayed, to see agents of the FBI, in Baker and other counties, turn their backs upon acts of

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

brutality; they have been dismayed that, not school boards and county officials were to be required to obey the law, but that small children and their economically and educationally deprived parents had had laid upon them the burden of enforcing the law. SINCE the passage of the Voter Rights Bill many leaders of the Civil Rights Movement have been dismayed to learn that federal registrars would not be sent to Georgia, but that, in county after county, Negroes would be registered to vote only if they were willing to risk their safety and their livelihood by presenting themselves, unprotected, to the same officials who had turned them away year after year in the past.

Our government has laws against smuggling. Does it require the representatives of American business, which those laws are designed to protect, to enforce those laws, or to detect smugglers? Or does it provide customs inspectors in every port? Our government has laws against bootlegging. Is the licensed liquor industry required to maintain a staff of investigators to detect and prosecute unlawful distillers, or does the government itself maintain an efficient police force for this purpose?

A massive loss of confidence in the good faith of our federal government faces us. As Georgians and Americans are we willing to face the real issue? And can we have the humility to admit that men like Mr. Bond have in no way denied their loyalty to our nation and its principles, but have only expressed a deep fear that some persons in authority have not themselves been good Americans, or themselves loyal to American ideals?

Surely an expression of such a fear -- even if it were misfounded -- is not disloyalty, but the highest form of patriotism.

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

ES

Ga: Publications

Rec'd 2/11/66

February, 1966

LOCAL CHAPTER PROGRAMS SHIFT INTO HIGH GEAR

Local Chapters are starting the New Year off with vital programs. Here are a few examples of activity around the State:

Savannah: Under the able leadership of new Savannah Chairman, the Rev. James L. Hooten, the Savannah Chapter has started a regular newsletter and a program of exciting monthly meetings. The first of these, in January, featured the film, "The Letter and the Spirit" about Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, with an eloquent address by Vice-President Hubert Humphrey. Several committees are being organized to give the entire membership an opportunity to give useful service.

Southwest Georgia: This fledgling group is getting bigger and better. More than eighty members were greeted by the Mayor of Thomasville at their meeting in the Thomasville City Hall. This new Chapter includes people from Thomas, Dougherty, Colquitt, Berrien, Tift, Worth, Sumter, Baker and Mitchell Counties -- some of which have in the past seen the greatest resistance to progress. We are confident that the existence of the Southwest Georgia Chapter will make a difference in community attitudes. The chapter heard Georgia Council President Joseph Hendricks talk about new opportunities in federal programs.

Glynn County: Our Glynn County Chapter reports that after all the difficulty of enrolling fourteen Negro first-graders in the previously all-white school this Fall (you may recall that they were turned away three times before being permitted to attend classes) the youngsters are doing beautifully now.

Now the Glynn County Chapter is embarking on an adult education project. At their last meeting, they heard the coordinator of Adult Basic Education Classes of the County Board of Education explain how the classes are conducted, and what contribution the group could make to the adult education program.

Northside Atlanta: The success story of this area is the Northside Chapter's tutorial program which has enlisted 75 teen-agers from six high-schools to tutor 125 fifth, sixth and seventh graders in three elementary schools. Unlike many tutorials, this one was not designed simply to tutor Negro children transferring to new schools, but to offer assistance to all children in the three schools having trouble with classroom work. As a result, the program is integrated, and in fact, only one out of four children are Negroes.

One volunteer adult is in charge of the program at each of the three schools. It is she who consults with teachers and principals for the names of students who might benefit from the program. But the day-to-day work is done by the teen-agers themselves. And people who talk about teen-agers being irresponsible, or apathetic, or disaffected, might have some second thoughts if they could see the devotion with which our high-school teachers apply themselves to their work!

THE FALL TERM OF SCHOOL STARTS NOW

Yes, we know that the first day of school -- that hot, sticky day at the end of August when you put your child on the school bus -- seems very far away from the cold and windy present. But you will see from the list below, that in some cases the transfer period is right at hand. And unless application for transfer is made at the right time, many Negro youngsters who want to transfer are going to be left out in the cold -- even in August. So circle the date when your Chapter must start working:

Transfer period

Columbus	February 1st to 15th
Rome & Floyd County	April 1st to 30th
Fulton County	April 1st to 15th
Clarke County	By June 15th
Richmond County	Week preceeding school opening
Thomas County	Last two weeks in April
Thomasville	May 14-28th
Houston County	June 7th-25th

The above are the counties where we have chapters where a definite date has been set for transfer. But in some places, no time has been set as yet, and in these towns, it is doubly important for local chapters to visit school administrators to pin down the information. These locations are: Bibb County (Macon), Chatham County (Savannah), DeKalb, Dougherty County (Albany), Houston County (Perry and Warner Robins), Glynn County (Brunswick), City of Atlanta.

STATE-WIDE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION CONFERENCE

Many Council members will recall the important School Desegregation Conference in which we participated last year in Macon which laid the groundwork for much of the transfer activity in the summer months. It was so successful that we are going to repeat it this year, hopefully on a bigger and better scale.

We need to have every county in Georgia represented, and to do this, we ask your help in sending us the names of local community leaders concerned with school desegregation. If you know of anyone -- whether a clergyman or leader in a voluntary organization like the NAACP or SCLC or Urban League, or a civic leader in a fraternal or philanthropic organization, who might have something to contribute or to take back to his home town, please let us know who he is and we will invite him. The conference is scheduled for Macon around March 15th. More details in our next newsletter.

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S MAIL BAG

Here are some excerpts from a typical morning mail which show the diversity of Georgia Council's activities:

"...We are planning a workshop here February 22-26. Our main topic is the war on poverty, which is about all we have around here. Will you send us someone to help us..."

"...Two representatives from the FBI office have been to see me. They talked with the principal and the county superintendent and a few of the boys who made the physical assaults on ____ (a Negro high school student). We are most grateful for the contacts you made in our behalf."

"...We have a Negro boy in this school and the white boys won't eat with him and they call him names, and it looks like the teacher is to blame. We wish you would send somebody down here to check because this boy is going to quit and lots of us know what is going on but are afraid to say anything..."

"...This is to advise you that _____ Taliaferro County's application for participation in the Food Stamp Program has been received and the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been notified..."

"...My great grand father bought his freedom and four acres of land before the war (the Civil War.) And after some years, we bought more land until we had 124 acres. The folks in this town have been trying to get it away from my family ever since...Now it's my turn. A white man tore up the stakes and moved on to my land and I can't get a

lawyer or surveyor to take my case...I pay taxes, but I have no lights, no sewer or water. I am the only one treated this way. They want to get me out, but this is the only home I have. Please help me."

HELP WANTED: SINGERS

To Atlanta area members: If you have a teen-age son who enjoys choral singing, you might call his attention to the group at the Butler Street YMCA, under the leadership of Mr. Franklin Thomas. In addition to being over-all Director of the Butler Street Y, Mr. Thomas is an outstanding choral director, and has taken on the formation of an integrated choral group as a labor of love. Your son will find working with this integrated boys' chorus a rewarding experience.

POINT OF ORDER

Atlanta area Council members may be interested in attending a showing of the film, "Point of Order", on February 25th at 8 p. m. at the Lenox Square Auditorium. The movie, which is commercially made, is about the McCarthy era, and its dramatic highpoint is the confrontation between the late Joseph P. Welch and Senator McCarthy during the Army-McCarthy hearings.

It's a very professionally put together movie, and it will serve as the basis for a discussion on today's conformity. The affair is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia, and admission is $1.

"DOCTOR BILL" INSURANCE UNDER MEDICARE

Medicare's $3 per month voluntary doctor insurance plan must be applied for by March 31. This is very cheap coverage, but it is not automatic.

If you are interested in helping with this program, call at once your Social Security office to find out (1) what has been done, (2) exactly what the rules are concerning election of this coverage, and (3) whether or not the local office will provide lists of eligible people. Help every old person in your area to apply for this coverage. According to Sylvia Porter, only a little over half of the 17 million eligible old folks have signed up so far.

In some instances, local welfare offices will assume the cost for those on their rolls who cannot afford even the $3 per month. You may wish to inquire about this. Ask your OEO if you can cooperate with "Medicare Alert", which is a government program to recruit signatures for Medicare.

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Ga: - PUBLICATIONS

April, 1966

THE FLAG

The recent flag incident in Cordele made us remember the disgraceful day February 13, 1956 when Gov. Marvin Griffin signed a law giving a new flag to Georgia designed by John Sammons Bell.

A state publication, in speaking of the 1956 legislature says, "The thought of all these gentlemen was to create a living memorial to the Confederacy..."

The flag discarded was a beautiful flag. One third of the flag next to the staff was a blue background for the state seal. The other two thirds was divided into three horizontal bands, the upper and lower, scarlet, the center white.

The new 1956 flag "prominently displays the Battle Flag of the Confederacy". In fact, it often takes more than a quick look to tell whether the flag flying over our public buildings is in fact the Georgia flag or a replica of the Confederate flag.

To many citizens of Georgia, the sight of this flag brings a stab of pain and anger. Is there any way that this constant reminder of the bitter past could be replaced by one of the earlier flags? Our daily attention should be focussed on Wisdom, Justice and Moderation, rather than the reminder of massive resistance to the laws of the United States.

P.S. Mr. Holmes, in one of his recent trips to Cordele, says that the man who retrieved the American Flag at Cordele was part of the Movement, one of the demonstrators in the march. This gentleman said the flag was not torn when he took it from the youngsters and gave it to the police.

JEKYLL ISLAND

Plan your family vacation now. Join your Georgia Council friends for a minimum of program and a maximum of fellowship at

Jekyll Island the week end of July 9th. Your May newsletter will bring the reservation blanks.

See you at Jekyll!

MEDICARE AND HOSPITAL COMPLIANCE

In order for a person to receive medicare in any hospital in the United States, that hospital will have to be in compliance with the Civil Rights Act. Many hospitals in Georgia are making the necessary changes to meet the deadline. From many reports, there is little difficulty and few complaints from patients in Georgia's desegregated hospitals. When a person is ill, his chief concern is good care.

If hospitals in your area are still segregated, you can help by encouraging the board and the administrators. If Jackson, Mississippi and Albany, Georgia can desegregate, all hospitals can.

Some of the questions to ask are: Do Negro staff doctors have full privileges? Do Negro workers and visitors eat in one dining room? Are there partitions in the waiting rooms which have remained after discriminatory signs have disappeared? Are their separate entrances either with or without signs? Are courtesy titles used in speaking to patients? In speaking to employees? Are rooms and wards segregated? (Private rooms, semi-private and wards.) Is there a Negro wing or section?

Report findings to: Mr. James Williams, Peachtree and 7th Building, Atlanta, Georgia or to the Georgia Council office.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Georgia politicians have lead the other states in making large noises about the new guidelines. We regret this, yet we believe there will be more honest compliance next Fall than ever before. The Office of Education is standing firm in its determination to take the next step in the integration process. School boards are beginning to realize the meaning of abandoning a dual system of education. We must do our job. Find the facts, interpret them and encourage those who are timid and afraid of the changes in our society. We have the greatest opportunity we have ever had in the forty-six years of the Council's existence — a challenge that our members throughout the state are accepting.

April 30th is the deadline in many localities for returning letters indicating the school of your choice. Parents must sign the form even though they choose to have their children return to the same school. As a Council member, believing in human dignity and good human relations, please make sure that no child in Georgia is alone as he seeks entrance into a new school. Surround him with friends, let him know there are people who care. Have many transfers to every school. The only cure for the discomforts of school integration is more school integration.

Council members with their experience and concern can also offer assistance to the teacher as he steps into a strange, new relationship. A Council member is ready to encourage, assist, and support.

HOW TO FILE AN EMPLOYMENT COMPLAINT

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission was established (EEOC). We are lucky that Attorney Donald Hollowell is the Director of the Atlanta Field Office serving several southern States.

If you believe that you have been discriminated against by an employer, labor organization, employment agency or joint labor-management program, write to:

Mr. Donald Hollowell
Director EEOC
1776 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

REMEMBER

The Fisk University annual Institute of Race Relations is June 27 - July 9. The subject is "Race Relations to Human Relations - A New Agenda". Scholarships are available. You may earn 3 semester hours of academic credit on either the undergraduate or graduate level in sociology or education.

Write: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, for information

NEW SOUTH

We are enclosing a brochure describing the New South, published by Southern Regional Council. Send subscription directly to: Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

JUSTICE IN THE COURTS

You can help promote justice in your courts. If you pay taxes in your county and have never been called to jury service, fill in the following and mail to your county court house.

Cut here

Address: _____

_____

Date: _____

Clerk of the Jury Commission
_____ County Court House
_____, Georgia

Dear Sir:

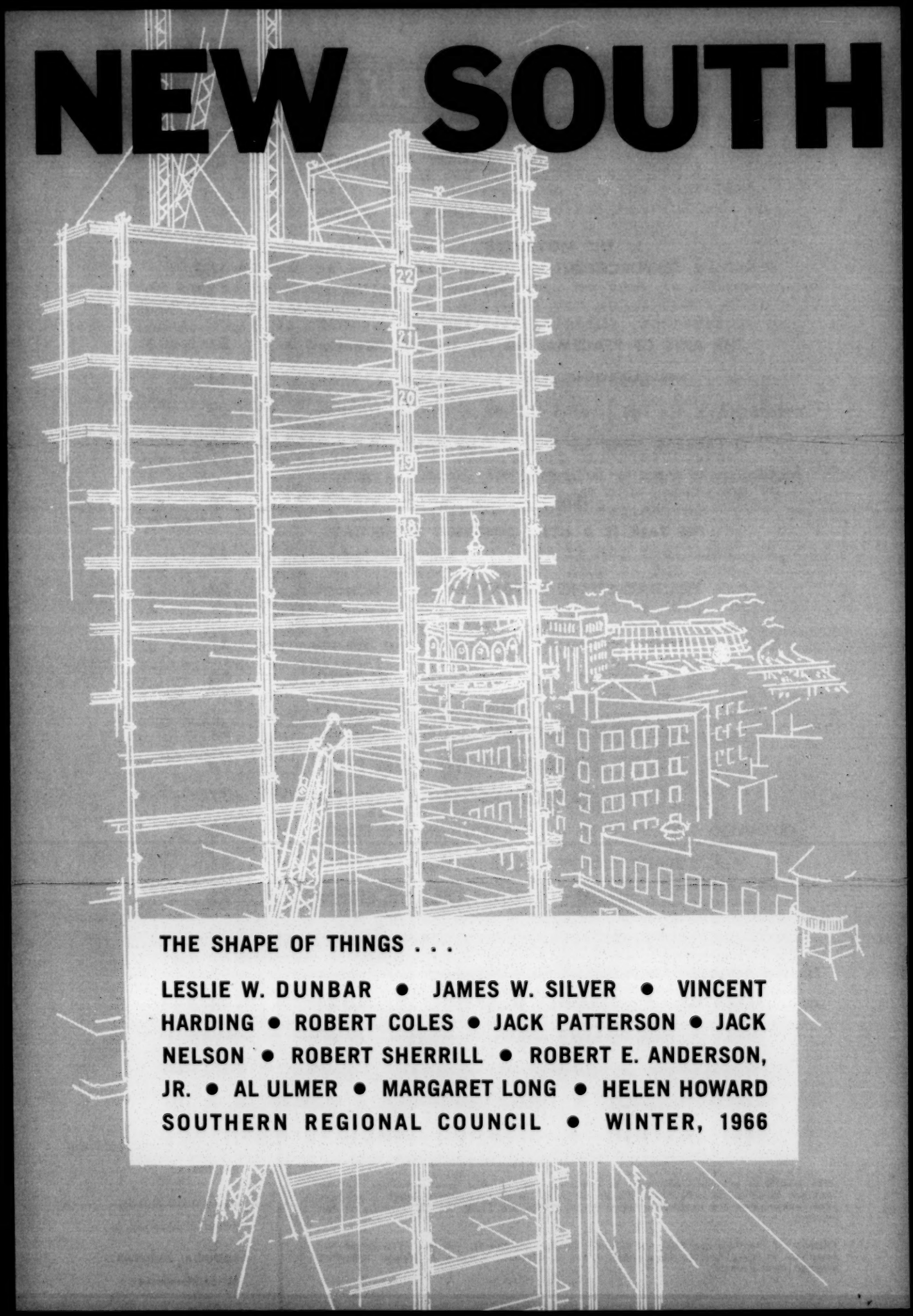
I would respectfully request that you advise the jury commission at its next revision meeting that I would like my name considered for jury service. I am listed on the tax digests of _____ County and have all the qualifications for jury service.

I want to exercise my right and duty as a citizen to serve on juries in this county.

Very truly yours,

_____

NEW SOUTH



THE SHAPE OF THINGS . . .

LESLIE W. DUNBAR • JAMES W. SILVER • VINCENT HARDING • ROBERT COLES • JACK PATTERSON • JACK NELSON • ROBERT SHERRILL • ROBERT E. ANDERSON, JR. • AL ULMER • MARGARET LONG • HELEN HOWARD

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL • WINTER, 1966

NEW SOUTH

A QUARTERLY
REVIEW OF
SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

Vol. 21 • No. 1
Winter, 1966

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DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION:
Pat Watters

MANAGING EDITOR:
Robert E. Anderson, Jr.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT:
Marge Manderson

We have to confess . . .

. . . this is a commercial, straight and unfiltered. Hard sell they call it on Madison Avenue, we believe.

Maybe you know us already and we surely hope you do. Maybe you have sent in your subscription for the next five or ten years. If so, we're humble and we're grateful and we thank you.

But maybe you've never heard of us. (That's hard to take, but we recognize the possibility) If so, we want to introduce ourselves and in the process tell you about our winter issue, which we modestly admit is penetrating, refreshing, stimulating and provocative.

NEW SOUTH, now issued quarterly by the Southern Regional Council, used to be pretty much of a loner in the South. We stood for (and still stand for) such unique and unpopular notions as equality and brotherhood and against such sacred Old South cows as segregation and racial discrimination. We're not alone anymore. A good portion of the more enlightened Southern press has come to accept the positions we espoused some years ago, and we're frankly delighted.

All of which is by way of leading up to the fact that NEW SOUTH is now shifting focus. We're going in for more in-depth articles now -- the sort of things you might find in The Nation, the New Republic, The Progressive. And, in fact, our winter issue features some of the writers you see in those magazines. Robert Sherrill, for instance, a regular contributor to the Nation, reports in this issue of NEW SOUTH on the HUAC Ku Klux Klan hearings. Pulitizer prize winner Jack Nelson, now head of the Los Angeles Times southern bureau, offers up an incisive view of current Southern viewpoints, both the changing and the unchanged. Margaret Long, SRC staffer, novelist and frequent contributor to the Progressive, reports provocatively on activity within the Movement. James Silver, professor of history at the University of Mississippi for 28 years and author of MISSISSIPPI: THE CLOSED SOCIETY suggests that the door to that society may be opening a bit in excerpts from his new book to be published soon by Harcourt, Brace and World. Leslie Dunbar, former executive director of the Southern Regional Council and now director of the Field Foundation, probes with the philosopher's instinct for the truth behind current, popular concepts toward a realistic solution of America's racial inequities. Jack Patterson, southern correspondent for Business Week, writes a penetrating analysis of the southern businessman's reaction to the Negro Movement. Vincent Harding, chairman of the Department of History and Social Science at Spelman College, author of MUST WALLS DIVIDE? and articles on the southern scene in national magazines, writes eloquently, movingly of the erosion away from redemptive love within the Movement. Dr. Robert Coles, a psychiatrist with the University Health Services of Harvard University and contributor to the Atlantic, Harpers, New Republic, Nation, The New York Times Sunday magazine; author of ''The Desegregation of Public Schools: a Psychiatric Study,'' published by SRC in 1963, evaluates the Southerner and his unique and tragic heritage against the backdrop of today's vast social changes.

Combine these articles with a quarterly state-of-the-southern states round-up of developments and trends in civil rights from the eleven state councils on human relations and it all adds up to the fact that NEW SOUTH is ''must'' reading for all who wish to be informed of what is going on in Southern race relations today.

But don't just take our word for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it back to us with your 1966 subscription -- and find out for yourself.

QUOTED FROM THE WINTER, 1966 ISSUE, NEW SOUTH

"Perhaps it was all too wild a dream in the first place, this hope of redemption. Perhaps it was a child's fantasy in the sleep of night, or another Negro folk tale dredged up from the long dead age of faith. But if it was, then, who shall preserve us from the day, from this age, from the sudden blaze of fiery light?"—Vincent Harding.

"That Negro girl I heard talking in Harlem was a Southerner, even as Faulkner was, or Ralph Ellison in many ways still is. Their minds have all taken in the region's warmth, openness, and really splendid countryside. Most of all they have all shared the pitiable self-consciousness that allows neither exploiter not exploited whatever sanctuary the one thinks the other has."—Robert Coles.

"The tensions of the early sessions (of the HUAC hearings on the KKK) lasted only until one realized he was watching an encounter, complete with grunts and fierce chattering, analogous to the formalized grimacing and posturing of enemy savages, met in a deep wood, who do not mean to attack but only to save face."—Robert Sherrill

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Southern Regional Council, Inc. • 5 Forsyth Street • Atlanta, Ga. 30303

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July, 1966

WELFARE

As the general public becomes more aware of the extreme poverty in the midst of plenty, the Council asks you to turn your attention and work toward changing some of the cruel and inhuman factors surrounding our very poor children.

AFDC (Aid to Families of Dependent Children) was originated to make it possible for children to receive adequate food, clothing, and shelter in their own home. As it operates today in Georgia, this is far from true. The following cases are known to the Council. There are many thousands just as bad or worse.

Mrs. A, with nine children, no regular income, no stove, no electricity, gets no help from AFDC. The Department has not given the Council a reason. The children are hungry.

Mrs. B works hard, 40 hours a week, for $10. She has several children. She gets no help because she is employed. Her rent alone is $7.50 a week.

Mrs. C has a very sick husband, the rent is due, the lights and water have been cut off, she is pregnant with her sixth child, she gets no AFDC because her husband lives with her.

We need to investigate details of the operation of this government supported AFDC. Why are some children turned away? Ask your Department of Family and Childrens Services to explain the rights of poor children to have aid.

Talk to your Georgia legislator about increasing the Georgia appropriation for AFDC. He knows hungry children do not vote, tell him you do vote.

Ask your local chapter to set up a committee to work on AFDC.

Contact your state office for further information.

JEKYLL

To all of you who came - wasn't it great!! To all of you who couldn't make it this year, we missed you.

The wonderful experience of the conference, was to see a true cross section of folks, rich and poor, young and old, every shade of political opinion, swapping stories and ideas, all learning from each other.

The beach, the pools, all the Jekyll facilities were truly enjoyed. The speeches were great, the discussions exciting, the weather fine, the Motel cordial. In fact, we had as near a perfect week-end as one could hope for!

CORDELE

Cordele, a city of about 11,000 population, approximately 50% Negro, is situated in middle south Georgia, in the center of a rich farming area. The population which is remaining static, has low per capita income. Unemployment is great, particularly among the Negroes.

In spite of the low family income, the city and county have been slow to introduce OEO programs. The city white leaders are well aware of the great need for increased economic resources and have been trying desperately to attract new industry. Although they realize the dangers of racial unrest, there is little awareness of the basic needs of the Negro people. You hear the same old phrases "Our Negroes are happy", "It is the outsiders", "The low voters registration is proof that our Negroes are satisfied with the white leadership".

In the city of Cordele where the Negroes could carry an election, there are still only 23% registered while 80% of the whites are registered.

The KKK is strong in Cordele. Local authorities seem to want to keep this element of the population under control. However, it is a question whether the local law enforcement agencies have the will or strength to handle the situation. For instance, in April, a group of Negroes were gathered on one side of the street at the intersection of 16th Avenue West and 11th Street. A white operator went into his filling station, returned with a gun and shot into the group of Negroes across the street. A Negro policeman saw the shooting. He was off duty at the time. Although, had he been in uniform, he would not have had the authority to arrest the white man. He reported the incident and asked for the arrest of the white man. The white man has never

been arrested. Reports were made to the city manager and the NAACP. Because of this incident, the Negro policeman, who had a good record of service over a period of 3 years, lost his job.

It was at this same corner that shooting took place on June 30, 1966. Negroes were on one side of the street, at their usual gathering place, whites gathered on the opposite corner. White policemen, after standing with the whites, crossed the street, searched the Negroes for guns and weapons. No weapons were found. When the search was completed, the policemen recrossed to the white side, stooped down behind the parked cars and the shooting started, all the shooting coming from the whites toward the Negroes. State Patrol were parked down the street in the shadows. No arrests were made.

The white citizens of the town are afraid - desperately afraid. The Ministerial Association, by a majority of only one vote, elected to membership a white minister of the predominately Negro United Presbyterian Church. There are no Negro members.

Constructive work can be done and must be done quickly in Cordele. The Georgia Council must find ways of cooperating with the various groups, Negro and white in constructive programs to relieve the frustrations, hopelessness, bitterness and hatred in this community.

If you know of interested Cordele residents, please call the Georgia Council, 525-6468.

COBB COUNTY

Cobb County gets under way with a summer reading program! All high school children in the Cobb County system will attend formerly white schools in September. Council members in the area are making it possible for these children to have an interesting and rewarding summer experience. The group plans to stay closely in touch with these students throughout next year.

Best wishes for a successful venture!

REGISTRATION

Registration for the PRIMARY on September 14th closed Monday, July 25th. If you are not registered, you cannot vote in the Democratic Primary. At this time citizens in Georgia will decide which Democratic candidate will be on the ticket in November. Registration for

the GENERAL ELECTION in November will continue until September 19th. At the General Election, the Democratic winners will run against the Republican nominees. Your vote is needed in the Primary and in the General Election. See that your neighbors are registered. See that they understand the issues. The people you elect will affect your future.

MEDICARE

We are happy to report that approximately 64% of the hospitals in Georgia are in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Law. Many of our old people can receive their medicare in atmosphere free from discrimination. There are still 36% of the hospital administrators and boards who need your help and encouragement in obeying the laws.

Separate entrances, separate eating facilities, separate wards, must go. All wards and rooms must be assigned on a first come, first serve basis.

Please report any discrepancies to Dr. William J. Page, or Mr. Samuel Younge, Peachtree and 7th, Atlanta, Georgia 30323, or to your Georgia Council office, 52 Fairlie Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303

WHITE POWER?

What is white power? The power to arrest an innocent black man or white man, if he is associating with a black man. The power to fine and imprison a black man who is unrepresented by a lawyer, with no fear of reprisal. The power to charge excessive interest knowing that in any argument 'white is right'. The power to say on Saturday, "I cannot pay the $10 or $15 or $25 for your 40 to 60 hour week's work in my kitchen. I don't have the money today", and expect the black face to appear smiling on Monday morning. The power to say and enforce, "you cannot go to this school, or this hospital, or this village cafe". The power to say, "there is no job for you, no house for you, it is not the time, you must be patient". The power to kill and rape and steal - and go free.

These are only a few of the million instances of white power in these United States of America.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION Ga - PUBLICATIONS

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 9, 1966

To: The Honorable Carl E. Sanders

From: The Board of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Today you are nearing the end of your term as Governor of Georgia. We are grateful to you for the constructive efforts that you have made to help the people of Georgia realize there is no place in todays world for the old concepts of second class citizens. The gracious paternalism of only a few years ago is more distastful to the young Georgia Negro than the policeman's billy club.

We came to you nearly four years ago with suggestions and offers of help. We come again today with requests. We earnestly believe that at this time you could use your power and influence to perform acts which could be of lasting benefit to the people of Georgia.

During the last four years, there has been little change in the progress of the Negro citizen of our state. Thanks to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the more fortunate can frequent places of public accommodations. However, less than 3% of our children are attending formerly white schools. The large majority are still born with inadequate medical attention, to undereducated and deprived parents. Many still live in substandard houses. For all practical purposes, the university system and public schools are still separate and unequal. The Negro child at an early age, still finds he is handicapped by his color and far too often, his dismal surroundings.

There is one big difference today over January 1963. The Negro youth today is angry. He and his elders had great hopes when the Civil Rights legislation of 1964 and 1965 passed. Then through subtle and sometimes brutle forces, the power structure was able to maintain the status quo. The Negro, young and old,

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

became disillusioned, imbittered, and often heart broken. We hope there is still time before we in Georgia suffer the consequences of these feelings manifested in hatred and violence.

Therefore, today we make the following recommendations:

STAFF ADVISOR - The Governor employ a special assistant concerned with civil rights. This special assistant with the authority of the Governor, would have the task of keeping the heads of departments and agencies alert to their obligations.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS - The Governor establish a civil rights division of the attorney general's office. This staff would have the authority to enforce civil rights legislation. This would help change the growing feeling that there is no one in the Capitol who really cares if a person is injured or even killed in exercising his rights under the law.

STATE PATROL AND THE GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - A simple executive order could wipe out discrimination practiced by these law enforcement bodies, and integration within their ranks could be expanded.

EMPLOYMENT - Although it is late in your administration to make great changes in the hiring of personnel, there will no doubt, be many opportunities before January 1 to make appointments. No Negro sits on the following boards:

The Board of Education
Board of Regents
Board of Corrections
Board of Pardons and Paroles
Game and Fish Commission
Board of Veterans Service
Personnel Board
Board of Industry and Trade
State Medical Education Board
State Scholarship Commission

In fact, no Negro sits on any of the major policy boards of the State of Georgia.

In a recent trip through the various state office buildings, we saw one Negro employee behind a desk. This was in the Welfare Department. On questioning where the Education Department Negro employees were, we were told they were housed on Ashby Street. This happens 12 years after the Supreme Court decision and 2 years after the passage of the Civil Rights Act. This should be immediately changed to bring the Department under the law and not in violation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.

BUDGET - In the preparation of the budget for the appropriation bill for the next session of the legislature, we call upon you, as Director of the Budget, to give special attention to the budget of the Welfare Department. The administration is to be complimented on the many changes in the new Department of Family and Children Services. We ask that your influence be used to see that appropriations be suggested in order to take advantage of the available federal funds, in seeing that all children of Georgia may not suffer from neglect and hunger. We ask you to use your influence to change the stringent state regulations concerning aid to dependent children.

VOTING - We recommend that the Governor request Federal Registrars to come to Georgia in the tension areas where the fear of the Negro is so intense that registration is handicapped. Georgia cannot afford to be second only to the State of Mississippi in the percentage of eligible non-registered Negro voters.

HOUSING - In the face of the growing social unrest, the daily growth of the city ghettos, as well as the small town ghetto, we request that you appoint a bi-racial housing study committee which could bring recommendations to the new Governor in this vital area where discrimination and tension is increasing.

The Georgia Council implores the Governor to act on these few suggestions and present a legacy of justice and law enforcement to the people of Georgia, not only those who elected him to

office, but to all the citizens who wish to live in peace and prosperity.

The Governor can speak and act in a way to make the Georgia Constitution real:

"To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen..." (Preamble - Georgia Constitution)

Ga- PUBLICATIONS

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 23, 1966

Dear Council Chairman:

With the many OEO programs in the news, our members are more conscious than ever of the poor in our midst. We constantly hear that poverty money doesn't reach the poor. We in the Council might ask ourselves if we are reaching the poor.

One way that we can increase our understanding is by planning a welfare project where our members will meet their less fortunate neighbors and perhaps be of real service to them.

We hope the enclosed materials will assist you. Please call on us for help.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/dp

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THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Helping People to Exercise their Welfare Rights:

We are sending under separate cover two documents. One is a manuel which explains the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program of the Georgia Department of Family and Children Services. The other is a report of a recent project of the Georgia Council.

You can help the people in your community to obtain their rights under the existing laws and regulations. You can also help change these laws and regulations so that more children will receive adequate attention.

HOW TO ORGANIZE A WELFARE PROJECT

It is necessary to fully understand the provisions in the manuel before starting on your project. Find the people who are interested and plan sessions of not less than a total of eight hours. A day long workshop is preferable. Have experts who are knowledgeable concerning the program and are also sympathetic with the problems of the very poor. (The Georgia Council staff will assist in finding leadership.)

Plan house to house visits in your poorest neighborhoods. Invite these people to a neighborhood meeting - in their neighborhood - where their welfare rights will be explained. Have many neighborhood meetings.

When you find a person who might be eligible for aid or for more aid than she is receiving, go with her to the welfare office.

DON"T DESERT this person. Stick with this case until a grant is made or until there is a written report saying assistance is denied. If there is a doubt in your mind ask for an appeal.

If after the appeal is made and you get no positive results, fill out the proper blank (enclosed) and mail to the Council office.

Suggestions for workers:

1. Know your rules and regulations.
2. Keep your attention on the children.
3. Do not judge the moral issues involved.
4. Do try to understand.
5. Be patient at the welfare office. The case workers are probably overloaded and frustrated.
6. Help your new friend to understand the questions she will be asked by the worker and explain the necessity of giving the right answers.
7. Be prepared to be inconvenienced yourself.
8. Do not arouse false hopes.
9. Don't stop. Stay with your new friend as long as she wants you.
10. Invite her to join the Council.

program highlights

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS - 52 FAIRLIE STREET, N. W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Rec'd 10/20/66

REVEREND OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES
Born: August 11, 1912
Died: September 19, 1966

We all know how easy it is to speak to God as we do in the Lord's Prayer, calling him "our Father". We are many times very quick to speak of the "Father hood of God and the brotherhood of man". But Jesus never meant it to be easy. He meant it to cost us something if we wanted to be a son of our heavenly Father. And the Apostle Paul was reminding us of that when he wrote: "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God".

All of us who knew Reverend Oliver Wendell Holmes knew he was led by the Spirit of God. He paid the price of being a son of God. Who has ever been with him, without knowing that here was a man deeply filled with love of his fellowmen? Many times he has stood before groups of questioning, hostile, sometimes hate-filled people, always exhibiting his wonderful courtesy, serenity, and good humor. Isn't that to have the Spirit of God?

We will never forget him, or cease to be grateful for him. For he has lifted our sights. All of us who knew him will be saying for as long as we live: Mr. Holmes said this....Mr. Holmes thought that. He has truly joined the 'choir invisible of those immortal dead who live again in lives made better by their presence'.

We cannot today mourn for him. He had given us so much of himself, that it would not have been right for us to ask more of him. He had earned the rest and the glory which today we give thanks to God, he is enjoying. But we do mourn for ourselves and for our loss. We will miss him. May we all, in tribute to him, dedicate ourselves once more to the high tasks to which he dedicated himself, give ourselves to be led by the Spirit of God that we may all be the sons of God.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CHAPTERS

GLYNN COUNTY:

Mrs. Mary McGarvey has written a short history of the Glynn County Chapter. In these rather dark days in human relations, it is often good to look back over the last few years and see the progress that group effort has made. Mary says:

"...Shortly after the first meeting, April 19, 1962, discriminatory signs began to disappear throughout Brunswick and Glynn County. Next the council lent its dignified support to Mr. Vernon Jordan and the NAACP in observing integration of public facilities such as lunch counters, restaurants, and playgrounds. The council made a survey of the hiring policies of local industrial plants and state agencies. It has worked closely with the State Employment Service.

"Communication media inciting ill-feeling between races was reported to the FCC not in spirit of "informing on" but to call attention to the harm and potential harm that could result from rash and needless statements and advertising.

"Council members have attended City Commission meetings, meetings of the Housing Authority, and meetings of the bi-racial committee. Letters have been written to congressmen and senators.....

"While we have worked in a quiet way, and not too many have been aware of our existence, the Council has helped the County of Glynn and the City of Brunswick to move into the future with dignity and without breakdown...."

Today, the Glynn County Chapter is happy to have the Emmett Johnson's back, well and eager to join hands in the Council's work. Father R. H. Wright from the Southwest Georgia Chapter has moved to St. Simons and added his strength to the group. The future will, no doubt, bring new and creative programs from the Glynn County Chapter.

NORTH DEKALB:

The North DeKalb Chapter has been one of the busiest Councils this summer. Under the able and untiring leadership of Rev. Howard J. Mack, the group has spearheaded weekly meetings in Lynwood Park to explain and lend a hand with the many difficulties surrounding the County Code Enforcement. North DeKalb also had a successful campaign to register voters, adding 224 names to the list. As school opened, members were watching carefully to see that the

individual children transferring were making a smooth transition. Congratulations for a wonderful summer job.

SOUTHWEST GEORGIA:

The Southwest Georgia Chapter has been working hard not only on encouraging people to register and vote in the primaries but also in explaining and rounding up a good vote in the ASCS elections. These elections may not affect the city folk but they are crucial in the lives of the Georgia farmer.

The project for self help housing in Thomas County is about to get underway. This will be another first for the state.

ROME:

Orchids to Rome for a very beautiful and happy occasion. Their annual meeting was lovely - held in the General Forrest Hotel with beautiful flowers - candle light and a room packed with enthusiastic members. Mr. Carten will be at the helm another year to guide the group through its usual useful projects. Miss Franziska Boas, Max Schaible, C. W. Aycock and Mrs. May Parish O'Neal received certificates of appreciation for years of service. It was reported that over 1000 Negro students are attending formerly white schools in Rome and Floyd County.

Berry College celebrated its 100th anniversary with a wonderful concert. Roland Hayes returned to his home and sang before a very large, well integrated and appreciative audience. Rome members and friends were inspired to return to their many tasks with renewed enthusiasm.

AUGUSTA:

If you want information concerning open housing and how a Chapter can start working in a positive fashion, write to Jack Munsee, the chairman of the Augusta group. The project has met the usual snags but the volunteers continue working on this basic problem.

(Send us news of the work of your Chapter.)

ATTENTION - KNOW YOUR RIGHTS CLINIC TO BE HELD OCTOBER 27

The first KNOW YOUR RIGHTS clinic, including a series of slides showing the individual's rights when he encounters the law,

will be held on October 27th in the Vine City area, at the Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, 561 Spencer Street, N. W., between Magnolia and Thurmond Streets. The date of the clinic is Thursday, October 27th and the time is 8:00 p. m.

If you live outside of the metropolitan Atlanta area, and would like to attend this first clinic with a view to conducting one in your home community, please write or call our office. Perhaps we can help by defraying all or part of your travel expenses.

Response to Booklets Gratifying: The fame of our KNOW YOUR RIGHTS booklet has spread as far away as Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Hawaii. The ACLU has had requests from community groups in these places to distribute them, as well as many requests from voluntary agencies and labor unions here in the Southeast who plan to distribute them free in slum neighborhoods. Most of the first run of 15,000 is already spoken for, and if we can finance it, we plan a second 15,000 printing.

To those members who ordered a copy at $1.00, our warmest thanks. It is these individual contributions which are helping to make such widespread free distribution possible. Those members who would like to get their contribution copy for $1.00 may still do so by writing to the state office.

* *

Death and taxes are not the only sure things in Georgia. The other certainty is change. Our work in human relations varies from year to year. No doubt next year will bring new problems. The need for the work of hundreds of committed persons is crucial. Will you help the Council grow? Will you ask a friend to join?

Enclosed find $_____ for my membership in the Georgia Council

_____ Chapter.

Signed _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

Date _____

VOTE FOR AMENDMENT NO. 1:

In order to make it possible to consolidate schools across county lines and often bring to our children better education, there must be a change in our Constitution. We have a chance to vote for this change in the November election. Vote FOR Amendment No. 1.

It will read:

Amend the Constitution to allow the establishment of area schools and area school districts by local referendum; and including special schools; including vocational trade schools; schools for exceptional children and schools for adult education; and for their organization, management and financing; and to authorize contracts between boards of education; and expenditures of school tax funds for public educational purposes; and to preserve special schools here-to-fore established.

Ga PUBLICATIONS

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 26, 1966

STATEMENT MADE BY THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES ON SEPT. 26, 1966

We come before you today sharing your concern for the many people in Georgia, particularly the children, who today face a winter of cold and hunger. We share your concern over the fact that with an expanding economy we still have unemployment and under employment. The gap between the haves and the have nots widens. With ever increasing welfare rolls, impoverished people still have little opportunity to move from their status of dependency or to guide their children so that they might attain the position where they will become self sustaining adults.

In the past several months, many of our members have become interested and active in exploring the many regulations set up by your department. We wish to discuss some of our findings with you, asking for clarification and offering our assistance. We do not assume to have professional adequacy in the welfare field but we do have the sincere interest and knowledge of the needs of our children.

First, we are concerned with the low cash payments. Even if a mother receives the maximum benefits it would be impossible to provide adequately for her family. The budgeting is not realistic. A mother,

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THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

even though she be a perfect manager, could not provide shelter, food and clothes for a family of seven on $144 a month.

We are also concerned with the hundreds of needy families who are receiving no aid either because they have been rejected due to regulations of the department or because they, through ignorance and/or fear, have never applied for help.

The problem of these most destitute of our people is one which must be recognized and solved. If a case worker is already over loaded it cannot be expected that she go searching for those who for some reason fail to get to the welfare office. But the fact that there are deep fears in the hearts of the poorest Negroes cannot be denied. These are often the people with the greatest problems, often with many superstitions and fears. How can these people be found? Whose responsibility is it to find them? Are we only multiplying the problems for the future if these people are not reached today?

Many families have received grants that have been terminated. Many were rejected when they applied. Is there a way that the regulations could be changed so that cases could be judged on the basis of need?

One of the specific regulations, which to our members seems to help destroy a family rather than to rehabilitate it, is that to receive aid a child must have been deprived of parental support because

one or both of his parents is continuously absent from the home. The chances of stabilizing a home are increased if an employable male is allowed to stay with his family provided he is making a reasonable effort to secure or train for a job.

The AFDC recipient should be encouraged to take a job and training without the fear of losing their grant. The amount of earnings which the parent can retain without impairing her benefits should be substantially increased. Budgets used as guidelines for grants should be reassessed in the light of the present day cost of living. This would mean a drastic change in the employed mother policy.

The regulations concerning illegitimacy need reviewing and in our position, abandoning. A child can be just as hungry no matter who its parents are and no matter what the legality of the situation. The substitute father regulation places a welfare worker in the position of judging the actions of the mother rather than meeting the needs of the children.

The third area of our concern is that there is little public assistance for the very poor to overcome the many barriers and become self sufficient. We wish particularly to have your ideas and plans for the rehabilitation of the very poor. We are well aware that there is neither money nor staff for the departments across the state to spend the time that is needed with these hard core cases. How is the department

cooperating with the many federally supported programs which aid the rehabilitation of many of our poor? Never before have we had the multiplicity of programs available or such an opportunity to use imagination and creativity in planning for the future of our children.

The first answer we know is money. If we remember correctly, in 1965 the legislature did not follow your requests in setting up its appropriations. We hope that again this year you will present an adequate budget and that the legislature will make the full appropriation.

Shortage of qualified staff is another great concern. One large comparatively untapped source of trained workers can be found in the Negro graduates. For years many Negroes have been studying Education and Social Work to the neglect of other scientific and professional fields. Welfare Departments in Georgia could take advantage of this great pool of trained workers.

In conclusion, we wish to ask your help in educating the people of Georgia to look upon AFDC in a different way; to remove the punitive attitudes toward the poor and the helpless; to understand that there is a RIGHT to receive welfare grants when conditions set by law are met by the applicant and her family. Welfare is a RIGHT and not a charity.

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 29, 1966

Dear State Council Director:

In response to your inquiries at our Directors meeting last week, here are the prices for bulk orders of the Know Your Rights booklet with your own local Council imprint on the back page:

3,000 copies	$ 350.00
5,000 copies	575.00
10,000 copies	1,100.00

Please add to this a 3% State sales tax and the freight rate between your area and Atlanta. These prices are based on ordering the pamphlet exactly as it is now with only your name substituted on the back cover.

If you are interested in ordering with your own imprint in any one of these three quantities, please let me know as quickly as possible and as soon as I have collected enough orders to insure a run of 15,000, I will let you know.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

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Ga- PUBLICATIONS

Know Your RIGHTS

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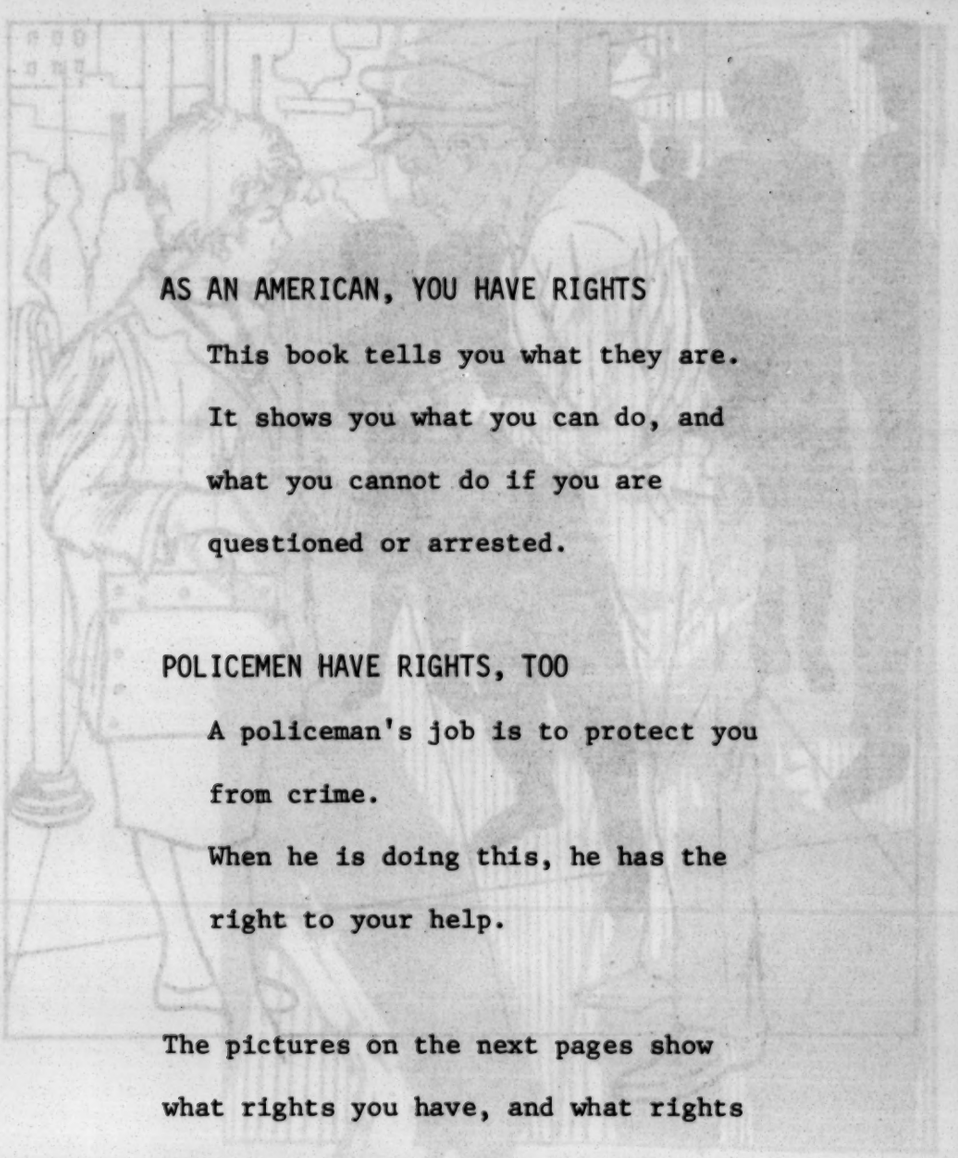


AS AN AMERICAN, YOU HAVE RIGHTS

This book tells you what they are.

It shows you what you can do, and what you cannot do if you are questioned or arrested.

POLICEMEN HAVE RIGHTS, TOO

A policeman's job is to protect you from crime.

When he is doing this, he has the right to your help.

The pictures on the next pages show what rights you have, and what rights policemen have.

You may want to share this book with your neighbors and friends.

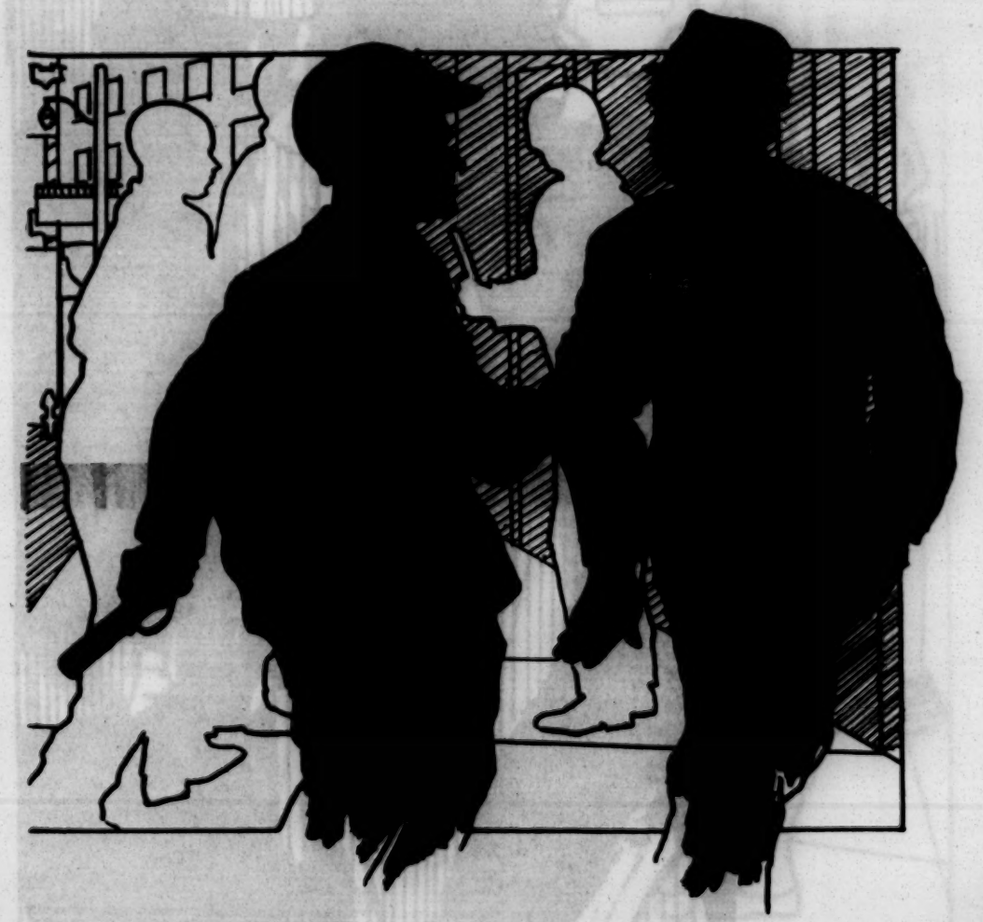
"Say, did you see what happened?"

"Do you know Joe Jones?"

If a policeman asks you a question like this - about something that does not have to do with you personally - it is your job to help him.

But suppose he asks you: "What are you doing around here?" or other questions about <u>you</u> personally.

If you want to, you can tell him what you are doing there, but all you need to tell him is your name and your address.



If it sounds like the policeman thinks you did something against the law, ask him: "Am I under arrest?" If he says yes, ask him: "What for?"

If you are under arrest, you do not have to answer any more questions. Whatever you tell the policeman could be held against you.

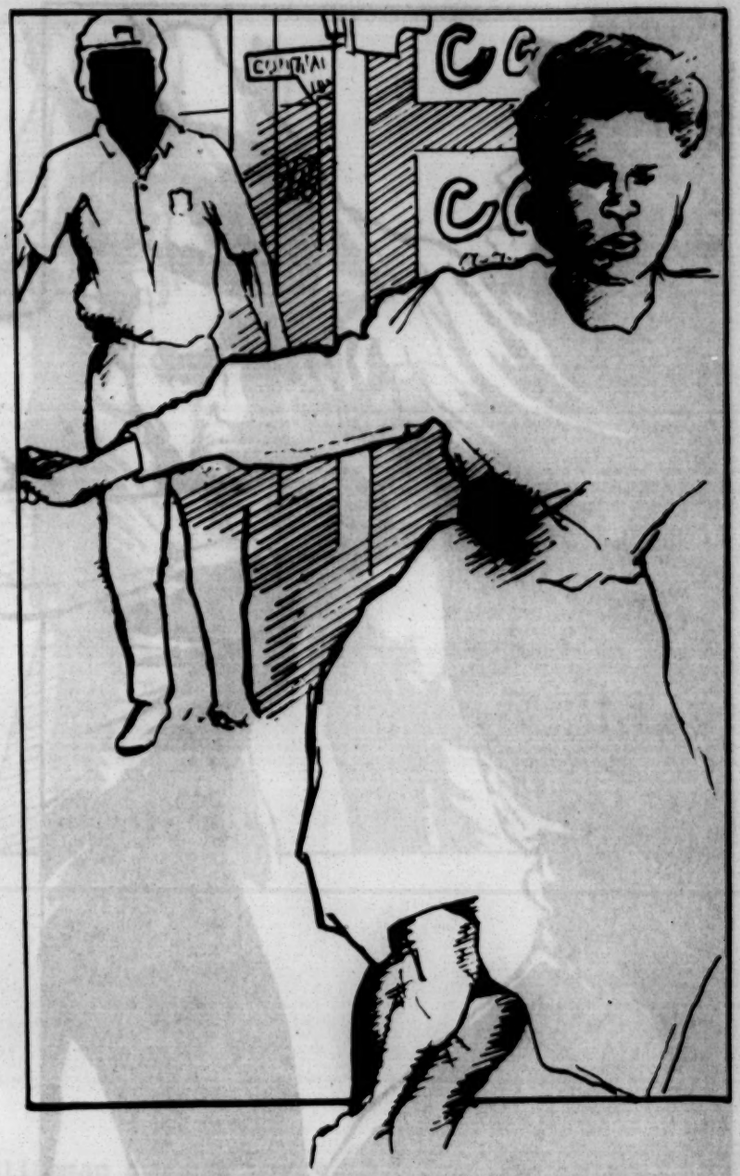
WATCH WHAT YOU SAY!

If he says "No, you are not under arrest," you may ask "May I go?"

If he says NO to that, you <u>ARE</u> under arrest, and do not have to answer any more questions.

Try to remember the badge number of the policeman and what he looks like. Also remember what he says and what you say. The same goes for any other people who are there.

Later, this could help your lawyer to help you.



If you were in trouble before, running away won't help you.

Even if you feel you are being wrongly arrested, DO NOT RUN AWAY.

Fighting with a policeman is a serious crime.

It will only make things worse. Go with him quietly.

A policeman does not have the right to search you unless you are being arrested or he has a search warrant.

But even if he searches you when you do not think he has the right, do not try to stop him.

You may tell him: "I do not give you permission to search me."

If you are driving a car, a policeman has the right to see your driver's license and car registration. Show them to him if he stops your car.

Get out of the car right away. Do not give him the idea you are about to run away, run him down, or harm him.

If a policeman asks to come into your home, you do not have to let him in. The law says: "Your home is your castle."

If the policeman has a search warrant, ask for a copy of it. Make sure the warrant talks about <u>your</u> home.

If he insists on coming in without a warrant, do not try to stop him. You may say: "I do not give permission for you to search my home."

The same thing goes for searching your car.

If the police take anything of yours - from your house or your car or from you - you may ask for a written receipt if they do not offer you one.

This receipt must be given to you by the policeman taking the property.

If the policeman has a warrant for your home, the landlady must let him in.

But without a warrant, your landlady has no right to say it is okay to search your home without your permission.

If you don't already know, ask the policeman who arrested you what the charge is.

Other policemen may ask you more questions. All you need to tell them is your name and your address. You may say: "I want a lawyer."

Do not answer questions until the lawyer comes.

If you can afford it, it is best to have your own lawyer.

But, if you don't have the money, you have the right to a free lawyer when you are charged with a crime that might send you to jail.

Even though this free lawyer may not see you until just before court, this is better than being your own lawyer.

If you ask for a free lawyer right away, the police cannot ask you any more questions until your lawyer is there.

The police may only let you make one completed telephone call. If you do not have the right change, or you do not know the lawyer's number, ask the police to make change for you and to give you a telephone book.

If they do not want to, ask and keep asking until they do.

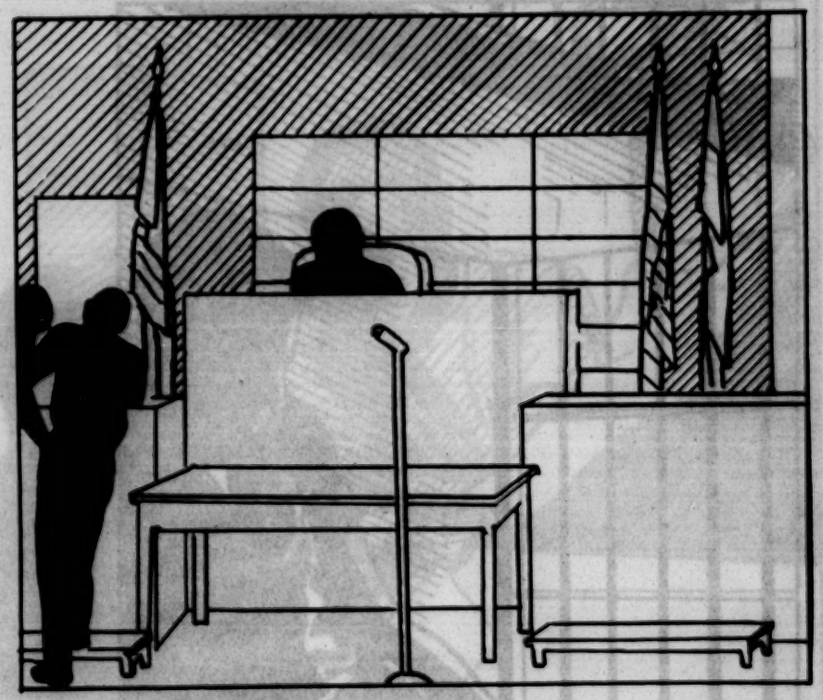
If you do not know the number of a lawyer, or are afraid you won't find him in, it might be better to call a friend or a member of your family, who could then telephone a lawyer for you.

You need not answer questions or sign anything until the lawyer is there.

If you are arrested for drunk driving, you may ask for a blood test.

If you have not been drinking, the test will be in your favor. But if you have, it can be used against you.

You may ask for this test or you may refuse it. It cannot be given without your permission.



U.S. Law says that you should be taken before a judge right away to find out what the charges against you are, and whether there is enough evidence to hold you.

At this hearing - a commitment hearing - the judge will also tell you what your bail is. Ask to have a lawyer for this hearing.

If the police hold you in jail and do not take you before the judge without delay, you may remind them of your right to a prompt hearing.

Just as important as not saying anything is your right not to sign any statement. If you do not understand legal talk, you may not know what you are signing.

You may say that you will not sign anything until you talk with your lawyer.

You have a right to meet privately with your lawyer. What you tell him is just between you and him. It cannot be used against you.

So remember, whatever you want to tell - tell your lawyer and no one else.

You also have a right to have your lawyer with you during questioning.

The lawyer will take your side and try to help you.

Your lawyer is like a doctor or a dentist. You don't take out your own appendix or fix your own teeth.

Don't try to be your own lawyer, either.

If you are not treated right by a policeman -- if he calls you "nigger" or "nigger-lover" or "boy", or calls you by your first name instead of Mr. or Mrs., or curses you or abuses you, you should complain about him.

In Atlanta, there is a Police Committee meeting every Monday night, and you can take your complaint there.

In other cities, you may complain to the Mayor, or the City Council and to the Police Chief.

Your complaint will not help or hurt your own case. But maybe it will help the Police Department find out about those few policemen who cannot learn to be fair and polite.

If you have a real complaint, it is being a good citizen to let the right people know about it.

What you have just read may sound like a lot of rules to remember.

But the important things can be said over again in three sentences:

- You have the right not to answer questions.
- You have the right not to sign anything.
- You have the right to have a lawyer if you are arrested.

These rights, and others, belong to every American. They come to us from the United States Constitution.

They apply to everyone, regardless of race, color, religion or age.

This booklet is prepared jointly by:

The American Civil Liberties Union of Georgia
Hugh W. Gibert, President

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Quantity Prices Upon Request

Ga - PUBLICATIONS

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS REPORT ON AFDC

What Is AFDC?

AFDC (often called ADC) is a welfare program which stands for Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Under AFDC the state makes cash payments to certain families which include needy children who have only one parent, or have no parent at all, living with them. The payments are made to help the remaining parent or other relative to care for the children.

Where the Law of AFDC Is To Be Found

AFDC is a state program created under Georgia statute (Ga. Code Ann. 99-901 et seq). It is administered locally by county departments of public welfare which are subject to the supervision of the Georgia State Department of Family and Children Services in Atlanta. Since the program is supported in large part by federal monies, the program must conform to the requirements of the United States Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq).

Welfare Rights

It is often said that welfare is not a right but charity, and that welfare can be taken away or denied whenever the welfare department chooses. This, of course, is not true. There is a right to receive welfare when the conditions set by law are met by the applicant and her family. It is the duty of the welfare departments to grant welfare aid when these conditions are met.

Families Entitled by Law to AFDC Aid

Cash assistance, in the form of monthly payments from the public welfare department, is available for the support of a child when the following basic circumstances exist:

1. The child is under 18 years of age.

2. The child is living in a family home with any one of certain designated relatives.

3. The child has been deprived of parental support because one (or both) of his parents is dead, or is continuously absent from the home, or is physically or mentally incapable of working.

4. The child is in "need"

In addition to these basic eligibility conditions, the Georgia AFDC program imposes two other general requirements (regulations - not laws). These are:

5. The mother of the children in need must not herself be able to support the children. She will be considered able to support the children when (1) a suitable job is available and (2) she is not needed in the home to care for the children.

6. The mother of the children in need must not have such a relationship with another man so as to result in the man being considered a "substitute father" for the children.

Georgia Council

The Georgia Council, with the help of the Columbia University School of Social Work and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., attempted a project in four counties in Georgia to discover how AFDC is administered in Georgia. Are children in need receiving their

rights? After visiting the homes of 180 families with incomes below the poverty level, we are convinced that many children in Georgia are hungry. Many children are deprived of the proper food, housing, and parental care. Welfare grants to dependent children are woefully inadequate. Many children in greatest need are receiving nothing.

The total amount of grants of aid to dependent children is far less than the amount of grants to the aged. The state budgeted this year, $3,000,000 for the children and $9,000,000 for old age. This seems strange if need is the basis for grants. There are 1,536,083 children in Georgia under 17 years and only 287,215 adults over 65.

The counties where families were visited were Grady, Floyd, Bibb and Fulton.

Grady County

Grady is a small, rural county in South Georgia. Many people are still engaged in farm work in this area where vegetables for Campbell Soup Company are grown and processed. Thiry seven percent of the population is Negro. The median income is low, $2538, approximately half that of Fulton County. Fifty seven and four tenth percent of the people have income below $3000.

Council members visited 64 families. We selected neighborhoods or houses where there was evidence of great poverty. Of those visited, 37 stated that they had never applied to the welfare office for help.

Why didn't these people apply? Some of their answers were:

"I thought I couldn't get any help so I didn't bother with it."

"I just didn't go because I knew how hateful Mrs. Maxwell (Welfare Director) was."

"I didn't know how, so I just didn't try."

"I figured I wasn't going to get anything because I have a husband but we don't make enough."

"Mrs. Maxwell told me at her house that I couldn't get welfare because I wasn't married."

These 37 families average 4 children per family with an average income of $79 per month per family.

There were 18 who had applied for help and had been rejected. Some of the answers to why the rejection were:

"Mrs. Maxwell said the father should take care of the children."

"I was expecting, so she wouldn't help me." (Income $25 a month - 11 children.)

"Told me to get a job."

"She told me to find the children's father."

"She says I am fully employed." (Domestic at $40 a week.)

"Told me I don't need no money."

These families have an average of 5 children each and income of $67 per month.

We found 4 cases of people who were receiving aid:

4 children	no additional income	$84.00 grant

1 child	no additional income	$39.00 grant
7 children	$169 additional income	$97.00 grant
4 children	no additional income	$144.00 grant

All mothers were warned that if they had anything to do with a man they would lose their grant.

We found 5 cases of people who had been on Welfare and had for different reasons, had the grants terminated.

They averaged 5 children each and averaged $57.00 per month per family. The reasons given for stopping the assistance were:

"Father of the last child should support all the children."

"Full employment was now available."

"Mrs. Maxwell heard there was a man around the house."

"Because I worked three weeks."

"Somebody told Mrs. Maxwell I was pregnant."

In taking other cases down to the Welfare Department to apply for AFDC, our visitors found that Mrs. Maxwell was giving no aid to anyone until the crops were in. This has been the custom. When summer comes the children can work in the field. It takes a long time in the fall to get back on the roles. One lady said, "A little slip of paper was with my last check. It said school was out and the kids could work."

In Grady, there is need for community education. People do not realize that AFDC is a <u>right</u> under the law. The Welfare Department has the policy of never seeking cases - no affirmative action is taken

by the welfare workers. The burden is again on the very poor, to find out the intricacies of the program and to apply.

One reason for the failure of people to apply is that the workers do not treat the clients with respect. Courtesy titles are rarely used. One client said, "Mrs. Maxwell acted as if I wasn't human".

Floyd County

Floyd County is in North Georgia. The problems here are slightly different. The median income is higher than Grady, $4669. Twenty eight and one half percent of the population have incomes less than $3000. The Negro population is the lowest of any of four counties studied, 14.4%.

Of the 39 families visited, 9 had never applied for welfare.

The average number of children per family was 4, with median income of $193 a month. The reason these people gave for not applying for welfare were:

Husband was living in the home.

She was afraid the welfare people would be unpleasant.

She was just sure they couldn't get any help.

All but one of the families were in need of assistance. One family with both parents working had the combined earnings of $575 per month and felt they could get by.

Fourteen families had applied for aid and had been rejected. These families averaged 4 children each with a median income of $122.

The reasons given for rejection:

Fully employed even though the monthly income was $40 or $65.

Told to find the children's father.

Told to get a job.

Two were rejected because the last baby was illegitimate.

Eight families had received aid and the grants had been terminated. These families had an average of 4 children and an average income of $82 a month.

The reasons for the termination were:

Husband had returned from prison (unemployed).

Pregnant and unmarrried.

Substitute father in the house.

Told she was uncooperative.

Of the 8 visited who were receiving grants only one received the maximum $144. Only three of the 8 had any other income. It is difficult to understand how the worker arrived at the figure of $90 for a family with 4 children. If the budget of the Department had been used, it would have been:

Food	$121.00
Clothing	23.75
Heat	6.30
Cooking	4.50
Shelter	38.00
	$193.55

However, $144 is the maximum the state allows, no matter how many dependent children in the family, or how great the need.

Looking at this total community, it seemed the need is not as great as in Grady. Better paying jobs for Negroes are available in Floyd and the Welfare Department has a more wholesome reputation.

Bibb County

Bibb County presents still another picture. Here the median income is higher than in Floyd, $5038. Very nearly the same percentage of population, however, has income under $3000 - 27.8%. There are 33.4 per cent Negro.

Of the 28 families visited in Bibb, some five had never applied for welfare. Of these five, it was difficult to find the reasons. Two who did not have husbands just didn't go and ask for help although they were in need. The other three were in great need, one family had 13 children. But these families had a mother and father living in the home. Therefore, they were ineligible. One family with 13 children cannot have help unless the father deserts. As long as he is home, they must try to exist on his $48 per week.

There were 11 families who had asked for assistance and had been rejected. These averaged more than 5 chidren with an average income of $129 per month. Several of these were refused aid because the father was in the home. In one case the mother was hospitalized at the mental institution and father did not work regularly. But they were judged not to be in need. One mother with no means of support, was told the grandfather should support the children. One mother of nine with a husband in prison, was told her $80 was sufficient. She was employed.

Two were told the substitute father should support the family.

Three cases had received grants at one time but were now terminated. One because the mother was fully employed and her sister moved in to live with her. One was receiving maximum $144 and had no additional income and was dropped because of the "substitute father". The third family had received only general assistance because the father was living with them. The general assistance was dropped.

Of the ten who are presently on welfare, five get the maximum $144. Four of these are Negro. A white recipient gets the $144 plus $30.50 general assistance for rent and her husband receives $48 because he is disabled. Thus, their total check from the welfare department is $225.50. This is for a family with five children.

Bibb County, with a food stamp program and some county appropriation for general assistance seems to be a bit more generous with their grants.

Fulton County

Fulton County, which includes the City of Atlanta, has the largest median income $5207 and the smallest percentage of families with income less than $3000 - 25.5% even though the percentage of Negroes is 34.8%.

There are many children's services offered in the metropolitan area. In spite of this, we visited the most appalling sights of filth and squalor and found as great a neglect as any place in the state.

We made 49 visits in Atlanta. Four families visited, had not applied for help. The answer was just that they thought they would not take them, so they had not tried.

Of the 16 cases who had been rejected by the welfare, 8 had no means of support. Three were rejected because of the substitute father. Four have gotten on the roles since our visitor escorted them back for another attempt.

In working with this group of people, our visitors learned that often the mother fails to give the correct information to the welfare worker. It could be a case of lack of skill on the part of the worker but also that the client herself simply gives the wrong answer. One mother with a husband whom the doctor has said is permanently and totally disabled, was asked, "how is your husband?", she answers, "just fine, thank you." We saw clearly the need for better case workers with smaller case loads.

Of the four families visited who had been on welfare and had their grant terminated, each of the four had been rejected when she gave birth to an illegitimate baby. All had inadequate means to support their children.

Twenty five of the families visited in Atlanta were on welfare. Fourteen of these supplemented their income with work. Only 7 received the maximum $144.00. The average number of children was 3 children per family. The average grant was $99.00.

Many of these people seemed frantic because of the impossibility of caring for their children on such meager funds. One lady with 7, who received the maximum $144 had no lights, was paying $35 for a filthy apartment in an old substandard house. The rent and utilities took so much of her grant that little was left for food and clothes for her many children. Some of the mothers had serious health problems. Several of the children were retarded and could not attend regular school. The needs were far from being met.

Mrs. A.

A story of one case followed closely over a four month period, reveals some of the difficulties of the very poor.

Last May when our visitor found Mrs. A., she was living in two filthy rooms with no electricity, no oil for lamps, no stove for cooking, no refrigerator, no shred of food in the house. There was one dirty bed. Mrs. A. had nine children, aged 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 3, 2, 1, and 3 weeks. Mrs. A. had a broken leg.

We immediately notified the welfare department, the health department, Grady Hospital Social Service and the EOA. The welfare said she was ineligible because of the substitute father who occasionally gave her $5. None of the children were in any of the programs for the disadvantaged. The Housing Authority had refused to house Mrs. A. in public housing because the illegitimate child was not a year old.

We obtained surplus foods. But there was no container in which to mix the powdered milk. Dried beans can hardly be cooked over a fire

in the grate. The neighbors were most kind in helping care for the children and shared bits of their meager food. The children seemed hungry and undernourished. One little boy said, "please, will you get some milk for our baby?" The baby cried, the flies swarmed. Time passed, no answer came from the Welfare Department, who had been asked to review the case, on whether they would change their decision and place Mrs. A. on the roles. Friends continued meager help. Mrs. A. decided to remove the cast from her broken leg and try to get a job. Some one gave a refrigerator but there was no electricity. Mrs. A. found a job for 3 days a week for $14. Some one bought her shoes to wear to work. This was a beginning. In the meantime, there were still 9 children being improperly fed. Finally, 3 months after our first visit, Mrs. A. received a letter from the Welfare Department. It said "After investigation, it was found that a substitute father relationship exists; therefore, your children are not considered deprived of parental support or care."

Two days later, the policemen arrived and put Mrs. A's furniture in the street. It rained on the few possessions before Mrs. A's friends could find a place for her to stay. It was 4:15 in the afternoon. The Welfare said that it was too late to give any emergency help to Mrs. A. The Salvation Army took the family in for the night. There was no money available for rent. The next morning, the welfare gave Mrs. A. $14.50 from their emergency fund. They said that perhaps she could find a room that would require a down payment of $10. The

$4.50 could be used to feed the children.

Could you blame Mrs. A. if she took the money for wine? She didn't. She said she would continue to try for the sake of the children.

Is the Department of Children and Family Services thinking of the children?

There are many things that we learned from this case. First, Mrs. A's needs were far greater than a grocery order. In order to salvage these children, it will be necessary to have many, many hours of professional attention spent over a long period of time. Second, punitive measures laid down by the Department of Family and Children Services, such as the substitute father regulation, have no effect on changing Mrs. A's values. Even if Mrs. A. were a good manager (which she isn't), she could not care for her children properly on her present income. Being denied help from public assistance has not stopped her from producing illegitimate children. Third, the Atlanta Housing Authority should meet the needs of the very poor. Some sort of subsidized housing is essential for Mrs. A. to provide adequate shelter for her large family. If she received the maximum $144 from AFDC, and the father of six of her children continued the $20 support, and she got the best job that she is capable of handling, she still could not pay rent for a decent shelter and buy food and clothes for her large family.

A bright note: Through the fine work of the OEA neighborhood center on September 1, Mrs. A's children, all 9, will go to a day care center. Thanks to the poverty program - this will cost Mrs. A. only

$1.25 a week. Also through federal funds, it might be that Mrs. A. can have some expert help and training in preparing her to better cope with her problems.

Mrs. A. is only 27 years old. It is possible to save her from a life of degradation and possibly it is not too late to see that this pattern of inadequacy and deprivation is not repeated in nine other families in the next generation.

Conclusion

AFDC is only a small part of the total work of the Department of Family and Children Services. The work of the Department is only a small portion of the problem of the slum. Just helping the victim is not enough even if the grants were adequate and the case work effective. The basic causes of the conditions that produce our slums, be they city or rural, will have to be tackled. However, just and realistic treatment of children by the Department of Family and Children Services could make a tremendous difference in salvaging the lives of children in our most destitute families.

The results of our 180 visits bring us to the following recommendations:

1. The Georgia General Assembly should appropriate more money for the AFDC program of the DFCS. Unfortunately, poor children have no vote.

2. The DFCS should change its "substitute father" policy.

3. The DFCS should change it's "fully employed" mother policy. If the only job available pays less than the minimum budget required the mother should receive aid.

4. The DFCS should adopt a realistic budget for family expenditures. A water allowance that will not pay the minimum water bill, a cooking allowance that is less than the minimum gas rate, a rent allowance that won't pay for adequate housing is strange planning.

5. The maximum level of $144 should be changed. A family of 14 takes more money for existance than a family of 4.

6. The period for action on a case should be not more than 30 days. Children can become very hungry and very cold even in 30 days.

7. The DFCS should explore ways for positive recruitment of clients from the very poor. We cannot depend upon private organizations or churches to reach the remote spots and the fearful people. The Agency itself should take initiative.

8. The "employable mother" should be changed. Mothers of infants and very small children are needed in the home.

9. The stringent enforcement of the policy that only one parent be in the home should be changed. Often an unemployed father who cares for his children leaves home in order for them to receive aid. The children need their father as well as their mother even though employment is not available.

Attention must be centered on the children!

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GEORGIA WELFARE SURVEY - SHEET 1

Name _____ 1-3/

Address _____

County _____ 4/

Referred by _____ 5/

Race _____ 6/

Date _____ 7-9/

Are you getting welfare for children? yes___1 10/
no ___

(If "yes", use Form I - "ON WELFARE."
Don't ask anymore questions on this sheet.)

Did you ever get welfare for children? yes___2
no ___

(If "yes," use Form II - "TERMINATED."
Don't ask anymore questions on this sheet.)

Did you ever try to get welfare for children? yes___3
no ___

(If "yes," use Form III - "REJECTED.")

(If "no," use Form IV - "NEVER APPLIED.")

FORM I - ON WELFARE

Name _____ 1-3/

Address _____

Date _____ 7-9/

1. Did you ever ask for special aid or a change in your budget? 12/
   yes___1
   no ___2

   (IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 4)

2. How long after you asked for this did the welfare department tell you whether or not you would get the money? _____ 13/

3. Did you get the money you asked for? 14/
   yes___1
   no ___2

   (IF NO) Why not? _____

   _____

4. Has the welfare department ever told you what you have to use your grant money for? 15/
   yes___1
   no ___2

   (IF YES) What did they tell you? _____

   _____

5. Has the welfare department ever told you about anything that you cannot use your grant for? 16/
   yes___1
   no ___2

   (IF YES) What did they tell you? _____

   _____

6. Has the welfare department tried to get you to go to work and have someone else take care of the kids? yes___1 no ___2 17/

(IF YES) What did you do? _____

_____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

7. Has the welfare department ever told you to stop seeing any of your male friends? yes___1 no ___2 18/

(IF YES) Did they say that your welfare would be stopped if you continued to see him? yes___1 no ___2 19/

(IF YES) What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Has your welfare ever been suspended? yes___1 no ___2 11/

(IF YES) Why was it suspended? _____

_____

_____

_____

What did you do? _____

_____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

How long was it before you got welfare again? _____

_____

9. Has anyone at the welfare department ever told you that when welfare doesn't give you something you have asked for, you have a right to a hearing and to appeal the decision? yes___1 no ___2 20/

10. Have you been given anything in writing, like a pamphlet, about these hearings and appeals? yes___1 no ___2 21/

11. Did you ever try to appeal a welfare department decision? yes___1 no ___2 22/

(IF YES) What was this about? _____

_____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

Now we would like to get some information about how you were treated by the welfare workers.

12. Were you ever called by your first name by a welfare worker? yes___1 no ___2 23/

(IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 14)

13. Were you called by your first name all the time ___1 most of the time ___2 about half the time ___3 less than half the time ___4 24/

14. Were there rest rooms that you could use when you went to the welfare department? yes___1 no ___2 25/

(IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 16)

15. Were these used by both white and Negro women? yes___1 no ___2 26/

16. In general, how would you say you have been treated by welfare workers? Have most of them treated you with respect or have they been pretty disrespectful? treated with respect ___1 disrespectful ___2 27/

(IF DISRESPECTFUL) In what way? What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ 40/3

17. How many children are dependent on you? _____ 50-51/

18. How old are the children? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 52-67/

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

19. Do they all live here with you? yes___1 no ___2 68/

(IF NO) How many live in your home? _____ 69-70/

20. When did you start getting your grant from welfare? 71-73/

_____ (Month) _____ (Year)

21. How much is your grant? $_____/month 74-76/

22. About how much money do you get altogether, from all sources, each month? $_____ 77-79/

23. Do you get enough money to live on? yes___1 no ___2 80/

(IF NO, QUESTIONS ALLOWING A CHECK ON THE AMOUNT OF THE GRANT CAN BE ASKED HERE, AND FOLLOW-UP SHOULD BE ARRANGED.)

FORM II - TERMINATED

Name _____ 1-3/

Address _____

Date _____ 7-9/

1. When did you stop getting welfare? _____ (month) _____ (year)

2. What reason did welfare give you for stopping your payments?

Check here 11/

1. _____ (a) Welfare said that there was a man in or visiting the home who should be supporting the children.

2. _____ (b) Welfare said that the home was unsuitable.

3. _____ (c) R. told that she should get a job.

4. _____ (d) R. told that she didn't need assistance or had sufficient resources.

5. _____ (e) R. was fully employed.

6. _____ (f) R. told that she wasn't giving enough information.

7. _____ (g) R. told that she wasn't "cooperating."

8. _____ (h) Other reasons - SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

If (a), ASK: What reason did welfare give for the man supporting the children? 12/

Check where applicable

1._____ He was father of all the children.
2._____ He was father of some of the children.
3._____ He lived in house.
4._____ He visited the house frequently.
5._____ He was your husband.
6._____ Other (What?) _____

_____

_____

_____

RECORD HERE ANY COMMENT R. MAKES ABOUT THE CLAIM BY WELFARE.

_____

_____

_____

_____

If (b), ASK: What was this about? _____

_____

_____

_____

Did the children remain in the home after this? yes___1 no ___2 13/

If (c), ASK: Did you want to get a job? yes___1 no ___2 14/

Who was there to take care of the children while you worked? _____ 15/

Was work available? yes___1 no ___2 16/

(IF YES): What work? _____

_____

What did it pay? _____ 17-18/

How many hours was it for each week? _____ 19-20/

How far away from your home was the work? _____

If (d), ASK: What resources were these? _____

_____

(Get numbers--$ if possible)

If (e), ASK: What kind of job did you have? _____

_____

How many hours did you work each week? _____ 21-22/

_____

Did you do this work much ever week, or what? _____

_____

What were you paid each week? _____ 23-24/

_____

Do you still have the job? yes___1 no ___2 25/

Did you want to work instead of staying home with the children? yes___1 no ___2 26/

3. Did you try to get welfare to change its decision? yes ___1 no ___2 27/

(IF YES): How? _____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

4. Did you get anything in writing telling you they were stopping your welfare? yes___1 no ___2 28/

(IF NO, skip to Question 7)

5. Could I see what they sent you? yes___1 no ___2 29/

(COPY BELOW WHAT WAS GIVEN AS REASON FOR TERMINATION AND DATE OF LETTER.) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

[Is R.'s right to a hearing mentioned in the letter?] yes___1 no ___2 30/

(ASK QUESTION 6 ONLY IF YOU DIDN'T SEE THE LETTER.)

6. Did the letter tell you that you had a right to an appeal and a hearing on your case? yes___1 no ___2 can't recall___3 31/

7. How did you find out that they were stopping your welfare?

_____

_____

_____

8. When did you find out that they were stopping your welfare? _____ _____
month year

9. When they stopped your welfare, did anyone tell you that you had a right to appeal and get a hearing on your case? yes___1 no ___2 32/

10. Did you appeal? yes___1 no ___2 33/

40/1

Now we would like to ask you a few questions about how you were treated when you were getting welfare.

11. Was your welfare ever suspended? yes___1 no ___2 11/

(IF YES) Why was it suspended? _____

_____

_____

What did you do? _____

_____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

How long was it before you got welfare again? _____

_____

12. Did you ever ask for special aid or a change in your budget? yes___1 no ___2 12/

(IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 15)

13. How long after you asked for this did the welfare department tell you whether or not you would get the money? _____ 13/

14. Did you get the money you asked for? yes___1 no ___2 14/

(IF NO) Why not? _____

_____

15. Did the welfare department ever tell you what you had to use your grant money for? yes___1 no ___2 15/

(IF YES) What did they tell you? _____

_____

_____

16. Did the welfare department ever tell you about anything that you could not use your grant for? yes ___1 no ____2 16/

(IF YES) What did they tell you? _____

_____

17. Did the welfare department ever try to get you to go to work and have someone else take care of the kids? yes___1 no ___2 17/

(IF YES) What did you do? _____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

18. Did the welfare department ever tell you to stop seeing any of your male friends? yes___1 no ___2 18/

(IF YES) Did they say that your welfare would be stopped if you continued seeing him? him? yes___1 no ___2 19/

(IF YES) What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

19. Has anyone at the welfare department ever told you that when welfare doesn't give you something you asked for, you have a right to a hearing and appeal? yes___1 no ___2 20/

20. Have you been given anything in writing, like a pamphlet, about these hearings and appeals? yes ___1 no ___2 21/

21. Did you ever try to appeal a welfare department decision? yes ___1 no ___2 22/

(IF YES) What was this about? _____

_____

_____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

Now we would like to get some information about how you were treated by the welfare workers.

22. Were you ever called by your first name by welfare workers? yes___1 no ___2 23/

(IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 24)

23. Were you called by your first name all the time ___1 most of the time ___2 about half the time ___3 less than half the time ___4 24/

24. Were there rest rooms that you could use when you went to the welfare department? yes ___1 no ____2 25/

(IF NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 26)

25. Were these used by both white and Negro women? yes___1 no ___2 26/

26. In general, how would you say you have been treated by welfare workers? Have most of them treated you with respect, or have they been pretty disrespectful? treated with respect ___1 disrespectful ___2 27/

(IF DISRESPECTFUL) In what way? What happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

27. How many children are dependent on you? _____ 50-51/

28. How old are the children? ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

29. Do they all live here in your home? yes ___1 no ___2 68/

(IF NO) How many live in your home? _____ 69-70/

30. When did you start getting your grant from welfare? _____ _____ 71-73/
month year

31. How much was your grant? $_____/month 74-76/

32. About how much money do you get altogether, from all sources, each month? $_____ 77-79/

33. Do you get enough money to live on? yes ___1 no ___2 80/

(IF NO, QUESTIONS ALLOWING A CHECK OF WHETHER R. IS ELIGIBLE FOR WELFARE CAN BE ASKED HERE, AND FOLLOW-UP SSHOULD BE ARRANGED.)

FORM III - REJECTED

Name_____ 1-3/

Address_____

Date_____ 7-9/

1. How many times did you try to get welfare for children? _____ 11/

2. When did you try? (GET MONTH AND YEAR FOR EACH TRY.) 12-26/

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Now we'd like to find out something about how they treated you the last time that you applied.

3. Did the welfare worker write down anything about your wanting to get welfare? 27/

Yes_____ 1

No_____ 2

4. When did you find out that you wouldn't get welfare? 28-32/

_____
(GET MONTH AND YEAR)

40/2

5. Why didn't you get welfare?

Check here

11/

1. _____ (a) Welfare said that there was a man in or visiting the home who should be supporting the children.

2. _____ (b) Welfare said that the home was unsuitable.

3. _____ (c) R. told that she should get a job.

4. _____ (d) R. told that she didn't need assistance or had sufficient resources.

5. _____ (e) R. was fully employed.

6. _____ (f) R. told that she wasn't giving enough information.

7. _____ (g) R. told that she wasn't "cooperating."

8. _____ (h) Other reason - SPECIFY _____

_____

_____

If (a), ASK: What reason did welfare give for the man supporting the children.

CHECK WHERE APPLICABLE

1 _____ He was father of all the children.

2 _____ He was father of some of the children.

3 _____ He lived in the house.

4 _____ He visited the house frequently.

5 _____ He was your husband.

6 _____ Other (What?) _____

_____

_____

RECORD HERE ANY COMMENT R. MAKES ABOUT THE CLAIM BY WELFARE.

_____

_____

_____

If (b), ASK: What was this about? _____

_____

_____

Did the children remain in the home after this? 13/

Yes_____ 1

No_____ 2

If (c) ASK: Did you want to get a job? 14/

Yes_____ 1

No_____ 2

Who was there to take care of children while you worked? 15/

_____

Was work available? 16/

Yes ____ 1

No _____ 2

(IF YES): What work? _____

What did it pay? _____ 17-18/

How many hours was it for each week? ____ 19-20/

How far away from your home was the work?

_____

If (d), ASK: What resources were these? _____

_____

_____

(Get numbers--$ if possible)

If (e), ASK: What kind of job did you have? _____

_____

_____

How many hours did you work each week? _____ 21-22/

Did you work this much every week or what? _____

_____

_____

What were you paid each week? _____ 23-24/

Do you still have the job? Yes ____ 1 25/

No _____ 2

Did you want to work instead of staying home with the children? 26/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

6. Did you try to get welfare to change its decision? 27/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

(IF YES): How? _____

_____

What happened? _____

_____

_____

7. Did you get anything in writing telling you that you wouldn't get welfare? 28/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

(IF NO, SKIP TO Q. 11)

8. Could I see what they sent you? Yes ____ 1 29/

No ____ 2

Not available ____

(COPY BELOW WHAT WAS GIVEN AS REASON FOR REJECTION AND DATE OF LETTER) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(IS R.'s RIGHT TO A HEARING MENTIONED IN THE LETTER?) 30/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

(ASK Q. 9 ONLY IF YOU DIDN'T SEE THE LETTER.)

9. Did the letter tell you that you had a right to an appeal and a hearing on your case? 31/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

Can't recall ____ 3

(SKIP TO Q. 11)

10. How did you find out that you wouldn't get welfare?

_____

_____

_____

11. When did you first find out that you wouldn't get welfare?

_____

(Get Month and Year.)

12. Were you told that you had a right to appeal your case? 32/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

13. Did you appeal? 33/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

14. Has anyone at the welfare department ever told you that if the welfare department doesn't give you something you have asked for, you have a right to a hearing and appeal? 34/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

15. Have you been given anything in writing, like a pamphlet, about these hearings and appeals? 35/

Yes ____1

No ____2

16. How many children are dependent on you? 50-51/

17. How old are the children? ____ ____ _____ 52-67/

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

18. Do they all live here in your home? Yes ____1 68/

No ____2

(IF NO) How many live in your home? _____ 69-70/

19. About how much money do you get altogether, from all sources, each month? 77-79/

$_____

20. Do you get enough money to live on? Yes ____1 80/

No ____2

(IF NO, QUESTIONS ALLOWING A CHECK OF WHETHER R. IS ELIGIBLE FOR WELFARE CAN BE ASKED HERE, AND FOLLOW-UP SHOULD BE ARRANGED.)

40/1

FORM IV - NEVER APPLIED

Name _____ 1-3/

Address _____

Date _____ 7-9/

1. Did you ever think of trying to get welfare for children? 11/

Yes ____ 1

No _____ 2

2. Why didn't you try to get it? _____

_____

_____

3. Do you think that families like yours can get welfare for children? 12/

Yes ____1

No _____2

4. What kinds of families do get welfare for children around here?

_____

_____

5. Do you know that the welfare department must let you make a written application and even help you make it? 13/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

6. Do you know that when the welfare department doesn't give you something that you have asked for, you have a right to a hearing and an appeal? 14/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

7. Do you know that welfare assistance is not charity but a right guaranteed by law if you meet the eligibility conditions? 15/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

8. How many children are dependent on you? _____ 50-51/

9. How old are the children? ____ ____ ____ ____ 62-67/

____ ____ ____ ____

10. Do they all live here in your home? Yes ____ 1 68/

No ____ 2

(IF NO) How many live in your home? _____

11. About how much money do you get altogether, from all sources, each month?

$_____ 77-79/

12. Do you get enough money to live on? 80/

Yes ____ 1

No ____ 2

(IF NO, QUESTIONS ALLOWING A CHECK OF WHETHER R. IS ELIGIBLE FOR WELFARE CAN BE ASKED HERE, AND FOLLOW-UP SHOULD BE ARRANGED.)

TABLE I - STANDARDS FOR ASSISTANCE BUDGETS - OAA, AB, ADC, AND AD

A. BASIC BUDGETARY ITEMS

NUMBER PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	MONTHLY ALLOWANCE PER NUMBER PERSONS IN THE ASSISTANCE GROUP				SHELTER	FUEL (REV. 10-62)	LIGHT (REV. 10-62)	WATER (REV. 10-56)
	FOOD (REV. 10-62)	CLOTHING (5-49)	MEDICINE CHEST-INCIDENTALS (REV. 6-63)					
			OAA-AB-AD	ADC				
1	$ 33.00	$ 4.75	$ 5.00	$ 2.50	See below	See charts following page	See below	See below
2	66.00	9.50	10.00	5.00				
3	77.00	14.25	15.00	7.50				
4	101.00	19.00	XXXXXX	10.00				
5	121.00	23.75	XXXXXX	12.50				
6	135.00	28.50	XXXXXX	12.50				
7	147.00	33.25	XXXXXX	12.50				
8	157.00	38.00	XXXXXX	12.50				
9	166.00	42.75	XXXXXX	12.50				
10	181.00	47.50	XXXXXX	12.50				
11 OR MORE	197.00	52.25	XXXXXX	12.50				

SHELTER	A. RENT (REV. 10-62)	AMOUNT OF ACTUAL PAYMENT FOR SHELTER ALONE NOT TO EXCEED THE MONTHLY MAXIMUM SPECIFIED BELOW: ONE PERSON ..... $ 28.00 PER MONTH TWO PERSONS ..... 33.00 PER MONTH THREE OR MORE PERSONS ..... 38.00 PER MONTH
	B. HOME OWNER (REV. 12-62)	PROPERTY UPKEEP (5% OF ASSESSED TAX VALUE PER YEAR) PLUS ANNUAL TAXES, INSURANCE, PROPERTY PAYMENTS, ALLOWABLE MORTGAGE. DIVIDE TOTAL OF THESE AMOUNTS BY 12; MONTHLY PAYMENT NOT TO EXCEED THE RESPECTIVE MAXIMUM FOR RENT AS SET FORTH ABOVE.
LIGHT (REV. 10-62)		LOCAL MINIMUM RATE FOR LIGHT, REGARDLESS OF SOURCE OF LIGHT SUPPLY, PER ASSISTANCE GROUP OR GROUPS.
WATER (POLICY CHANGED 10-56)		LOCAL MINIMUM RATE FOR WATER, REGARDLESS OF SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY, PER MONTH PER ASSISTANCE GROUP OR GROUPS.

B. SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES

SPECIAL DIETS			ADDITIONAL FOOD ALLOWANCE PER PERSON PER MONTH: $ 9.50 - TUBERCULOSIS 6.50 - DIABETES - - EXCLUDES INSULIN, CONTROLLING DRUGS 12.00 - DIABETES - - INCLUDES INSULIN, NEEDLES, SYRINGE, BENEDICT SOLUTION, CONTROLLING DRUGS
PERSONAL CARE OAA-AB-AD (REV. 6-63)	A. IN OWN HOME		AMOUNT OF ACTUAL PAYMENT FOR CARE NOT TO EXCEED $100 PER MONTH PLUS $33 FOR FOOD IN KIND.
	B. OUTSIDE OWN HOME	1. IN LICENSED PERSONAL CARE HOME	AMOUNT OF ACTUAL PAYMENT FOR CARE NOT TO EXCEED $200 PER MONTH PLUS $5 FOR MEDICINE CHEST-INCIDENTALS AND $4.75 FOR CLOTHING.
		2. IN UNLICENSED HOME REQUIRING SERVICES BEYOND FOOD, SHELTER AND LAUNDRY	AMOUNT OF ACTUAL PAYMENT NOT TO EXCEED $100 PER MONTH PLUS $5 FOR MEDICINE CHEST-INCIDENTALS AND $4.75 FOR CLOTHING.
FOOD FOR SEEING-EYE DOG AB ONLY			$12.00 PER MONTH TO PURCHASE FOOD FOR SEEING-EYE DOG SERVING AS A GUIDE TO A BLIND PERSON.

ZONE I - STANDARD MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS

(Counties of Zone I are listed on reverse side)

CHART # 1 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR HEATING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$3.60	$2.10	$1.50	$1.20	$1.00	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.60	$0.60	1
2		4.20	3.10	2.50	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	2
3			4.60	3.70	3.10	2.60	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	3
4				4.90	4.10	3.50	3.10	2.80	2.50	2.30	4
5					5.10	4.40	3.90	3.50	3.20	2.90	5
6						5.30	4.70	4.20	3.80	3.50	6
7							5.50	4.90	4.40	4.10	7
8								5.60	5.10	4.60	8
9									5.70	5.20	9
10 OR MORE										5.80	10 OR MORE

CHART # 2 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR COOKING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$2.80	$1.70	$1.30	$1.10	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.60	$0.60	$0.50	1
2		3.40	2.60	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	2
3			3.90	3.30	2.70	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.60	3
4				4.30	3.50	3.20	2.80	2.60	2.30	2.10	4
5					4.50	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.70	5
6						4.70	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.20	6
7							4.90	4.50	4.00	3.70	7
8								5.10	4.60	4.20	8
9									5.20	4.80	9
10 OR MORE										5.30	10 OR MORE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THE FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS:

While amounts shown in the respective charts above are allowed for the entire household, only the pro rata share shall be entered in the budget for the persons included in the assistance group. Since the charts provide the pro rata share of each type of fuel allowance for various size assistance groups, the caseworker is relieved of all computations. The amounts to be entered for heating and cooking in any assistance budget can be determined promptly and very easily by reference to these charts. To illustrate the use of either chart, procedures are given below for the particular type fuel allowance for an assistance group of 2 persons living in a household consisting of 5 persons:

(1) In the column entitled "Number of persons in assistance group", locate the horizontal line with the numeral "2" since that is the number of persons in the assistance group as specified in the given example.

(2) From the position located in step (1), proceed to the right horizontally across the chart and to the column headed by the numeral corresponding to the number of persons in the household - this being "5" as specified in the given example. The fuel allowance is therefore determined at the point where the horizontal line and the vertical column cross. For the given example, the heating allowance would be $2.00 and the cooking allowance would be $1.80.

In determining the number of persons in the household, the caseworker should not count those persons whom the regulations exclude from the household count.

Counties Included in Zone I

County		County	
Code	Name	Code	Name
1	Appling	54	Evans
2	Atkinson	63	Glynn
3	Bacon	65	Grady
4	Baker	77	Irwin
9	Ben Hill	80	Jeff Davis
10	Berrien	86	Lanier
13	Brantley	89	Liberty
14	Brooks	91	Long
15	Bryan	92	Lowndes
16	Bulloch	98	McIntosh
19	Calhoun	100	Miller
20	Camden	101	Mitchell
21	Candler	103	Montgomery
24	Charlton	113	Pierce
25	Chatham	125	Seminole
32	Clinch	132	Tattnall
34	Coffee	134	Telfair
35	Colquitt	136	Thomas
37	Cook	137	Tift
43	Decatur	138	Toombs
47	Dougherty	142	Turner
49	Early	148	Ware
50	Echols	151	Wayne
51	Effingham	153	Wheeler
		159	Worth

ZONE II - STANDARD MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS

(Counties of Zone II are listed on reverse side)

CHART # 1 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR HEATING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$4.00	$2.40	$1.70	$1.40	$1.10	$1.00	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.70	1
2		4.70	3.40	2.80	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.60	1.40	1.30	2
3			5.10	4.10	3.40	2.90	2.60	2.40	2.10	2.00	3
4				5.50	4.60	3.90	3.50	3.20	2.80	2.60	4
5					5.70	4.90	4.40	3.90	3.60	3.30	5
6						5.90	5.20	4.70	4.30	3.90	6
7							6.10	5.50	5.00	4.60	7
8								6.30	5.70	5.20	8
9									6.40	5.90	9
10 OR MORE										6.50	10 OR MORE

CHART # 2 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR COOKING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$2.80	$1.70	$1.30	$1.10	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.60	$0.60	$0.50	1
2		3.40	2.60	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	2
3			3.90	3.30	2.70	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.60	3
4				4.30	3.50	3.20	2.80	2.60	2.30	2.10	4
5					4.50	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.70	5
6						4.70	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.20	6
7							4.90	4.50	4.00	3.70	7
8								5.10	4.60	4.20	8
9									5.20	4.80	9
10 OR MORE										5.30	10 OR MORE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THE FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS:

While amounts shown in the respective charts above are allowed for the entire household, only the pro rata share shall be entered in the budget for the persons included in the assistance group. Since the charts provide the pro rata share of each type of fuel allowance for various size assistance groups, the caseworker is relieved of all computations. The amounts to be entered for heating and cooking in any assistance budget can be determined promptly and very easily by reference to these charts. To illustrate the use of either chart, procedures are given below for the particular type fuel allowance for an assistance group of 2 persons living in a household consisting of 5 persons:

(1) In the column entitled "Number of persons in assistance group", locate the horizontal line with the numeral "2" since that is the number of persons in the assistance group as specified in the given example.

(2) From the position located in step (1), proceed to the right horizontally across the chart and to the column headed by the numeral corresponding to the number of persons in the household - this being "5" as specified in the given example. The fuel allowance is therefore determined at the point where the horizontal line and the vertical column cross. For the given example, the heating allowance would be $2.30 and the cooking allowance would be $1.80.

In determining the number of persons in the household, the caseworker should not count those persons whom the regulations exclude from the household count.

Counties Included in Zone II

County		County	
Code	Name	Code	Name
5	Baldwin	94	Macon
11	Bibb	96	Marion
12	Bleckley	97	McDuffie
17	Burke	106	Muscogee
26	Chattahoochee	111	Peach
30	Clay	116	Pulaski
36	Columbia	118	Quitman
39	Crawford	120	Randolph
40	Crisp	121	Richmond
45	Dodge	123	Schley
46	Dooly	124	Screven
53	Emanuel	128	Stewart
62	Glascock	129	Sumter
70	Hancock	133	Taylor
76	Houston	135	Terrell
81	Jefferson	140	Treutlen
82	Jenkins	143	Twiggs
83	Johnson	149	Warren
84	Jones	150	Washington
87	Laurens	152	Webster
88	Lee	156	Wilcox
		158	Wilkinson

ZONE III - STANDARD MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS

(Counties of Zone III are listed on reverse side)

CHART # 1 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR HEATING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$4.30	$2.50	$1.80	$1.50	$1.20	$1.10	$0.90	$0.80	$0.80	$0.70	1
2		5.00	3.70	2.90	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.40	2
3			5.50	4.40	3.70	3.20	2.80	2.50	2.30	2.10	3
4				5.80	4.90	4.20	3.70	3.40	3.00	2.80	4
5					6.10	5.30	4.60	4.20	3.80	3.50	5
6						6.30	5.60	5.00	4.50	4.10	6
7							6.50	5.90	5.30	4.80	7
8								6.70	6.00	5.50	8
9									6.80	6.20	9
10 OR MORE										6.90	10 OR MORE

CHART # 2 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR COOKING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$2.80	$1.70	$1.30	$1.10	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.60	$0.60	$0.50	1
2		3.40	2.60	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	2
3			3.90	3.30	2.70	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.60	3
4				4.30	3.50	3.20	2.80	2.60	2.30	2.10	4
5					4.50	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.70	5
6						4.70	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.20	6
7							4.90	4.50	4.00	3.70	7
8								5.10	4.60	4.20	8
9									5.20	4.80	9
10 OR MORE										5.30	10 OR MORE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS ON USE OF THE FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS:

While amounts shown in the respective charts above are allowed for the entire household, only the pro rata share shall be entered in the budget for the persons included in the assistance group. Since the charts provide the pro rata share of each type of fuel allowance for various size assistance groups, the caseworker is relieved of all computations. The amounts to be entered for heating and cooking in any assistance budget can be determined promptly and very easily by reference to these charts. To illustrate the use of either chart, procedures are given below for the particular type fuel allowance for an assistance group of 2 persons living in a household consisting of 5 persons:

(1) In the column entitled "Number of persons in assistance group", locate the horizontal line with the numeral "2" since that is the number of persons in the assistance group as specified in the given example.

(2) From the position located in step (1), proceed to the right horizontally across the chart and to the column headed by the numeral corresponding to the number of persons in the household - this being "5" as specified in the given example. The fuel allowance is therefore determined at the point where the horizontal line and the vertical column cross. For the given example, the heating allowance would be $2.40 and the cooking allowance would be $1.80.

In determining the number of persons in the household, the caseworker should not count those persons whom the regulations exclude from the household count.

Counties Included in Zone III

County		County	
Code	Name	Code	Name
6	Banks	75	Henry
7	Barrow	78	Jackson
18	Butts	79	Jasper
22	Carroll	85	Lamar
29	Clarke	90	Lincoln
31	Clayton	95	Madison
33	Cobb	99	Meriwether
38	Coweta	102	Monroe
44	DeKalb	104	Morgan
48	Douglas	107	Newton
52	Elbert	108	Oconee
56	Fayette	109	Oglethorpe
58	Forsyth	110	Paulding
59	Franklin	114	Pike
60	Fulton	117	Putnam
66	Greene	122	Rockdale
67	Gwinnett	126	Spalding
69	Hall	130	Talbot
71	Haralson	131	Taliaferro
72	Harris	141	Troup
73	Hart	145	Upson
74	Heard	147	Walton
		157	Wilkes

ZONE IV - STANDARD MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCE CHARTS

(Counties of Zone IV are listed on reverse side)

CHART # 1 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR HEATING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$4.40	$2.60	$1.90	$1.50	$1.30	$1.10	$1.00	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	1
2		5.10	3.70	3.00	2.50	2.20	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.40	2
3			5.60	4.50	3.80	3.20	2.90	2.60	2.30	2.10	3
4				6.00	5.00	4.30	3.80	3.40	3.10	2.80	4
5					6.30	5.40	4.80	4.30	3.90	3.60	5
6						6.50	5.70	5.10	4.70	4.30	6
7							6.70	6.00	5.40	5.00	7
8								6.80	6.20	5.70	8
9									7.00	6.40	9
10 OR MORE										7.10	10 OR MORE

CHART # 2 - MONTHLY FUEL ALLOWANCES FOR COOKING (Revised 10-62)

NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD										NO. PERSONS IN ASSISTANCE GROUP
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 OR MORE	
1	$2.80	$1.70	$1.30	$1.10	$0.90	$0.80	$0.70	$0.60	$0.60	$0.50	1
2		3.40	2.60	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	2
3			3.90	3.30	2.70	2.40	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.60	3
4				4.30	3.50	3.20	2.80	2.60	2.30	2.10	4
5					4.50	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.70	5
6						4.70	4.20	3.80	3.50	3.20	6
7							4.90	4.50	4.00	3.70	7
8								5.10	4.60	4.20	8
9									5.20	4.80	9
10 OR MORE										5.30	10 OR MORE

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In determining the number of persons in the household, the caseworker should not count those persons whom the regulations exclude from the household count.

Counties Included in Zone IV

County		County	
Code	Name	Code	Name
8	Bartow	93	Lumpkin
23	Catoosa	105	Murray
27	Chattooga	112	Pickens
28	Cherokee	115	Polk
41	Dade	119	Rabun
42	Dawson	127	Stephens
55	Fannin	139	Towns
57	Floyd	144	Union
61	Gilmer	146	Walker
64	Gordon	154	White
68	Habersham	155	Whitfield

YOU
can help build the NEW SOUTH

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

All around us, the old traditions are dying — painfully and ungraciously; and, sometimes, as in Little Rock and New Orleans and Albany, with such desperate reluctance that they pull down with them the vitality and strength of an entire community. But sometimes not. Sometimes, in unpublicized cases, the "incidents" just never happen. The transition from OLD to NEW SOUTH is without the friction that often sparks violence.

Chance? Circumstance? Usually not. More often, an organization like the GEORGIA COUNCIL on HUMAN RELATIONS has quietly prepared the way for change without crisis . . . through continuous efforts to establish better relations between the races on every level of contact—

by encouraging constructive action in specific areas of tension.

by organizing interracial discussion groups, forums and workshops.

by providing timely information for publication and broadcasting by the mass media of communication.

by cooperating with other groups in solving immediate problems.

Though the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS is presently concerned with the responsible carrying forward of desegregation, in all its phases, the work and goal of the Council are far broader in concept than the problems confronting us at the moment. The overall purpose of this non-political organization is to secure the growth and well-being of the South by assuring

a better life for all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or national origin.

The GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS needs your support. You are invited to become an active member of this interracial association of concerned citizens.

Especially now, at this crucial period in Georgia's history — with the nearly-disastrous happenings at the University of Georgia behind us and impending crises looming ahead — cooperation and understanding are vital elements in building a firm foundation for the new and better South that must come.

Membership in the GEORGIA COUNCIL includes membership in your nearest local Council. Join today — the time to care and the time to act is NOW!

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Membership: ☐ $5.00 Single; ☐ $9.00 Family;
☐ $2.00 New South Subscription.

Contribution Without Membership: $ .....

One Hundred Club: $100.00.

Pledge Plan: $ ..... pledge; $ ..... enclosed;
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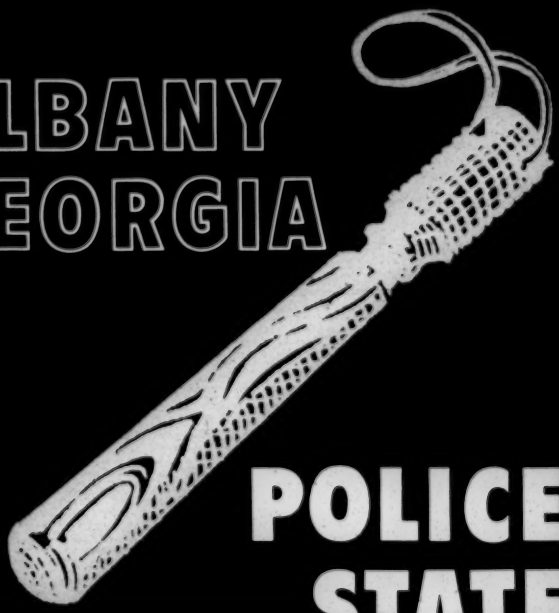
Greater Atlanta - since the mid-forties
Augusta - since the thirties
Macon - since the thirties
Columbus - since 1959
Savannah - since April, 1961
Rome - since October, 1961
Brunswick - since April, 1962
Albany - since May, 1962

ALBANY GEORGIA



POLICE STATE

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

H. G. Wells

INTRODUCTION

In the October 3, 1963 issue of the *Harvard Law Record*, a second-year law student who worked for a Negro attorney in Albany, Georgia this past summer told an interviewer that "Albany is a police state." She added that in spite of Chief Laurie Pritchett's national reputation for preventing violence, she personally knew of many incidents of police brutality.

Some of the Harvard law school alumni who are members of the Georgia Bar have communicated with the law school, labeling Miss Holzman's remarks as "irresponsible".

The Georgia Council on Human Relations' interest in this controversy stems from the long personal experience of our Director, Mrs. Frances Pauley, and our Assistant Director, Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in Albany. Both have had many opportunities to observe the Albany Movement and the actions and attitudes of the police.

What follows is the Georgia Council's analysis of the atmosphere in Albany. Whether or not the police brutality reported by Miss Holzman took place, Rev. Holmes, Mrs. Pauley and many reputable national reporters personally observed several other incidents of violence. But perhaps more important than individual episodes of brutality is to convey the atmosphere in Albany, to understand the attitudes of the white majority—attitudes which permitted police and city officials to abridge or violate the basic constitutional rights of citizens to freedom of expression, assembly, worship and suffrage.

ALBANY GEORGIA: POLICE STATE?

The white majority in Albany is living a dream —a one hundred year old, segregated dream. In the dream, everybody dwells contentedly. Negroes are happy in their child-like singing and dancing. Whites are loving, understanding and paternal. Listen to some white people in Albany talk:

"We love our Nigras and they love us."

"We're making a lot of progress here. I can't tell you how much we've done for our colored folks."

"Many's the Monday morning I've gone down town to get our yardman, Joe, out of the jail. I take care of my own."

"My maid told me herself: 'Oh, no ma'am, I don't want to be integrated. I wouldn't be happy in with all the white folks.' "

And so on and on. Cushioned in a static society, protected by a high wall of non-communication between Negro and white, it was possible for a white man in Albany to go through life a sleep-walker, untroubled by doubts and untouched by the stirrings of Negro demands for equality all over the rest of the nation.

The Start of the Albany Movement

Then, three years ago in January, 1961, a group of Negro leaders presented the City Commissioners with a petition for the desegregation of certain city facilities. The Commissioners, apparently on the theory that reality will disappear if ignored, did not respond. Nor did they respond to a subsequent letter to the Mayor requesting a hearing and a bi-racial committee to discuss race relations in general.

For ten months more, the white people of Albany dreamed on. In November, 1961, the I.C.C. handed down a ruling forbidding segregation in transportation terminals. On that same day, two Negro students attempted to gain service in the Albany terminal. Police ordered them out of the terminal. Subsequently, ten more students tried to integrate the terminal and they, along with an onlooker in the

crowd were arrested, charged with obstructing traffic and taken to jail. Chief of Police Laurie Pritchett told reporters: "We will not stand for these troublemakers coming into our city for the sole purpose of disturbing the peace and quiet of the city of Albany."

This incident provided the added fuel to give impetus to the Albany Movement. But behind this event lay the accumulated grievances which the City Commissioners had ignored. Behind it lay the frustrations and daily humiliations of Negro life — the "Whites Only" signs everywhere, riding the back of the bus, "hey, boy" instead of Mister, second-class schooling, denial of service in restaurants and movies. Finally, out of this brief encounter in the bus terminal, Albany Negroes found a united voice.

This voice was loud and clear. In prayer meetings and demonstrations — on picket lines and in leaflets, the Negro community attempted to penetrate the white consciousness with their true feelings.

Those "Outside Agitators"

But the dream must be protected at all costs. "We will never negotiate with 'convicted lawbreakers' " (arrested demonstrators) announced the City Commissioners, and "We will never deal with 'outside agitators,' " added the Mayor. And so a new element was added to the dream: "*Our* Nigras are happy and would continue to be happy except they are being stirred up by a handful of 'outside agitators' ". As Police Chief Pritchett put it: "When any foreign organization or group of people arrives in any city for the sole purpose of agitation, you will find an immediate solidification of the citizens to challenge it."

It does no good to point out to the dreamers that the Albany Movement is just that: a movement by Albany Negroes to gain their rights in Albany; that the presence of Negro and white sympathizers from other parts of the country is in direct response to the wishes of Albany leaders; that the bus boycott and demonstrations could not have been arranged by outsiders since it requires day by day commitment to bring them off. Most of all, they shut their eyes to the illogic that "our happy, contented Nigras" could have responded to the siren songs of "outside agitators" if they were all that happy and contented.

No, how much more comfortable to believe, along with former Governor Vandiver that "Six outside agitators caused the racial disturbances in Albany and . . . there wouldn't be any trouble if they weren't there."

The "outsider" gambit reached its outer limits when the *Albany Herald* labeled President Kennedy as one, and Georgia's two Senators concurred, warning him not to "interfere" where he didn't belong. Only in an Alice-in-Wonderland dream could the President of the United States be called an outsider in his own country.

Preserving "Law and Order"

In the make-believe world of white Albany, the "trouble" is being caused by outside agitators — a handful, a few, a couple, or only six — and of course the Chief of Police is fully competent to handle them. So far the Chief has handled matters by arresting more than 1,100 "outside agitators".

The principal illusion in Albany is that the Chief is acting thus to "preserve law and order." The truth is that many of these arrests have been made when no threat to the public safety existed, when no disturbance was imminent, when no violence was present. The only thing the Chief preserved was the segregated status quo.

- A lone girl sitting in front of an Albany bus was arrested. Impending violence?

- One white and two Negroes in front of City Hall arrested. Mass demonstration?

- Police arrested, at various times, small groups praying in front of City Hall — seven people, ten people, six people. Is public prayer a threat to public safety?

- Two students in front of a segregated theater arrested for picketing. In Albany, as elsewhere in the United States, peaceful picketing is a legal activity.

- Three Negroes seeking to attend white church services taken to jail. Praying in church in Albany is just as dangerous as praying in public.

- A worker for Negro voters registration arrested "for investigation of suspicion of vagrancy." When told that the man had $59 in his pockets, Chief Pritchett commented: "Oh, well, we've arrested lots of people with lots more money than that for vagrancy."

- Fourteen peace walkers arrested because they refused to walk down a side street as directed by Chief Pritchett, who refused a parade permit down a main street. Under what circumstances do fourteen people constitute a parade?

- A line of Negroes waiting in front of the U. S. Employment offices arrested, because Chief Pritchett decided no one should be "on the street" that day.

- Mrs. Pauley, the Georgia Council Director arrested as she left a Negro church. Only direct intercession by the Mayor effected her release after she paid a "traffic" fine. Even in Albany, it is not the custom to take a driver to jail for not heeding a stop sign.

- Eight white and Negro students were arrested getting into cars and driving *away* from the Terminal. The charge — that old reliable, obstructing traffic.

These are just a few examples of the scores of unjustified arrests. Mayor Kelley swore in federal court that Albany officials were not trying to enforce segregation ordinances, and knew of no instance where Negroes were told to leave public facilities on the basis of segregation. They were arrested because they "refused to obey officers" who ordered them to leave.

But while the police were zealously "preventing violence" by individual bus riders, pairs of pickets. students in moving cars, small prayer meetings and the like, they could apparently detect no danger to the public safety in a mass meeting of the Ku Klux Klan.

According to a report in the *Atlanta Constitution*, approximately 4,000 spectators looked on while the robed Klansmen burned a 40-foot cross. "Several Klansmen carried guns, one had a pistol tucked in his belt and another carried a double-barreled shotgun."

In the real world, any police officer who used such highhanded methods would be roundly condemned. But in Albany, Chief Pritchett is feted by civic leaders, praised by the local newspaper and is very much a local hero. For he is preserving law and order.

Unfortunately, Albany's dream world has begun to extend outside its borders. Police Chief Pritchett has received national praise. Attorney General Robert Kennedy personally telephoned the Chief to congratulate him for an outstanding job. The *New York Times* ran a favorable "Man in the News" feature about him. Editorials in the Atlanta papers praised his restraint. The Executive Director of the Georgia Municipal Association said the Chief had done "the number one job of law enforcement in recent Georgia history."

What price law and order? Every high school civics student knows that law and order achieved by repression, by injustice, by throttling free expression, are the foundation stones of the police state. Indeed,

the early history of both the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany is filled with the efficient suppression of the opposition.

It is only when law and order are used in the service of free institutions to guarantee our basic rights that they serve their proper democratic functions. The government officials, newspapers and civic organizations who praised Chief Pritchett's actions failed to make this distinction.

But this distinction must be made clearly and unequivocally. The ugly fact is that the Albany Police Department has conducted a successful, thorough-going campaign to abridge, deny and violate the basic constitutional rights of American citizens to freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, the right to picket—indeed every form of freedom of expression. And by and large the citizens have acquiesced to these actions because they served to get the demonstrators out of sight and out of mind. Nothing must come between the dreamer and his fantasy.

But the rest of us are not caught up in fantasy. Why should United States officials congratulate and great northern newspapers applaud? Have they, and have we, become so inured to violence, to cattle prods, to vicious dogs, to fire hoses, that we count their mere absence as a virtue to be glorified and lauded? If so, then the police departments of Birmingham and Montgomery and Plaquemine Parish have succeeded beyond their fondest hopes of gaining public acceptance of their unbridled lawlessness.

Police Department — Police State?

In a burgeoning police state, where the constitutional guarantees of the Bill of Rights are disregarded, the influence of the Police Department is bound to extend beyond arrest and confinement. Albany is no exception to this precept. The City Commissioners have frequently handed over to the Chief the power to conduct negotiations with Negro leaders. The Chief was spared this onerous task however, because "no responsible Negroes have come forth" for him to negotiate with. "All we've heard from have been lawbreakers who have repeatedly stirred up trouble and filled up our jails for no reason except publicity."

Aside from being the principal negotiator (or non-negotiator) the Chief also plays a key role in the judicial process. It was he who announced to reporters that he was getting a delay in the mass demonstrators' trials so "I can bring the ringleaders to trial first."

Inside the courtroom, the Police Chief's importance is evident. The Judge has been frequently observed calling the Chief aside for private consultation and the Judge's pronouncements are peppered with: "The Chief decided . . . The Chief told me . . . The Chief will set the date . . ."

Surely, in a democratic society, this is too much power to place in the hands of one man. And the white citizens of Albany, by relinquishing to the Chief their traditional role of policy-making, have heavily mortgaged Albany's future growth and prosperity.

In other Georgia communities — Columbus, Macon, Atlanta, Savannah — demonstrations have served the healthy purpose of awakening the white community to the realities of the 20th Century, of showing white leaders that their wistful daydreams about Negro attitudes are not true now and never have been. Negroes, too, could discover that there were white citizens level-headed enough to listen to their grievances. Then together, whites and Negroes could work out rational, just solutions to their mutual problems.

No such normal development is likely at present in Albany. The white community is too far removed from realistic assessment of the situation, too caught up in the unrelenting segregationist propaganda of its one-newspaper monopoly, too hypnotised by its own delusions. By unthinkingly turning over its civilian responsibilities to the Police Chief, it has shut the door on meaningful communication between Negro and white. And so, instead of the demonstrations progressing from the street-corner inside to the conference table, they went from street-corner to inside the jail.

Fear is Contagious

In the ensuing atmosphere created by police domination, distrust and fear are everywhere:

- No white church will allow the Georgia Council to meet in it, and sympathetic ministers have confessed to Mrs. Pauley that they are afraid.
- Four ministers who spoke out moderately on race relations have now left Albany.
- Everywhere on the streets of Albany you see white men carrying firearms. "If you're white and can see to sign your name to the application, you are given a permit, no questions asked," a white businessman observed. Of course, no Negroes need apply.
- A white, out-of-town contractor had his car stopped by a gang of boys while taking Negro masons to a construction job. "Get them Niggers

out of that car before we turn it over," he was ordered. "If they want to be so smart and boycott the bus, let them walk."

• Countless Negroes have been threatened with firing if they participate in prayer demonstrations. Apparently, the white citizen, so tolerant and helpful to Joe, the yardman, in the drunk tank, is less understanding of Jim, the college graduate, at a prayer meeting.

• Mrs. Pauley distributed a letter to every single white and Negro family in Albany, pointing out how other Georgia cities had solved their problems by peaceful negotiations. Of the 279 replies received from whites, 278 were unfavorable, many filled with obscenities and vilification.

Police Brutality

"We met non-violence with non-violence," boasted Chief Pritchett. It is true that he personally cannot be charged with a systematic campaign of brutality — he made an honest effort to prevent it, for he achieved almost total repression without it. But brutality is the natural partner of repression. And brutality by the Police is a fact.

At the height of the mass arrests, the city and county jails in Albany ran out of space, and the prisoner overflow was confined in the National Guard armory and the jails at Americus, Dawson, Leesburg, Camilla and Newton. These prisoners were nevertheless under the protection of the Albany Police. To say the very least, they failed to receive that protection:

• Charles Sherrod, a SNCC organizer confined in the Dawson jail, was hit by the sheriff and an assistant till his mouth was full of blood.

• Slater King, an Albany Negro leader was beaten by a guard when he tried to give his food to a young woman in the next cell. He fell against the bars and cracked his head. (This guard was subsequently fired.)

• William Hansen, a SNCC leader, was beaten in his cell by a prison inmate. Although Dr. Holmes saw him lying disabled in his cell, police insisted to Mrs. Pauley that he had been taken to a hospital. Finally, at Mrs. Pauley's urging, the Mayor investigated personally and found Mr. Hansen was still in his cell suffering from multiple fractures. He was eventually removed to the hospital.

• When Chief Pritchett was questioned about several such stories of inmates beating demonstrators, he chuckled that "I understand one of our inmates is a judo expert and I guess he has to practice sometime."

• Negro attorney C. B. King, bleeding profusely from a wide cut on his head staggered from the Dougherty County Courthouse after having been beaten by Sheriff D. C. Campbell, Sr. He had gone to the Sheriff to investigate reports that Mr. Hansen had been beaten. Campbell later told an interviewer: "Yeah, I knocked hell out of him." No action was taken against the Sheriff.

• Mrs. Slater King, in her six month of pregnancy, was beaten into unconsciousness while visiting a demonstrator in the Camilla jail. She subsequently suffered a miscarriage. She had moved too slowly toward her car to suit one of the deputies.

There are too many other grim, authenticated accounts of police brutality to be recounted here, the Harvard alumni of the Georgia bar notwithstanding. It does not take complicated detective work to find out about them. It takes only a willingness to face reality.

* * * *

But our purpose is not to compile a dossier of brutality. Nor is it to characterize the participants in race relations incidents as "the good guys" and "the bad guys". It is enough to say that the white community of Albany, however good or bad its intentions, has cast itself in the role of the oppressor. And the Negro community is thus cast, willy-nilly, into the role of the oppressed.

This polarization is the inevitable result when the rules of democracy are twisted to serve undemocratic ends.

When the basic, constitutional rights of citizens are violated, the first step toward a police state has been taken.

When the majority consents to injustice directed at the minority, the majority jeopardizes even-handed justice for itself.

There is an inward penalty, too, for complicity in oppression — a kind of residual dulling of the sensibilities, a moral fallout which sickens the spirit.

These conclusions are not idle speculations. They are the inexorable lessons of history taught to us by Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany and Communist Russia.

When the white citizens of Albany awaken from their dream — and wake one day they surely must — they will find they have been serving as unwitting accomplices in a nightmare of delusion and deceit. Only then will they be able to curb the power of the police, to manage their own destinies and to help create a society with "liberty and justice for all."

The *Georgia Council on Human Relations* is a voluntary association whose goal is to secure the growth and well-being of the South by assuring a better life for all its citizens. Working within the framework of the law, we seek full equality for all citizens in a society which benefits all and leaves no man a victim.

Ours is a many-faceted role:

— Through literature and newsletters we provide educational material to citizens all over the state.

— We have created opportunities for local people to meet as peers and resolve their problems.

— We have investigated abuses of the law and denials of rights, negotiated grievances and encouraged implementation of the 1954 Supreme Court decision in its broadest concept.

The Georgia Council is an interracial membership organization which depends upon the participation and financial support of concerned individuals like yourself to extend its program. Your membership in any Local Council will help both the local chapter and state-wide efforts of the Georgia Council toward deepening understanding and promoting good-will among all people.

Local Councils in: Atlanta
Augusta
Macon
Columbus
Savannah
Rome
Brunswick
Albany
Athens

Dr. Lionel Newsom—Chairman
Mrs. Frances Pauley—Executive Director

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place • Atlanta, Georgia

Opening the Door to Employment

This pamphlet is published by the
Georgia Council on Human Relations
as part of its continuing program to guarantee the
opportunities and safeguard the rights of all Georgians.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Exec. Director

Opening the Door to Employment

The Civil Rights law makes it possible for a Negro to eat where he wishes, patronize the hotel of his choice, go to the movies when he pleases. These are giant steps forward. But practically speaking, what good are they to the Negro who does not have the price of a meal or a hotel room or a theater ticket?

What is needed to make them meaningful is the assurance that a Negro can get a job on his merits so that he can pay his own way. For until Negroes are financially free, the social and political freedoms they are winning will have little reality.

Some Negro leaders are reluctant to enter the employment struggle now. They say:

"We're having a tough enough time with school desegregation or public accommodations without getting involved in employment."

"Let's face it. We would be selling something we don't have. There simply aren't enough qualified Negroes in our town for white collar jobs."

"When the employment provisions of the Civil Rights law take effect, we won't have to organize for jobs. Washington will handle it."

To such objections we would answer:

1. The winning of jobs will accelerate advances all along the line. The struggle for equal education, voting and public accommodations will be enhanced, not neglected.

2. If there is a lack of qualified Negro personnel, you can help remedy it. What more important project could you undertake?

3. The federal government may pass laws, but unless there is community acceptance of those laws, they will be ignored. An employment project helps to create such a favorable community climate. But more important, organizing for better jobs is a do-it-yourself community undertaking which increases the pride and self-respect of every Negro.

These three conclusions are not idle speculation. They are based on the experience here in Georgia of three cities where Negroes organized for equal employment. In Atlanta, Macon and Brunswick — a large city, a medium-sized city and a small town — they proved it can be done.

What did they do? What problems did they run into? Would their techniques apply to your town? The stories vary. But each may contain some new way of working, some new approach which would be useful to other Georgia leaders in opening the doors to employment.

ATLANTA: OPERATION BREADBASKET

The Atlanta operation is based roughly on the techniques used by a group of Philadelphia ministers with the same name. Early in 1963 it organized to work exclusively for employment opportunities. It involves 400 Negro ministers of every denomination. Among the most active leaders in Operation Breadbasket is Rev. Oliver W. Holmes, Assistant Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. The techniques described are those he has personally participated in or observed.

Getting Started: A local minister acted as convener, calling and chairing the first meeting. At that time, three "call" men, each of a different denomination, were elected to get other ministers to join in. Each of these "call" men has sufficient prestige to guarantee a good response from Atlanta's Negro ministers.

Selecting Targets: What business is most likely to employ Negroes? Obviously one whose products Negroes buy. Whether it is a grocery store or department store or manufacturing plant, management will not want to antagonize a large percentage of its customers by denying Negro applicants a fair shake at employment.

Seasonal fluctuations must also be taken into account. In the retail field, management is most likely to be cooperative at peak buying periods like Easter or Christmas when refusal to hire Negroes could send regular customers buying elsewhere. Similarly, in a manufacturing plant, regular seasonal lay-offs would be a poor time to press for new hiring.

Selecting good targets at the right time is a prime requisite for successful negotiation.

Preparing to Negotiate: Once a target has been selected, a negotiating committee is appointed. The negotiating committee makes an appointment with management. Before that appointment, it gathers as much information as possible from people who work there, or have worked there and from general community knowledge of this particular business. Based on this information, a list of questions is prepared *in advance* of the meeting, designed to get more information and to probe the attitudes of management.

At a pre-appointment caucus, the negotiating committee appoints its spokesmen to avoid repetition and speechmaking. Those who are not experienced negotiators thus have an opportunity to observe the spokesmen so that at some future negotiation they can be spokesmen themselves.

The negotiating committee may number anywhere from five to eight people. Operation Breadbasket found that when a large number of negotiators met with management, those with no roles to play stood around restlessly. Inexperienced members, impressed by an elegant office or a forceful manner, or for lack of something better to do, unconsciously nodded agreement with everything management said. This must be avoided, for it puts the spokesmen under a dangerous psychological handicap.

The First Meeting: This first meeting simply sets the stage. No actual negotiations are conducted; no requests for hiring made. First, the committee drives home its credentials, making clear that through its members and their pulpits, they represent the Negro population of the city. (This does not mean that in your town an employment campaign must be organized by ministers. It can be a coalition of organizations or of civic leaders or just one organization doing the job — whatever best suits your setup.)

Next, the committee seeks information on hiring and upgrading practices. It also makes a point of finding out practices concerning physical facilities such as lunch rooms, lockers, rest-rooms and the like. For it is as much concerned with eliminating discrimination on the job as with hiring.

A tour of the plant or store on this first visit is a big help. Observant eyes will see much that management withholds. For instance management may say that it has taken down every "Whites Only" sign and there is no more discrimination in use of facilities. A tour of the plant reveals, however, that all the janitors and porters are assigned one restroom and all the assembly line workers are assigned another. And guess what? All the janitors and porters turn out to be Negroes.

After the meeting, the committee studies its information and presents its recommendations for hiring, upgrading and use of facilities to the parent body. It accepts, rejects, adds to or subtracts from the recommendations. When general agreement is reached, the negotiating committee is ready for the second meeting.

The Second Meeting: The negotiating committee arrives with requests for a specific number of workers to be hired or upgraded. If there is discrimination in the plant, correction is suggested. The committee indicates a reasonable time to comply — say two weeks.

It is customary in trade union negotiations for the union to present a much larger demand than it really wants. This gives the union something to bargain with and gives the appearance of reasonableness by settling for less. This is a perfectly legitimate technique which may fit your situation.

But Breadbasket does not work this way. They have found that management is not above trying to drive a wedge into the committee's unity by private offers. For instance, a national firm hired a negotiator's sister for a good job in a northern city in the hope that the negotiator would influence the rest of the committee to modify its hiring requests in Atlanta. Other firms offer gifts to negotiators or promise to hire relatives, friends or parishioners of the negotiators. Management is aware that while the negotiators may not succumb to such temptations, their mere existence is enough to cast doubt on the negotiating committee's integrity and to weaken the community's confidence in it.

For this reason, Breadbasket decides in advance how many persons should be recommended for employment *and then sticks with it.* In some circumstances, the committee might agree to consider substitute promotions and upgradings, but these must have the approval of the parent body.

How does management react to these meetings? Initially, resistance commonly takes these forms:

"We're working on a tight budget and may lay people off."
"We have such a low job turnover that we rarely do any hiring."

"I've got nothing against hiring Negroes personally, but my employees will never stand for it."

And of course, the grand-daddy of all alibis:

"This isn't the time for it."

How does the negotiating committee cope with such attitudes? First, by having in hand information about hiring and upgrading before the meeting, it is able to expose subterfuges and deceptions about company practices. Getting the facts is essential.

Second, by pointing out the successful experiences of other companies, it is able to allay fears about employee acceptance. It can suggest ways for management to make that acceptance trouble-free.

Third, and most persuasive, it points out that consumer acceptance of the product makes the business grow. If the Negro community should become disaffected, the business could be permanently damaged. (The first fact the committee should research is what percentage of the company's market is Negro.) A soft-drink company for example, by its refusal to negotiate employment, found that thousands and thousands of Negroes shifted to a rival drink. Even when they hired Negroes as drivers and salesmen, they failed to recapture 25% of their Negro customers, who had simply gotten out of the habit of drinking their product.

This soft-drink company has learned an expensive lesson. It has told other businessmen of its experience, which of course has proved helpful in subsequent negotiations.

How Successful is Breadbasket? Breadbasket's first target was, appropriately enough, the bread industry. Through the methods described above, more than sixty Negroes were hired in non-traditional jobs, adding a quarter of a million dollars to the Negro economy. After that, it negotiated successfully with soft drink companies, shoe outlets and large department stores — roughly 750 new jobs. But the influence it has had on the hiring policies of other businesses is incalculable.

MACON: SOME NEW WRINKLES ADDED

In Macon, a year and a half of planning went into opening the doors to employment. A steering committee, including representatives of 98% of the Negro ministers, directed the movement. But unlike Atlanta, this was not a movement run exclusively by ministers. It involved all Negro organizations, including clubs and fraternal associations. Both white and Negro members of the Georgia Council on Human Relations played important parts in its activities.

The steering committee divided responsibility by the Committee system: Training and Placement, Negotiating, Conferences and Contacts, Public Relations, and Picketing.

Training: Breadbasket had no training programs. They felt there were enough qualified Negroes on hand and enough non-traditional jobs available for the question of training to be deferred until later on.

Macon, with a smaller variety of businesses and a smaller supply of qualified personnel available made training a prime necessity. The steering committee enlisted the aid of seven volunteer teachers (six Negro, one white)

to teach Business Math and English, refresher courses in typing and shorthand and the use of business machines.

These volunteer courses trained over 150 students. But they served an even more important function. They convinced Macon's vocational school of the need for business classes. Now the public vocational school has classes which are turning out qualified personnel regularly. The National Cash Register Company also trained workers to use their machines — registers, accounting machines, calculators, etc.

Negotiating — Conferences and Contacts: Most of the jobs available in Macon are in retail stores. Therefore the Negotiating Committee worked through the Merchants' Association. The Committee realized that negotiating takes many weeks — they could not hand the Merchants Association an ultimatum and let it go at that. They began their exploratory negotiations many months before their target date, leaving time for the training program to take effect so they could answer the charge of "No qualified applicants."

By dealing with the Merchants Association as a body, they sought to obtain simultaneous hiring of Negroes in many stores so no businessman could complain: "Why am I being singled out first?"

In addition, fifteen others were trained to conduct conferences with individual merchants. This was done to help iron out the problems of each manager or owner in hiring or upgrading or use of facilities. But these managers understood that their stores were part of a united effort.

Public Relations: The Negotiating Committee operated with confidence because it knew that the Negro community fully understood and approved its activities. The Public Relations Committee arranged weekly mass meetings which moved from church to church, large and small. At these meetings, the final goals were explained and the day-to-day problems discussed. Regular notices gave the names of businesses which had employed Negroes. Naturally, Negro customers traded more heavily with the merchants on the list. This positive approach made merchants anxious to get their names on this honor roll.

Picketing Committee: In spite of some progress through negotiation, it finally became necessary to use pickets. This was not a haphazard action, but carefully disciplined to get community support and compliance.

First, the Picketing Committee cleared arrangements with the police well in advance.

Pickets were neatly dressed and instructed on keeping good order.

Picketing began the day after Thanksgiving, the big sale day which traditionally marks the start of the Christmas shopping season. One hundred twenty-five pickets went to twelve stores at a time.

Observers and messengers kept constant touch with picket headquarters, relaying new instructions and information as necessary.

Placards carried out the picketing theme: "We want to work where we spend our money."

Customers stayed away from the picketed stores in droves — Estimates range from forty to fifty per cent loss of normal Thanksgiving Sale trade.

After only a day and a half of picketing, the merchants called for a conference and immediately began hiring Negroes. In the following six

weeks, one hundred Negroes began working where no Negro had ever worked before. And since New Year of 1963, the number has increased week by week and many more than the original one hundred are working today.

Operation Breadbasket refined the negotiating technique. Macon added the new wrinkles of: Emphasis on Training, Keeping the Community Informed, Discipline, Well-Timed Picketing.

BRUNSWICK: NEW PATTERNS FOR OLD

Brunswick is a small South Georgia town — 21,700 people of whom 8,900 are Negro. Here the techniques employed are entirely different. There is no community-wide organization of ministers working specifically for jobs. The push for jobs is one part of a broad spectrum of demands — for open public accommodations, for voter registration, for desegregated education, for better housing.

All of these demands are being handled by the NAACP under the leadership of Rev. J. C. Hope, a young, energetic Baptist minister.

Brunswick's white community has a somewhat better understanding of Negro aspirations than many South Georgia towns, partly because of the Urban Renewal Program. When the program first began about three years ago, Negroes testified at open hearings. They talked not only about their housing needs, but what they were up against in employment, training and education.

White politicians listened and learned. As one result, the city government hired a Negro — a well-qualified housing expert — as assistant manager of the Urban Renewal Program. He and his secretary are the only white-collar city employees in South Georgia.

Brunswick has a Bi-racial Commission, with white members appointed by the white Chamber of Commerce and Negro members appointed by the Negro Chamber of Commerce. Several of the Negro members are active in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

The Bi-racial Commission acts as a buffer between the Merchants Association and the Negro leadership. The Negroes put their job demands to the Commission. The merchants submit their counter-proposals. Working in secret, the Commission hands down its hiring recommendations. These can be accepted or rejected by either side.

Brunswick's Bi-racial Commission — the first in the state, appointed in 1960 — is a help in reducing tension. But it by no means guarantees equal job opportunities to Negroes. The old problems of management resistance and lack of qualified people must still be solved.

Training: Here as elsewhere, the failure of Negro high schools to offer standard commercial courses results in a lack of people trained beyond the semi-skilled stage. The Brunswick NAACP is meeting this need by conducting a training school for retail cashiers and clerks with the assistance of the National Cash Register Company. They now have from 75 to 100 trainees on file.

Federal Resources: It is worth remembering that in addition to volunteer training courses such as conducted in Macon and Brunswick, the federal government provides vocational and on-the-job training under the Manpower Development and Training Act. It provides for allowances to

trainees and financial assistance for training programs set up by private employers. Your local office of the State Employment Service will have details about how to participate in the program. Also, the United States Department of Labor in Washington will send information on request.

Jobs in Industry: Although Brunswick is a small town, it has several large industrial plants: sea-food picking and packing, paper and building materials, chemical plants including the big Hercules Powder Company. The Brunswick NAACP has conducted a survey of these plants and found that they are complying with the President's Executive Order on Equal Employment Opportunities issued in June, 1963.

If there are such large industrial plants in your area, you will want to find out whether they hold federal contracts or federal sub-contracts. If they do, they are required to hire without discrimination under penalty of losing the government's business.

Getting Results: Since industry in Brunswick is hiring without discrimination, negotiations were directed solely to local merchants. But in Brunswick, as in Macon, negotiation went just so far. It finally became necessary to picket. Two grocery stores in Negro neighborhoods were picketed for three successive weekends. At the end of that time, both hired Negro clerks. A third grocery store got the message too, and without waiting for pickets also hired a Negro clerk.

As a result of NAACP activity under Dr. Hope's leadership, there are now about fifteen Negroes in clerks and cashiers jobs. The hiring of these people has broken down some traditional prejudices. For example, a leading merchant hired a Negro as a maid, but told her that if the customers were Negroes to go ahead and sell. Now she sells to all comers and her commissions are as high as any salesperson's in the store.

* * * *

We have described briefly how three communities are opening the door to equal employment. Each is different, but the common denominator in all is the determination of the Negro leadership to act *now*.

Each community found negotiating slow and arduous — a process which does not pay off in newspaper headlines or the excitement of a demonstration or mass desegregation of a public facility. But Negro leaders willingly invested their time in employment because they know it pays rich long-range dividends in dignity and self-respect.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations freely offers its assistance to any group in the state seeking equal job opportunities. We invite you to consult with our staff members:

Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Assistant Director of the Georgia Council and one of the chief architects of Operation Breadbasket.

Mr. Jac Wasserman, who as Field Director of the National Sharecroppers Fund, is thoroughly familiar with federal manpower programs, including such resources as apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director, with a formidable knowledge of negotiations and all phases of community activity.

For the Council, like all forward looking Georgians, is firmly committed to the goal of new and better jobs for Negroes.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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From informal conversations and newspaper reports we understand that federal officials are ready to find all of Atlanta hospitals in compliance with desegregation guidelines and to continue their federal aid.

This decision was certainly not based on the facts. A backward four-year old could walk through Hughes Spalding Pavilion, and seeing all Negro patients and a virtually all-Negro staff, understand that Negroes were ghettoized in it. And walking through the white hospital interspersed with their few token Negro patients and staff members would confirm the conclusion.

What forced the decision was not the facts, but political cowardice. As soon as politically potent Georgians, with the help of obstructionists on Capitol Hill, balked at enforcement of the guidelines, the federal government backed down.

Those of us who have worked in the voluntary agency field are saddened, but not surprised, at the hospital decision. For it is just one more example in a long line of examples of the federal government's bold advances, followed by ignominious retreats. In school desegregation, in employment opportunities, particularly the state employment offices, financed solely with federal funds, in agricultural programs -- in every area where the government has promised enforcement of the law or withdrawal of funds, the law has not been enforced and the fun

have not been withdrawn.

What will be the result of the hospital decision? On the surface, there will be little change. The hospitals will get their money, they will continue largely segregated, and the people who had counted on the government's acting in good faith will swallow their disappointment.

But the attitude of people involved in any degree in the civil rights movement is undergoing a deep and significant change. When the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed, many voluntary agencies cut back or abandoned their traditional programs to work closely with representatives of federal agencies. But now, that first enthusiastic cooperation is being replaced by disillusionment and cynicism. Bitter jokes about the "feds" -- their bright promises contrasted with their actual performances -- are commonplace. The civil rights enforcement agencies are viewed as centers of cowardice, corruption and confusion.

By and large, the voluntary civil rights agencies in the Atlanta area represent the moderate center of the civil rights movement. If their attitude is one of cynicism toward the government, it is serious enough. But the ultimate result may be even more serious for every citizen concerned with peaceful progress in race relations. For the increased bitterness and disillusionment induced by the default of the federal enforcement agencies will benefit only the growing extremist movement which thrives on violence and hate.

We call upon the Health, Education and Welfare Department to do its job honestly and courageously. Only by standing up to segregationist political pressure can it help reverse the tide of disillusionment and restore faith in the integrity of the federal government.

Voter Education Project
Estimate of
Negro-White Voter Registration in Georgia

Summer, 1966

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per-cent white reg.	Per-cent Negro reg.
Appling	5,862	1,401	7,265	1,186	100+	84.7
Atkinson	2,486	812	3,202	806	100+	99.2
Bacon	4,203	536	4,533	263	100+	49.1
Baker	1,139	1,285	1,516	713	100+	55.5
Baldwin	16,109	9,235	6,555	1,871	46.7	20.3
Banks	3,850	213	3,400	63	88.3	29.6
Barrow	7,865	1,332	6,219	385	79.1	25.9
Bartow	14,942	2,393	15,566	1,469	100+	58.9
Ben Hill	5,931	2,436	3,600	975	60.7	40.0
Berrien	6,179	964	5,133	575	83.1	59.6
Bibb	60,429	26,812	27,084	5,251	44.8	19.6
Bleckley	4,528	1,350	3,604	168	79.6	12.2
Brantley	2,854	384	3,005	300	100+	78.1
Brooks	5,059	3,711	3,309	585	65.4	15.8
Bryan	2,289	1,111	2,335	1,165	100+	100+
Bullock	10,101	4,337	8,518	2,159	84.3	49.8
Burke	4,358	6,600	3,791	1,584	87.0	24.0
Butts	3,195	2,099	4,093	933	100+	48.4
Calhoun	1,654	2,393	1,895	481	100+	20.1
Camden	3,447	2,059	3,139	1,430	91.1	69.5
Candler	2,714	1,200	2,993	961	100+	80.1

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per-cent white reg.	Per-cent Negro reg.
Carroll	19,234	3,595	13,160	1,934	68.4	53.8
Catoosa	12,370	172	2,534	442	100+	54.6
Charlton	2,077	810	2,534	442	100+	54.6
Chatham	78,118	37,563	54,441	21,121	69.7	56.2
Chattanoochee	8,061	1,830	462	119	5.7	6.5
Chattooga	11,460	1,025	8,976	925	78.3	90.2
Cherokee	13,964	517	13,721	606	100+	100+
Clarke	23,895	6,740	13,797	4,709	57.7	69.9
Clay	1,130	1,441	961	239	85.0	16.6
Clayton	23,996	2,456	17,626	720	73.5	29.3
Clinch	2,373	1,256	2,347	369	98.9	29.4
Cobb	63,291	4,568	29,680	1,808	47.0	39.6
Coffee	9,682	2,977	11,212	1,297	100+	43.6
Colquitt	13,982	4,081	12,778	1,673	80.0	41.0
Columbia	5,096	2,364	4,237	784	83.1	33.2
Cook	5,213	1,755	5,492	649	100+	37.0
Coweta	11,871	5,579	11,882	2,348	99.9	42.1
Crawford	1,596	1,611	1,466	352	91.9	21.8
Crisp	6,451	3,858	6,270	1,795	97.2	46.5
Dade	4,803	70	4,242	60	88.3	85.7
Dawson	2,148	1	2,373	0	100+	0
Decatur	9,070	5,515	8,120	1,208	89.5	21.9

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per-cent White reg.	Per-cent Negro reg.
Dekalb	148,167	12,407	119,247	7,641	80.5	61.6
Dodge	7,392	2,328	7,013	1,871	94.9	80.4
Dooly	3,581	2,866	4,386	880	100+	30.7
Dougherty	29,897	14,163	13,715	4,800	45.9	33.9
Douglas	8,595	1,268	8,627	952	100+	75.1
Early	4,013	3,277	4,046	498	100+	15.2
Echols	832	246	838	19	100+	7.7
Effingham	4,008	1,756	3,948	561	98.5	31.9
Elbert	7,752	3,127	9,328	1,314	100+	42.0
Emanuel	7,627	3,005	6,302	2,086	82.6	69.4
Evans	2,138	1,308	2,355	541	86.0	41.4
Fannin	8,111	31	8,494	18	100+	58.0
Fayette	3,585	1,190	2,988	48	83.3	4.0
Floyd	38,230	5,949	24,815	2,592	64.9	43.6
Forsyth	7,328	4	6,539	0	89.2	0
Franklin	7,611	776	7,593	110	99.8	14.2
Fulton	247,892	117,049	166,037	67,895	67.0	58.0
Gilmer	5,431	7	7,997	3	100+	42.8
Glascock	1,281	351	1,479	22	100+	6.3
Glynn	18,750	6,762	8,616	2,705	46.0	40.0
Gordon	11,441	669	8,620	354	75.3	52.9

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	White reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Grady	7,205	3,364	4,400	766	61.1	22.8
Green	3,565	2,998	3,391	2,565	95.1	85.6
Gwinnett	24,299	1,841	22,598	1,515	93.0	82.3
Habersham	10,676	518	7,265	507	68.0	97.9
Hall	27,726	2,789	16,722	1,144	60.3	41.0
Hancock	1,727	3,576	1,661	1,706	96.2	47.7
Haralson	8,571	642	7,361	412	85.9	64.2
Harris	3,310	3,102	3,715	742	100+	23.7
Hart	7,382	1,832	6,458	425	87.5	23.2
Heard	2,661	590	3,060	362	100+	61.4
Henry	6,429	3,539	8,139	3,008	100+	85.0
Houston	17,742	4,228	13,267	1,963	74.8	46.4
Irwin	3,759	1,602	4,517	686	100+	42.8
Jackson	10,228	1,309	7,841	693	76.7	52.9
Jasper	1,925	1,705	2,133	731	100+	42.9
Jeff Davis	4,116	909	6,286	106	100+	11.7
Jefferson	4,937	4,780	4,524	4,306	91.6	90.1
Jenkins	2,985	2,210	2,750	644	92.1	29.1
Johnson	3,455	1,261	3,321	541	96.1	42.9
Jones	2,655	2,185	2,695	956	100+	43.8
Lamar	4,078	2,118	3,750	1,029	92.0	48.6
Lanier	2,158	756	1,807	364	83.7	48.1

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County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	white reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Laurens	13,178	6,248	13,457	4,182	100+	66.9
Lee	1,427	1,795	1,358	161	95.2	9.0
Liberty	5,310	3,176	2,950	2,594	55.6	81.7
Lincoln	1,974	1,336	2,497	508	100+	38.0
Long	1,527	635	2,245	1,078	100+	100+
Lowndes	20,746	8,459	13,030	2,667	62.8	31.5
Lumpkin	4,500	8,459	4,410	105	98.0	100+
McDuffie	4,625	2,740	7,993	927	100+	33.8
McIntosh	1,643	1,823	1,604	1,928	97.6	100+
Macon	3,171	4,077	3,510	1,643	100+	40.3
Madison	5,962	989	4,816	106	80.8	10.7
Marion	1,353	1,609	1,559	230	100+	14.3
Meriweather	547	4,990	5,378	1,856	82.1	37.2
Miller	3,095	946	1,586	149	51.2	15.8
Mitchell	6,055	4,971	5,567	1,224	91.9	24.7
Monroe	3,607	2,652	4,067	796	100+	30.0
Montgomery	2,520	1,288	2,444	743	97.0	57.7
Morgan	3,415	2,469	1,667	993	48.8	40.2
Murry	6,209	51	6,210	25	100+	49.0
Muscogee	74,662	22,549	30,323	7,349	40.6	32.6
Newton	9,045	3,767	6,069	974	67.1	25.9
Oconee	3,228	681	2,554	120	79.1	17.6

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	white reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Oglethorpe	2,964	1,709	2,867	312	96.7	18.3
Paulding	7,353	603	8,147	528	100+	87.6
Peach	3,650	4,562	2,913	1,006	79.8	22.1
Pickens	5,264	251	6,028	195	100+	77.7
Pierce	4,432	1,135	4,516	608	100+	40.3
Pike	2,584	1,643	2,595	662	100+	40.3
Polk	15,065	2,443	12,375	1,708	82.1	69.9
Pulaski	3,018	1,843	3,123	336	100+	18.2
Putnam	2,293	2,204	2,446	725	100+	32.9
Quitman	581	707	670	160	100+	22.6
Rabun	4,392	43	4,226	33	96.2	76.7
Randolph	2,878	3,663	2,598	867	90.3	23.7
Richmond	61,315	24,785	37,324	12,286	60.9	49.6
Rockdale	4,708	1,512	4,803	874	100+	57.8
Schley	961	903	1,141	200	100+	30.1
Screven	4,557	3,729	3,679	1,124	80.7	30.1
Seminole	2,648	1,255	3,013	417	100+	33.2
Spalding	16,657	5,252	11,157	2,870	67.6	54.6
Stephens	9,975	1,355	9,511	741	95.3	64.7
Stewart	1,465	2,681	1,789	596	100+	22.2

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	white reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Sumter	7,730	6,710	8,697	1,652	100+	45.0
Talbot	1,437	2,507	1,401	657	97.5	26.2
Taliaferro	917	1,573	1,051	1,154	100+	100+
Tattnall	7,377	3,135	6,509	2,992	88.2	95.4
Taylor	2,767	2,004	3,057	492	100+	24.6
Telfair	4,938	2,087	4,447	1,613	90.1	77.3
Terrell	3,038	4,057	3,294	429	100+	10.6
Thomas	13,179	7,644	7,805	1,632	76.4	46.5
Tift	10,211	3,513	7,805	1,632	76.4	46.5
Toombs	7,513	2,444	7,555	919	100+	37.6
Towns	2,942	1	2,600	0	88.3	0
Treutlen	2,473	968	2,044	563	82.7	58.2
Troup	20,579	8,577	12,701	2,853	61.7	33.3
Turner	3,422	1,535	2,842	473	83.1	30.8
Twiggs	1,969	2,255	1,749	317	88.8	14.1
Union	3,957	1	3,500	0	88.4	0
Upson	11,159	3,615	6,662	883	59.7	24.4
Walker	26,511	1,388	31,352	1,128	100+	81.3
Walton	9,392	3,076	6,530	957	69.5	31.1
Ware	15,671	4,763	12,973	2,714	82.8	57.0
Warren	1,911	2,224	1,935	1,360	100+	61.2

County	White Voting-age pop.	Negro Voting-age pop.	white reg.	Negro reg.	Per Cent white reg.	Per Cent Negro reg.
Washington	5,373	5,451	5,367	1,672	99.9	30.7
Wayne	8,204	1,878	7,855	1,166	95.7	62.1
Webster	775	975	821	230	100+	23.6
Wheeler	2,236	824	2,169	682	97.0	82.8
White	4,007	159	4,622	229	100+	100+
Whitfield	24,437	1,085	19,742	988	80.8	91.1
Wilcox	3,309	1,282	3,840	540	100+	42.1
Wilkes	3,621	3,101	4,042	1,037	100+	33.4
Wilkinson	3,135	2,279	3,302	715	100+	31.4
Worth	5,324	3,776	6,227	807	100+	21.4
TOTAL	1,797,063	612,910	1,363,568	277,064	75.9	45.2

NOTE: Totals do not include 13,284 voters not classified by race. Many of these new voters -- perhaps most -- are Negro. Counties with sizeable numbers of these voters are not classified by race include Bibb, Cherokee, Cobb, Colquitt, Dougherty, and Thomas. The figures were assembled in July, prior to the July 25 registration deadline.

Voter Education Project
Southern Regional Council

Ga - DOPB

E R R A T A

Figures for these counties should read as follows:

Catoosa	12,370	172	11,204	75	90.6	43.6
Lumpkin	4,500	79	4,410	105	98.0	100+
Thomas	13,179	7,644	8,697	1,652	66.0	21.6

Georgia - Dope file

GEORGIA SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Appling		No date set for 66-67
A	Atkinson		July 1 - Aug. 1 - returned by Aug. 5
A	Bacon		Last full calendar week of April
A	Baker	10	April 12-16, 1966
	Baldwin	8	April 1-15, 1966
A	Banks	11	June 1 - July 1, 1966
	Barrow		Not sufficient information
A	Bartow	8	Returned 5 days after receiving application, time of receiving application ???
A	Ben Hill	6	Aug. 12-31, 1966
A	Berrien		Aug. 16-28, 1966
CO	Bibb	252	? Court decision ? 1966
	Bleckley	2	Dead line 15 days after receiving letter
	Brantley		Last full week of April
A	Brooks		July 1 - Aug. 1, 1966
	Bryan	18	Prior to July 1, 1966
	Bulloch	55	May 1 - May 15, 1966
A	Burke		Not sufficient information
A	Butts	4	Aug. 2-13 - with change of dates permissible
A	Calhoun	1	April 1-15, 1966
A	Camden	3	Last full calendar week of May

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Candler	1	Last two full calendar weeks of April
A	Carroll	82	June 1-15, 1966
	Catoosa	30	July 1 - Aug. 1, 1966
A	Charlton		Deadline June 4 - ? period of transfer
CO	Chatham	300	Court order - insufficient information 1966
A	Chattahoochee	6	2 weeks in May
A	Chattooga	40	May 14 - June 4, 1966
	Cherokee	6	Two weeks each Spring
A	Clarke	215	By June 15, 1966
A	Clay		May 1-15, 1966
A	Clayton	43	Last full calendar week of April
A	Clinch		Aug. 2-13, 1965 (plan followed annually)
A	Cobb	44	May 1-15, 1966
A	Coffee	13	May 1 - June 1, 1966
CO	Colquitt		July 19-30, 1966
A	Columbia		May 1 - May 31 - returned by June 10
A	Cook		Aug. 31 - Sept. 3, 1965, followed annually
A	Coweta	3	First grade before end of school - written request not later than June 15

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Crawford		No plan on file
A	Crisp	12	Two weeks in last month of school year
A	Dade	8	Not later than May 15
	Dawson		No plan on file
	Decatur	3	June 10 - July 1, 1966
A	DeKalb	234	No clear statement
A	Dodge	3	15 days before they must be returned
A	Dooly		15 days before choice is returned - date set annually
CO	Dougherty	173	Court order - timely notice
A	Douglas	35	April 15-30, 1966
A	Early		June 1-15, 1966
	Echols		No plan on file
	Effingham		By July 1
A	Elbert		April 1-May 1, 1966
A	Evans		Aug. 2 - Aug. 13, annually
A	Emanuel	24	April 15 - May 15, 1966
	Fannin		No Negroes in County
	Fayette		First day of school year
A	Floyd	21	April 1-30, 1966
	Forsyth		No Negroes in County
	Franklin	3	April 15-30, 1966

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Fulton	9	April 1-15, 1966
A	Gilmer		No plan on file
	Glascock		No plan on file
	Glynn	59	No dates in plan on file
A	Gordon	2	2nd calendar week of May
A	Grady		Aug. 30 - Sept. 3, 1965 followed annually
A	Greene	17 (13 from Taliaferro)	Third week in April
A	Griffin-Spalding	70	First 2 weeks in May
A	Gwinnett	627	May 1-15, 1966
A	Habersham	11	April 15-30, 1966
A	Hall	20	April 1 - May 1, 1966
A	Hancock	1	May 1 - June 1, 1966
A	Haralson		May 15 - June 1, 1966
A	Harris	3	May 1-15, 1966
A	Hart	3	April 1-15, 1966
A	Heard		May 1 - June 1, 1966
A	Henry		June 1 - July 1, 1965 ? 1966
	Houston	98	June 7 - 25, 1966
A	Irwin		June 1 - June 30, 1966
A	Jackson	1	Aug. 30 - Sept. 10, 1965 ? 1966
A	Jasper		Insufficient information on plan
A	Jeff Davis	5	July 1-15, 1966

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Jefferson	15	May 1 - 31, 1966
A	Jenkins		April 15-30, 1966
	Johnson		July 1-25, 1966
A	Jones		April 15-30, 1966
A	Lamar	1	July 1 - Aug. 1, 1966
A	Lanier		Last full calendar week of April
	Laurens	17	April 15 - May 1, 1966
	Lee		June 15-30, 1966
A	Liberty		June 3-30, 1966
	Lincoln		No plan
	Long		May 10-25, 1966
A	Lowndes	4	April 1-15, 1966
A	Lumpkin		No dates on plan
A	Macon	13	April 1-15, 1966
A	Madison		April 19-30, 1966
A	Marion		Two weeks during March
A	McDuffie		April 15-30, 1966
A	McIntosh		Information insufficient
A	Meriwether	19	Information insufficient
A	Miller		July 1-23, 1965 - dates to be adjusted in 1966 to correspond
A	Mitchell	1	Last six weeks of school year
	Monroe	3	May 1 - June 1

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Montgomery		July 1-25, 1966
A	Morgan		First full calendar week in May
A	Murray	7	No separate Negro schools operated in 1966
CO	Muscogee District	137	Feb. 1-15, 1966
	Newton	17	Normal period of registration
A	Oconee	1	Insufficient information
A	Oglethorpe		July 1-25, 1966
A	Paulding	28	Aug. 2-13, 1966
A	Peach	11	April 15 - May 15, 1966
A	Pickins	3	Aug. 9-20, 1966
	Pierce	3	Last full week of April
	Pike	2	2nd Monday in May
A	Polk	4	Aug. 2-13, 1966
A	Pulaski		April 1-15, 1966
A	Putnam	6	Last week of April - 1st week in May
A	Quitman	5	Aug. 2-12 annually
	Rabun		Negro school closed
A	Randolph	5	Returned by May 15
A	Richmond	32	Week preceding opening of school
A	Rockdale	21	July 1 - Aug. 1, 1966
A	Schley		May 1 - 15, 1966
A	Screven		Last 2 weeks in April

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Seminole		May 1-15, 1966
A	Stephens	43	Earlier dates in 1966 (Aug. 16-27,'65
A	Stewart		April 15-30, 1966
A	Sumter		April 18-29, 1966
	Talbot	1	July 1-31, 1966
	Taliaferro	Whites plus 60 Negroes bussed out of county	
A	Tattnall		No plan in file
	Taylor		2nd Friday in May
A	Telfair	6	April 15 - May 15, 1966
A	Terrell	7	May 1 - 15, 1966
A	Thomas	9	Last 2 weeks in April
A	Tift	3	15 day period to be posted at least 7 days in advance
	Toombs		No plan
	Towns		No Negroes
A	Treutlen		No time specified in plan or amendment
A	Troup	1	May 15-30, 1966
A	Turner		April 20 - May 1, 1966
	Twiggs		Insufficient information
A	Union		May 14 - Aug. 30, 1966
A	Upson	10	July 1-15, 1966
A	Walker		No dates in plan

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Walton	5	May 1-15, 1966
A	Ware	1 or 24	Last calendar week of April
A	Warren	(30 from Taliaferro)	1st full week of May
	Washington	14	15 days before June 1, 1966
A	Wayne	1	June 1-30, 1966
A	Webster		May 15 - June 15, 1966
A	Wheeler	9	May 15 - June 15, 1966
A	White	30	No dates for elementary in plan - no Negro Hi School
A	Whitfield	17	No dates
A	Wilcox		Last 2 weeks in May
	Wilkes	(13 from Taliaferro)	1st week in May
A	Wilkinson		On or before July 1
A	Worth	9	Last month of school year - "allow- at least 2 weeks for registration procedure to be completed"

Independent School Systems:

A	Americus	36	Insufficient information
CO	Atlanta	1500 ? 6000 ?	
A	Barnesville		2nd - 3rd week of May
A	Bremen		May 15 - June 1
A	Buford		Complete prior to May 15
A	Calhoun		3rd Monday through Friday

Georgia School Desegregation - Page 9
(Independent School Systems)

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Carrollton	26	By June 1
A	Cartersville	8	Month of Feb.
A	Cedartown	4	Dates not given for 1966
A	Chickamauga		15 days before opening of school
A	Cochran	2	May 9-20, 1966
A	Commerce		June 15 - July 15, 1966
A	Dalton		By May 15
A	Decatur	30	May 19 - June 4
A	Dublin		May 1-15, 1966
A	Fitzgerald	12	June 1-15, 1966
A	Gainesville		On or before April 15
A	Hawkinsville		No definite time
A	Hogansville	25	Not later than July 1
A	Jefferson	15	By May 15
A	LaGrange	21	No later than April 30
A	Marietta	45	May 1-15, 1966
CO	Moultrie	35	15 days after publication of notice
A	Newnan	3	No dates in plan
A	Pelham		Last six week period of year
	Rome	60	April 1-30, 1966
	Tallapoosa		May 15-30

A - Plan Accepted
CO - Court Order

	School District	No. Transfers 1965	Dates to apply for 1966 transfers
A	Tallulah Falls		April 15-30, 1966
A	Thomaston		July 1-15, 1966
A	Thomasville	88	May 14-28
A	Toccoa	4	Not later than April 1
A	Trion		Negro schools to be discontinued '66
A	Valdosta	28	Not later than June 15
A	Vidalia		By May 1
A	Waycross	24	No time stated in plan
A	West Point		1st two weeks of May
	Winder		By July 31

Ga- DOPE

GEORGIA DESEGREGATION - SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES
January 12, 1967

Every case listed in this report has been reviewed by the Office of the Secretary, DHEW, and the Department of Justice. All facilities, institutions, agencies, school districts, and other recipients of or applicants for federal financial assistance, which appear on the following list, are now subject to compliance actions by DHEW. The code numbers (1, 2 and 3) preceding each entry signify the stage of compliance action being taken by DHEW at this time:

1 - Information of noncompliance substantiated; negotiations being conducted; final approval of pending applications for federal financial assistance now being deferred by DHEW.

2 - Notice of opportunity for hearing served; formal enforcement proceedings initiated.

3 - Title VI procedures completed; order terminating funds now in effect.

(*) - An asterisk indicates new entries to the list as well as all changes in status.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

--- GEORGIA ---

10848	1	DOUGLAS COUNTY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	DOUGLASVILLE
08333	1	GILMAN HOSPITAL	ST MARYS
03966	1	IRWIN COUNTY HOSPITAL	OCILLA
03145	1	JASPER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	MONTICELLO
07109	2	R J TAYLOR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	HAWKINSVILLE
10700	1	SCREVEN COUNTY HOSPITAL	SYLVANIA

STATUS OF GEORGIA SCHOOLS -- JANUARY 12, 1967
OF THOSE NOT CERTIFIED

--- GEORGIA ---

CR265	2	AMERICUS PUBLIC SCHOOLS	AMERICUS
CR266	2	APPLING CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	BAXLEY
CR267	2	ATKINSON CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	PEARSON
CR269	2	BEN HILL CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	FITZGERALD
CR305	2	BLECKLEY COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM	COCHRAN
CR270	2	BROOKS CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	QUITMAN
CR271	2	BURKE CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	WAYNESBORO
CR272	2	CALHOUN CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	MORGAN
CR099	2	CAMDEN CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	WOODBINE
CR273	2	DECATUR COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	BAINBRIDGE
CR274	2	EARLY CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	BLAKELY
CR306	2	ECHOLS COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	STATENVILLE
CR214	2	EFFINGHAM CO PUBLIC SCHOOLS	SPRINGFIELD
CR014	3	GLASCOCK CO BRD OF EDUCATION	GIBSON
CR275	1	JEFFERSON CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	LOUISVILLE
CR307	2	JENKINS CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	MILLEN
CR276	2	JOHNSON CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	WRIGHTSVILLE
CR308	2	JONES COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	GRAY
CR309	2	LAMAR COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	BARNESVILLE
CR277	2	LEE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	LEESBURG
CR310	2	MILLER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	COLQUITT
CR311	1	MITCHELL COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM	CAMILLA
CR278	2	MONTGOMERY CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	MT VERNON
CR279	2	NEWNAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS	NEWNAN
CR280	1	NEWTON COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	COVINGTON
CR281	2	OGLETHORPE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATN	LEXINGTON

--- GEORGIA ---

CR215	2	RANDOLPH CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	CUTHBERT
CR282	2	SCREVEN COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	SYLVANIA
CR100	2	SEMINOLE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	DONALDSONVLE
CR312	2	STEWART COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	LUMPKIN
CR201	2	SUMTER COUNTY SCHOOLS	AMERICUS
CR283	2	TATTNALL CO BOARD OF EDUCATION	REIDSVILLE
CR284	1	TAYLOR COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	BUTLER
CR216	2	TERRELL COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	DAWSON
CR016	3	TOOMBS CO BRD OF EDUCATION	LYON
CR285	1	TURNER COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION	ASHBURN
CR248	2	VIDALIA CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	VIDALIA
CR313	1	WARREN COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM	WARRENTON

THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE FAILED TO SUBMIT APPROPRIATE ASSURANCES OF COMPLIANCE TO DHEW AND APPARENTLY ARE NOT NOW PARTICIPATING IN ANY DIRECT FEDERAL PROGRAM. ACCORDINGLY, NO DETERMINATION HAS BEEN MADE AS TO THEIR STATUS UNDER TITLE VI, AND THEIR ELIGIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN A FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAM WILL NOT BE DETERMINED UNTIL APPROPRIATE ASSURANCES ARE FILED.

--- GEORGIA ---

08954	ADRIAN HOSPITAL	ADRIAN
10842	ALLENS HOSPITAL INC	MILLEDGEVILL
10843	BALDWIN COUNTY HOSPITAL	MILLEDGEVILL
10847	DOOLY HOSPITAL	VIENNA
08928	DR KITCHENS CLINIC	LAFAYETTE
10849	GRIFFIN HOSPITAL	CLAXTON
07464	HENDERSON HOSPITAL	ATLANTA
10699	JELKS HOSPITAL	REIDSVILLE
10852	MCCOY JACKSON HOSPITAL	FOLKSTON
10857	MONTGOMERY HOSPITAL	BUTLER
10695	PINKSTON HOSPITAL	GLENNVILLE
10861	POWELL SMITH HOSPITAL	SWAINSBORO
08942	RIVERSIDE CLINIC HOSP	MACON
07868	TIDEWATER HOSPITAL	AUGUSTA
10868	WHITE CROSS HOSPITAL	JONESBORO

SUGGESTIONS TO PROMOTE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

1. Encourage all school districts to submit HEW Form 441-B, Assurance of Compliance with Revised Statement of Policies for School Desegregation Plans.

2. Revise unsatisfactory free choice plans.

3. Consider other plans when the free choice plan fails to accomplish school desegregation.

4. Increase the number of Negro pupils in predominantly white schools.

5. Increase the number of Negro faculty members in predominantly white schools.

6. Increase the number of white faculty members in predominantly Negro schools.

7. Lessen community hostility and gain support of the community for the free choice plans submitted.

8. Lessen the burden placed on Negro pupils and parents under the free choice plan for school desegregation.

9. Encourage the reorganization of schools on a non-racial basis.

10. Obtain construction grants for districts reorganizing on a non-racial basis.

11. Secure State legislation and financial aid to assist school districts to reorganize on a non-racial basis.

12. Continue to make substantial progress to eliminate totally the dual school system.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1967-68 GUIDELINES

1. The only substantive change in the new guidelines is to permit the 30-day choice period in free choice plans to start as early as January 1, 1967 instead of March 1 as of last year.

2. The most important requirement in remaining eligible for Federal financial assistance is to make progress in 1967-68 in eliminating the dual school system, in regard to both student and faculty desegregation.

3. School officials should assume responsibility for preparing students, teachers, and all other personnel, and the community for desegregation.

4. Desegregation notices to the press, whether as a legal notice or not, should be published on a page having general news rather than among the "fine print" legal notices.

5. A school system which has an approved Form 441-B, Assurance of Compliance, on file with HEW need not submit a new copy with subsequent requests for Federal aid, but need only affirm, when requested, that the Assurance continues in effect.

6. Free Choice Plans should not place the burden of desegregation on Negro students and parents.

7. Districts with sizeable percentages of Negro students should be guided by these criteria along with other factors for 1967-68:

a. If in the neighborhood of 8 or 9 percent transferred from segregated schools in the 1966-67 school year, approximately twice that percentage is expected for 1967-68.

b. If in the neighborhood of 4 to 5 percent transferred from segregated schools in the 1966-67 school year, approximately triple that percentage is expected for 1967-68.

c. If below 4 percent transferred from segregated schools in the 1966-67 school year, approximately triple that percentage is expected for 1967-68.

8. There should be more faculty desegregation. Some desegregation of professional staff in each school in the system is desired.

Ga - DOPE (8-10-67)

CONFIDENTIAL

a

TO: Alderman Freeman and Members of the Police Commission

FROM: The Georgia Council on Human Relations

The Georgia Council is a human relations organization primarily concerned with building healthy and responsible relationships between individuals and groups. Other agencies represented here tonight have specific skills in matters of police procedure and will have some definite suggestions to make about organization and training of law enforcement officers.

But our concern here is with the over-all effect of police actions and policies on the morale of the community as a whole.

And first of all we would like to make it clear that, to the extent that is possible for persons outside the organization and structure of the police department, we have the greatest sympathy with the problems which you face as administrators.

We realize that in a burgeoning city you need police recruits from the best and most responsible strata of society, and adequate funds for training them -- And that the voting public has been unwilling to give you sufficient funds to hire the men and do the job you would like to do.

Any failure of policemen to act responsibly, then, must ultimately be blamed in large part on the public. Pursuant to that, we want to raise the question of whether it would not be best to make such failures, when they occur, public knowledge. How can the public face up to its responsibilities if it is given the impression that all is going well?

Present in all our minds is the case of Dixie Hills, where the police certainly acted with unnecessary haste and violence. I was present at Dixie Hills on the Monday night of the riots there. When the people returned from the mass meeting, they were standing in groups around their doorways -- Rocks began to be thrown, apparently from the roofs of the buildings. And the police began almost immediately to shoot into the crowd in which I was standing -- A crowd that was in no sense a mob.

Later that week Willie Ross was killed as he stood in the doorway of his home. Alderman Freeman has, I believe, expressed the opinion off the record that Ross was killed by police fire, but that in the interests of public safety no admission of this would be made in public. We believe this to be very mistaken policy, however well-intentioned, and that it will result ultimately in a wide-spread loss of confidence in the police department.

We would also like to ask what sort of psychological screening is given to police recruits, and whether the performance records of individual policemen are scrutinized to detect the presence of any deepseated tendency toward sadism, or other emotional imbalance.

Finally, we wish to ask whether policemen might be placed on regular beats, where they might become thoroughly acquainted with the people of their given neighborhoods. If this were the case, programs could be established which would enable the people of an area to get to know their policeman in a friendly way, and to turn to him for help instead of, as is so often now the case, away from him in fear.

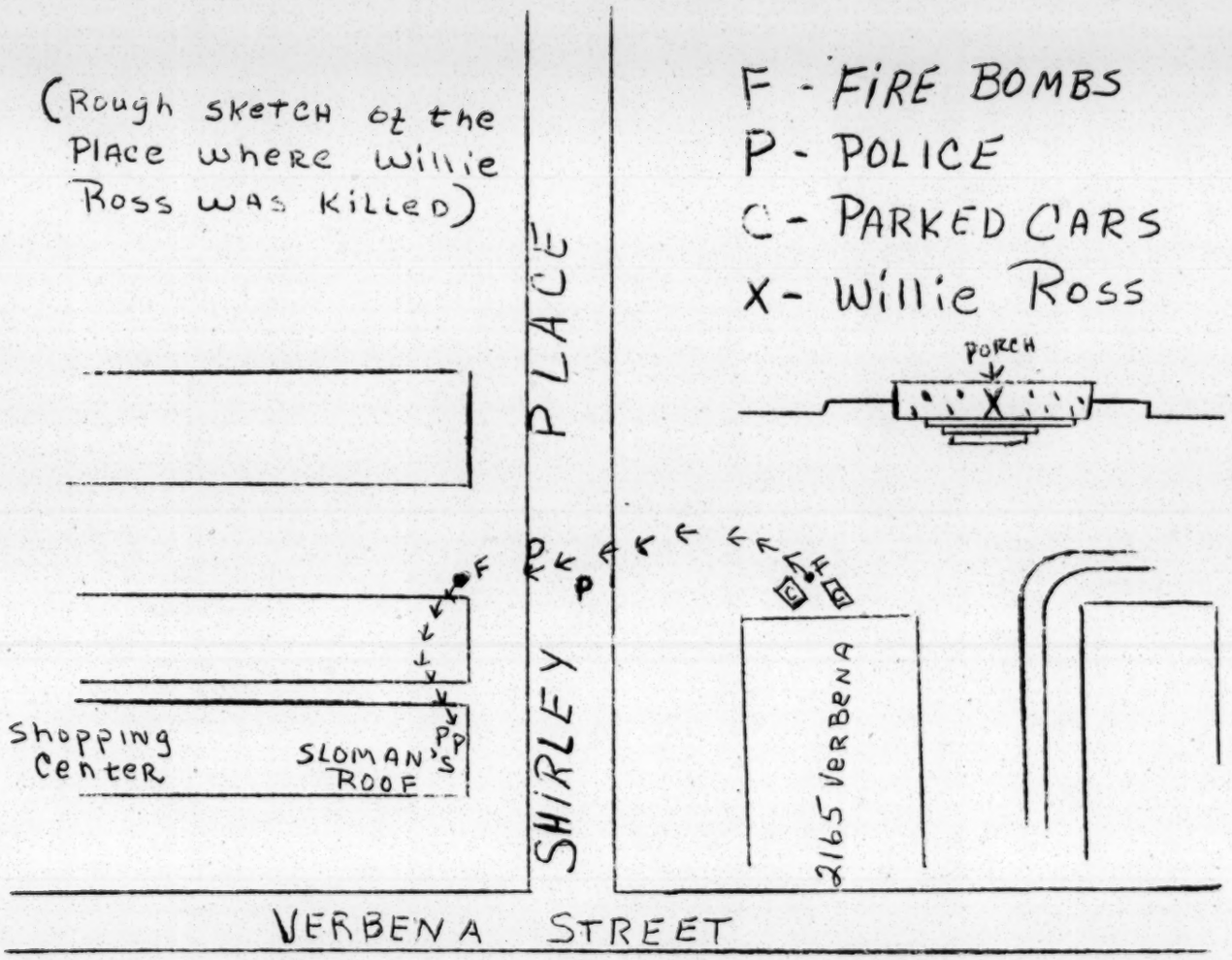
We realize that a beat system has liabilities in the form of possible involvement by policemen in graft and other forms of crime -- but believe that these liabilities are offset by the real advantages.

We offer the cooperation of our state office and staff, and of our four Atlanta area human relations councils in the implementation of any plans for the improvement of police-community relations.

Austin Ford
Vice President

August 10, 1967

WHO KILLED WILLIE ROSS?



It is a fact that 42-year-old Willie B. Ross of Dixie Hills was killed Tuesday night, June 20, 1967, when shot in the head while on his neighbors' porch.

It is also a fact that several weeks later no person has been apprehended for committing the crime, although there were an unusual number of eye witnesses.

Important events led up to the shooting. Tension in the small community of Dixie Hills was high. A large number of policemen prowled the area. Three nights before a young woman, who had questioned the arrest of her brother, had been arrested. While handcuffed to a man on the way to the police station, the woman was badly beaten by one of the policemen. This action enraged many people in the community.

The following day several civil rights workers appeared to ask if the people arrested had legal defense. These workers were quickly whisked off to jail. During these days the police used

rudeness and vulgar language toward the residents of Dixie Hills, such as:

"All right move, you damn 'niggers', move."

"Get your damn ass back in the house."

The day before Willie Ross was killed there was considerable shooting. A man was shot in the hip. A 14-year-old boy was shot at and missed. Although some Negroes threw rocks and bottles, there was no evidence of gunfire from Negroes. The police shot into the crowd of innocent bystanders who were standing outside their own apartments. No one has reported any shooting by any persons other than the police.

On Tuesday, June 20, at about dark, a group of people were sitting on the porch at 31 Shirley Place. Willie B. Ross was one of them.

These people saw a fire bomb thrown on top of the roof of Sloman's store. The line this bomb followed is shown on the preceding sketch.

Another bomb was thrown from behind a car parked on Shirley Place. The sketch also shows the line this bomb followed. The second bomb fell near the feet of the policemen (see sketch) standing at the corner.

Shooting followed from the direction of the policemen.

The people on the porch saw and felt the results of the firing, as they scrambled for the door.

Mr. Willie Ross was killed.

Reginald Rivers, aged 9, was seriously injured.

Mr. Marion Ward was shot in the head.

Mrs. Catherine Duncan was shot in the hand.

Newspaper reports of the search for the culprit have been scant. On the day following the killing the Atlanta Constitution reported:

> "Police Superintendent J.F. Brown, who was directing the police in the area where the shooting occurred, said he

could not understand how the incident occurred, because none of his men fired a shot."

"He said a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the police from the doorway where the dead and injured persons were standing."

"Brown said he believed the shots came from a sniper fired from behind the apartment complex."

On June 29 the Constitution reported:

"Alderman Richard Freeman ordered Police Superintendent Clinton Chafin to make an investigation of the death of Willie B. Ross."

What are the results of this investigation?

On August 3, the Constitution continued:

"Duncan and Perry said the department's investigation was continuing but no new information had been uncovered."

What did the neighbors say?

Mr. Ross, speaking to his sister earlier in the day, "I'm going to come home early. I'm not going to get caught out there."

One neighbor said, "We were all sitting there talking. We planned to be there just a few minutes."

The policemen were in evidence everywhere.

One man said, "Four police were walking up Shirley Place. They had their guns ready. They looked like they were hunting birds."

A lady described the bomb throwing, "Someone from over in front of the apartments across Shirley Place threw a fire bomb up on top of the store. Two policemen put it out in a hurry. The second fire bomb was throwed from beside the green car, which was standing across the alley from us at the end of 2165 Verbena."

A lady cried, "Run, ya'll, run, the police are going to shoot."

Another added, "He's going to shoot, get back."

"The gas bombs landed - they (the police) hesitated half a minute and fired."

"The policeman fired," a person reported. "Then another police fired. I don't know how many times. I heard no firing except that of the police."

Still another said, "I looked around - the police shot - I saw the flash of the muzzle. Tim (Willie Ross) fell right beside me face down."

"Betty turned the man around. Oh Lord, it's Tim. Tim wake up, wake up," another neighbor reported.

Mr. Ross' sister cried, "Lord, let me get Tim."

A cry came from inside the apartment, "My God, I'm shot. Yes, I'm in here (in the house) and I'm shot."

In the adjacent apartment which shared the same porch the shots went over the mother's head as she carried her children to safety. A 00 shotgun pellet was found in the kitchen cabinet.

A voice yelled to the police, "Please stop shooting and send an ambulance."

Another scream, "Help, help, ya'll done killed a man up here ans shot me."

"Shut up, you ought to have been in the house, not just in the door. If he is dead bring him over here to me and let me see," the police replied.

Another and another repeated, "I know the police fired that shot."

Who killed Willie Ross?

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie St., N. W.
Room 102
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

Georgia - DUPIE

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS IN GEORGIA

By The

Georgia State Advisory Committee

To The

United States Commission on Civil Rights

August 1967

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GEORGIA STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

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Savannah

*Horace T. Ward
Atlanta

Mrs. P. Q. Yancey
Atlanta

*No longer a member of the Committee
**New member--appointed to the Committee since the meeting

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PREFACE

The United States Commission on Civil Rights

The United States Commission on Civil Rights is an independent agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. By the terms of that Act, as amended by the Civil Rights Acts of 1960 and 1964, the Commission is charged with the following duties: investigation of individual discriminatory denials of the right to vote; study of legal developments with respect to denials of the equal protection of the law; maintenance of a national clearinghouse for information respecting denials of the equal protection of the law; and investigation of patterns or practices of fraud or discrimination in the conduct of Federal elections. The Commission is also required to submit reports to the President and the Congress at such times as the Commission, the Congress, or the President shall deem desirable.

The State Advisory Committees

An Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights has been established in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia pursuant to section 105 (c) of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 as amended. The Committees are made up of responsible persons who serve without compensation. Their functions under their mandate from the Commission are to: advise the Commission of all relevant information concerning their respective States on matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission; advise the Commission upon matters of mutual concern in the preparation of reports of the Commission to the President and Congress; receive reports, suggestions, and recommendations from individuals, public and private organizations, and public officials upon matters pertinent to inquiries conducted by the State Committee; initiate and forward advice and recommendations to the Commission upon matters which the State Committee has studied; assist the Commission in matters in which the Commission shall request the assistance of the State Committee; and attend, as observers, any open hearing or conference which the Commission may hold within the State.

This report was submitted to the United States Commission on Civil Rights by the Georgia State Advisory Committee. The conclusions and recommendations are based upon the Advisory Committee's evaluation of information received at its open meeting held in Macon on May 28, 1966. This report has been received by the Commission and will be considered by it in making its reports and recommendations to the President and the Congress.

PAGINATION INCORRECT

INTRODUCTION

This is a report of a study and an open meeting conducted by the Georgia State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to examine the federally assisted agricultural programs in Georgia. The study was made prior to the open meeting which was held in Macon, Georgia, on May 28, 1966. Representatives of Negroes in Georgia directly affected by Government farm programs previously had submitted 23 complaints to the Committee which appeared to establish a pattern of discrimination in agricultural programs and which the Committee felt warranted further investigation. The State Advisory Committee was also interested in learning if any significant changes had taken place in the administration of federally assisted agricultural programs in Georgia since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

A 1965 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs" documented many instances of discriminatory policies and practices in the administration of federally assisted farm programs and services to Southern rural Negro families, some of which were found to exist in Georgia. Soon after the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, whose Title VI prohibits discrimination in federally assisted programs, the Department of Agriculture issued regulations and instructions to administrative personnel to implement

that Title. For example, separate and segregated structures of administration which existed in the South in the Cooperative Extension Service were prohibited, as were separate extension offices and segregated facilities. The Georgia State Advisory Committee sought information that would indicate whether or not there was compliance with Federal nondiscrimination requirements in the programs of the Cooperative Extension Service (CES) and the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) in the State of Georgia.

Information received at the meeting indicated that there was not.

The Committee learned that rural Negroes in Georgia do not receive the equal opportunity and equal treatment they are entitled to as beneficiaries of federally assisted agricultural programs. Indeed, this denial begins in childhood when they are excluded from 4-H Club work and continues in later life when they are excluded from programs of the Extension Service and from services of specialists in FHA and the Agricultural and Stabilization Conservation Service. From their formative school years through their productive years when they are denied needed services, including jobs with the agricultural programs for which they qualify, to the day they retire or die, Negro farmers in Georgia are relegated to the status of second-class citizens, the Committee was told.

Negroes in Georgia believe they are being phased out as farmers. Many suspect that the FHA and other lending institutions are encouraging them to dispose of rather than to develop

their land holdings and they believe that the Extension Service's policy of not providing equal services is hastening this process.

In some instances, citizens were unwilling to voice their complaints in open sessions because of fear of economic reprisals. Such complaints, therefore, were heard in executive sessions and private interviews.

The Committee is deeply concerned to find that agricultural agencies have not taken adequate steps to achieve compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with respect to the administration of farm programs in Georgia. As Georgians, its members hope that this report will encourage the Department of Agriculture and its Georgia State offices to make certain that every citizen of the State has the opportunity to till his soil, build his home, receive equal services, and be employed in dignity.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

Agricultural extension work was formally recognized as a function of the land-grant colleges in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914. Extension work was also authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946. The 1914 legislation authorized the Department of Agriculture to develop, in cooperation with the land-grant colleges, an educational system which would provide practical information to the American farmer on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics. The responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service were later expanded to provide educational assistance to the entire rural community and to promote social and economic growth and development in the community through the application of current knowledge and techniques. The Extension Service provides educational programs, including information on crop insurance, marketing orders, commodity programs, and community programs, and supplies information to rural residents concerning the programs of the Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration.

State and county extension work is financed by Federal, State, and county funds. These funds are used within the States for the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, subject matter specialists from land-grant colleges, and others who conduct the joint educational programs adapted to local problems and conditions.

The Georgia State Advisory Committee was primarily concerned with equal protection of the laws with respect to the services and employment provided by the Cooperative Extension Service in Georgia.

INEQUALITY IN THE EMPLOYMENT, ASSIGNMENT, AND CONDITIONS OF EXTENSION WORKERS

State Staff

State staff members are normally assigned to supervisory positions at the land-grant colleges. County staff members normally do extension work in an individual county.

According to records submitted to the Committee by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, there are 130 professional employees on the State staff located at the formerly all-white land-grant college at Athens and the all-Negro land-grant college at Fort Valley. Of the 130, only seven are Negroes. The records revealed that none of the Negro staff members doing work comparable to the white staff members has been given the same title.

Extension workers are generally graduates of agricultural colleges in the States in which they work. They are hired on the recommendation of the State extension director with the approval of the governing boards of the counties to which they are assigned.

State Staff Professional Employment By Race
Georgia Cooperative Extension Service as of January 1, 1966

Job Assignment	White	Negro
Agriculture	40	0
Agriculture (low income)	0	2
Home Economist	17	0
Home Economist (low income)	0	1
Community and Resources Development	6	1 a/
4-H	13	3 b/
Other	47	0

a/ Negro title "Extension Rural Area Development"; no such title for white staff.

b/ Negro title "Assistant 4-H Club Leader"; white title Assistant State 4-H Leader." Negro title "Special Assistant Agent"; no such title for white staff.

Salaries of Negroes on the State staff are generally lower than, or in some cases equal to, the lowest salaries of whites in each job category. The records also indicated that Negroes on the State staff have been on the job longer and/or hold higher academic degrees.

County Staff

Southern States with Negro agents have relegated those agents to subordinate positions of responsibility, despite the nondiscrimination requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. As of 1966, none of the 424 counties in the United States where Negro extension workers were located had assigned the primary responsibility for the extension programs in a county to a Negro or given him a commensurate title and the authority to supervise white workers. 1/

In Georgia, 61 Negro extension workers, 33 male and 28 female, are located in 41 counties throughout the State, except in the northern and certain south-central portions. In no county does a Negro hold the title of county agent or county extension home economist - titles which signify supervisory responsibility for extension programs. Of the 88 assistant or associate county agents in the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, 33 are Negro. Of the 62 assistant and associate county home economists, 28 are Negro.

1/ In McIntosh County, Georgia, a Negro county extension home economist is the only extension worker for the county, yet her title is associate county extension home economist.

L. W. Eberhardt, State director of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, indicated that there was no job description for the jobs performed by extension agents. He pointed out that, although new assignments had been made to staff members since October 1965, job descriptions are only now in the process of being developed. In response to a question from the Committee about the difference in the responsibilities between assistant and associate county agents and home economists, Eberhardt said that the county agent is responsible for the overall direction and leadership of the county extension program, and that the work of the assistant or associate county agents is very much the same as that of county agents. He added: "The differences in titles indicate tenure, performance, and recommendations from the supervisors."

Eberhardt admitted that he has never recommended a Negro as a county agent. Asked whether there were Negroes qualified to become county agents, he said: "I would seriously doubt it because of the lack...of training in agricultural technology..."

When asked about the qualifications for these positions, he said, "The requirement now for /a 'new'/ assistant's position is that a person have a minimum of a B.S. degree and be accepted in the graduate school at the University /of Georgia/ or other comparable land-grant colleges."

The director told the Committee that he did not consider Fort Valley State College comparable to the University of Georgia. When asked if graduates of Fort Valley had any difficulty in getting their degrees accepted as qualification

for graduate study at the University of Georgia, he said: "We have got evidence that those at Fort Valley are not as well qualified technically in today's programs as the people coming out of the University of Georgia."

An examination of the Extension Service records indicates that there are many Negroes on the State and county staffs with masters' degrees, most of them earned at Georgia colleges but some at Tuskegee Institute, Florida A&M University, the University of Minnesota, Iowa State University, and Michigan State University. These graduate degrees are held in vocational education, animal husbandry, animal science, and other courses related to agriculture.

Assistant or Associate County Agents

The Committee learned that in the 33 counties to which both white and Negro agents were assigned, 22 of the Negro agents had served longer than whites but received lower salaries.* Fourteen Negro agents in these counties have academic degrees equal to those of the white agents and six have higher degrees. Three Negro agents are in the same or higher positions compared to whites doing comparable work in the same county, have a longer record of service, and comparable or higher academic degrees but receive lower salaries. One Negro agent is employed in a county where there is a vacancy

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* See Tables 1 and 2.

in a comparable position at a higher salary.[2/] Eleven are assigned to work with "lower income groups," a job category seemingly reserved for Negroes only.

Length of service for white associate county agents ranges from 6 to 12 years, but Negro associate county agents have served from 12 to 34 years. Length of service for white assistant county agents ranges from 1 to 7 years, but from 9 to 18 years for Negro assistant county agents.

It becomes abundantly clear to the Committee that insofar as Negro agents are concerned, educational achievement and length of service are not the decisive factors in the designation of county agents.

Salaries of county extension workers are drawn from three sources: Federal, State, and county. Salary differentials appear to be due almost entirely to differences in the contributions by the county which are generally in favor of white workers. Overall, white-Negro differentials in county contributions revealed an annual average of $455 in favor of white assistant county agents and an average of $1,130 in favor of white associate county agents.

The Committee was told of several cases which illustrated the fact that Negroes were denied equal employment opportunity. The Negro associate county agent in Thomas County, for example,

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2/ Sumter County. The Negro associate county agent received a Masters' Degree in Education from Tuskegee Institute in 1952 and was appointed to extension work in the fall of that year. His salary is $7,300 a year. A vacancy exists for an assistant county agent at $8,100 a year.

has been employed by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service for 16 years and assigned to that county for 10 years. When a vacancy occurred for the position of county agent he was by-passed for consideration. He told the Committee that he was interested in being promoted to county agent. However, the outgoing county agent did not recommend him for the vacancy nor did he even ask if he were interested in applying for the job. The Negro assistant county agent in Camden County told of a similar experience.

In Peach County the Negro associate county agent, a 28-year employee of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service who holds a masters' degree from Tuskegee Institute, was not considered when a vacancy for county agent occurred. Instead, a white county agent in another county was assigned to the post. This county agent has a bachelors' degree from the University of Georgia and has been employed by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service for 15 years.

In Chatham County the Negro associate county agent was hired by the Extension Service in May 1951. He earned a masters' degree in horticulture at Michigan State University in 1945. The white county agent received a bachelors' degree in animal husbandry at the University of Georgia in 1951. The annual salary differential in these positions is $1,900.

In Meriwether County the Negro associate county agent was hired by the Extension Service in 1932. He earned a masters' degree from the University of Minnesota in 1946.

The white county agent,who was hired in 1961 and received a bachelors' degree in agriculture from the University of Georgia in 1952, earned $1,400 a year more than the Negro associate county agent.

Assistant or Associate County Extension Home Economists

Twelve Negro home economists have comparable academic degrees and longer service than white home economists in the same counties, but they are assigned to subordinate positions and receive lower salaries. Four Negro home economists in positions comparable to or higher than those of whites in the same county have longer service and comparable or higher academic degrees but receive lower salaries.[3/] Three other Negro home economists with longer service and comparable degrees received higher salaries than whites in the same county but were assigned to subordinate positions.

In Dodge County the Negro associate county home economist was hired in January 1952. She holds a bachelors' degree in home economics from Spelman College in Atlanta, awarded in 1940. The white Dodge County home economist was employed in July 1963 after receiving a bachelors' degree in home economics from the Georgia State College for Women in 1959. The Negro worker with 11 years more service and the same degree earned

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3/ In Decatur County, the Negro assistant county extension home economist has been in service since 1948. Her white counterpart with the same title has been in service since 1964. Both have bachelors' degrees in home economics. As of 1966 the white worker received $6,500 a year; the Negro $6,000.

19 years earlier than the white worker, has a subordinate position and earns $900 a year less.

Extension Offices

Under the segregated system that existed in Southern State extension services prior to July 1964, many offices were separated according to the race of the extension workers. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent Federal Extension Service instructions to its personnel to implement that Title prohibit segregated offices. When the Federal Extension Service instructions implementing Title VI were issued in 1965, only five of the counties to which Negro extension workers were assigned in Georgia were considered by the State to be in compliance. By December 31, 1965, all but four counties--Decatur, Houston, Meriwether, and Harris--were considered to be in compliance by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. The delay in compliance by the remaining four counties was attributed by Georgia officials to remodeling or construction designed to accomplish integration of offices.[4/]

When a member of the Commission staff visited Decatur County in May 1966, it was found that the relatively new county agricultural building was located on the outskirts of

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4/ Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, "Report on Status of Compliance of State Extension Service Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as of December 31, 1965." The Georgia Cooperative Extension Service subsequently provided information indicating that in three other counties--Liberty, Sumter, and Thomas--white and Negro extension workers were housed on the same floor but in separate areas. In all other counties, offices were said to be integrated by function.

town. The Negro associate agent, however, was housed in what appeared to be the Negro section of town in a dingy office on the second floor of an old building. A visit to Thomas County disclosed that while the extension offices were in Federal buildings, the Negro workers were physically separated from the white workers.

Negro extension agents and home economists stated that they are not assigned clerical help in the same way as are white agents and home economists. In addition to handling their field responsibilities, Negro personnel explained that they must supply their own secretarial help either by doing it themselves or by paying out of their own pockets to have it done. In McIntosh County, a Negro home economist is the only extension worker assigned to the county. When she asked for clerical help, the county commissioners allotted her a clerk three days a month.

In one instance it was alleged that Negroes hired in a clerical capacity were told that they must address the white women who worked in the same offices as Mrs. or Miss, while, at the same time, the Negro clerks were addressed by their first names. When the Negroes questioned this practice, they were told that they would either comply with the rules or could find employment elsewhere.

INEQUALITY IN PROGRAM PLANNING AND SERVICES

Program Planning

In its March 1965 report, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights noted the following with regard to the planning of extension programs:

> Negroes are involved in the planning process only in those communities with Negro extension workers, where separate white and Negro advisory committees make separate plans. In counties without Negro extension personnel, Negroes do not share in drawing up these plans... 5/

Georgia was one of the six Southern States about which this fact was documented by the Commission's 1965 Study.

As a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, county program development boards in Georgia were reconstituted and extension staff members were instructed to include on these boards representatives of all segments of present and potential clientele. Negroes now serve on such planning boards in all but nine Georgia counties. Of a total of 9,605 persons serving on these bodies in Georgia, 1,389, or 14.5 percent, are Negro.

But a farmer in Thomas County charged that some Negroes are appointed to boards without their knowledge and that they are seldom, if ever, included in official sessions of the committee. Among the Georgia counties which still exclude Negroes from the boards are Emanuel, Sumter, Newton, and Hancock.

5/ Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., 1965. pp. 38-39.

Services

The Advisory Committee questioned many extension personnel and farmers as to whether Negroes participate on an equal basis, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in the programs of the extension service. The answer was almost always in the negative. Jac Wasserman, field director of the National Sharecroppers Fund, said that the Commission on Civil Rights Report in 1965 was correct in noting that "...services to Negroes tend to be limited by the preconception expressed by Federal, State, and county extension service officials that Negroes as a class cannot succeed in agriculture or in productive ways of living... Many thousands of Negro farmers are denied access to services provided to white farmers which would help them to diversify, increase production, achieve adequate farming operations, or train for off-farm employment... The extension service as the educational arm of the Department of Agriculture...has failed the Negro farmers. On the whole, low-income Negro farmers are still denied service. ..." Wasserman continued: "One would think since this report has been accepted by all of the agencies, that there would be a massive effort on the part of the extension service as well as the other agencies of the Department of Agriculture to take corrective action and to, in some way, compensate for the lack of service during the last 100 years. I have seen no evidence or very little evidence that this is being done anywhere."

The Committee learned that the services of Negro extension workers in many instances were confined to the Negro population and that the services of white extension workers were confined primarily to the white population. In two cases, Negro agents stated at the open meeting that they considered themselves working "across the board." However, these agents also indicated that their primary responsibilities were with Negro farmers. In a closed session, the Committee received information from another extension worker: "They said /they were/ working across the board. This isn't true. They are giving personal services to the white race in addition to the regular service to the Negro farmers. They go out and treat a /white/ man's cow... /but/ the /white/ man wasn't anywhere around. They cut a /white/ man's lawn...spray his shrubbery. /Another/ is actually cooking for the member's local club... This isn't extension work."

Work With Low-Income Groups

A broad band of rural poverty stretches across Georgia beginning at the Southwest corner along the Alabama border, extending east about halfway across the State, then arching north. In 1959, the median farm family income of 78 of Georgia's 159 counties was below $2,377 per family. (The median farm family income in the United States in 1959 was $3,228.) Only nine of these poorest counties had less than 20 percent Negro population.

The State Cooperative Extension Service has increasingly turned its attention to the needs of low-income groups in this poverty area. Twenty-four agents and home economists have been assigned to work with low-income groups in 17 Georgia counties. All are Negroes. In the northern counties with predominantly white populations, where 16 of the 26 counties had median farm family incomes of less than $3,000 in 1959, there are no agents assigned to the low-income families. The poor whites are apparently not being served in Georgia.

When asked to describe the program developed for work with low-income groups, Augustus Hill, the State staff leader, responded that there were no job descriptions for low-income work. "No directions were given me as to specific work I am to do. However, I have worked along with agents who are assigned to work with low-income families."

Commenting on the difference between his present assignment and the work he was doing 2 1/2 years ago as Negro State leader for extension work, Hill said: "My job responsibility as State agent entailed a lot of responsibilities in terms of leadership. I worked with Negro agents and we performed regular extension duties, but now I might say it has been minimized to the point that I don't have too much to offer because I have not been given any directions in the new job. I was assigned to work with low-income folks. Up to this point, it has only been a verbal assignment."

In October 1965, according to Hill, he was asked to prepare an educational program for low-income farmers. "This idea was developed with the assistance of some of the subject matter specialists in the Athens office. This program was presented to all agents on an integrated basis...and we have not followed through with anything other than the presentation of this program since then. I have not heard anything from the assistant director's office or the director's office. I don't know of any other programs we have. None have been given me or called to my attention."

4-H Clubs*

As of January 1, 1966, there were 8,318 4-H Clubs in Georgia with a total enrollment of 151,782 young people. According to the official records of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service submitted to the Commission, in April 1966, 2,159 of the total number of clubs are all-white, 1,023 are all-Negro, and 136 have both white and Negro memberships. Of the 8,628 young people belonging to integrated clubs, only 406, or 4.7, are Negro.

It was brought out in the open meeting by 4-H Club officials that the claim of 136 integrated clubs was not accurate. T. L. Walton, Jr., State director of 4-H work, stated that no firm figure for integrated clubs could be determined at that time because some of the counties might

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* See Table 3.

have included 4-H Councils in their count of integrated 4-H Clubs. The county 4-H Council is an organization of 4-H Club officers and cannot be interpreted as a 4-H Club.[6/] No Negroes attended 4-H Clubs with whites in 1964. Because of a lack of information, the Committee cannot determine the exact number of Negroes now enrolled in clubs with whites.

The county agent of Tift County told the Committee that there was a total of 389 Negro youngsters enrolled in four Negro 4-H Clubs in his county. Previously, 900 Negro youths in 27 clubs were served by 4-H personnel when a Negro agent worked with Negro youth in the county. The Negro agent left in September 1965. As of May 1966, there were three white extension workers in Tift County, two of whom had 4-H responsibility. There are now 17 4-H Clubs in Tift County: 13 white clubs, four Negro clubs and no integrated clubs. There are 1,237 white participants in Tift County 4-H Clubs and 389 Negro participants. Of 55 volunteer leaders, 10 are Negro.

6/ In Tift County the county agent indicated that he did not have an integrated 4-H Club but that the figure sent to the State of an integrated meeting reflected an integrated 4-H County Council. It was not possible to ascertain whether or not the 135 clubs in other counties were 4-H Clubs or county 4-H Councils. More often than not, "integrated" meant only a token number of Negro youngsters as in the case of four southwest Georgia counties which claimed four integrated clubs. They had only one Negro in each club.

The lack of involvement of Negro youngsters in 4-H work in Tift County appeared to follow a pattern which exists in other Georgia counties where only white extension agents are involved in 4-H work. According to statistics supplied by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, there are 20 counties in Georgia with no Negroes enrolled in 4-H Clubs. A total of 7,424 Negro youngsters between the ages of 10 and 19 lived in these counties in 1960.[7/] In McIntosh County no whites are enrolled in 4-H Clubs. The only extension agent in that county is a Negro home economist. According to the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, the agent in this county "has been instructed to include white participants but members of the white race have refused to serve on the planning committee."[8/]

Another indication that the dual system still exists in Georgia in 4-H work is evident in the Cloverleaf, an official publication of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, which deals primarily with 4-H activities and has a circulation of 7,000 to 8,000. Prior to 1966, no Negroes were included on the mailing list. The Commission staff was told by Mr. Walton

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7/ Four of the 20 counties had no Negroes of 4-H Club age (between 10 and 19) in 1960 and two more had only 11 Negroes of 4-H Club age between them. Ten counties had more than 200 eligible Negroes and five counties had more than 600 eligible Negroes. One county, Dooly, had more than 1,500 eligible Negroes.

8/ Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, "Report on the Status of Compliance of State Extension Service Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as of December 31, 1965."

that there has been only one article published in this newsletter concerning Negroes involved in 4-H work in the State of Georgia in the past six years. That article appeared in the early spring of 1966. However, the State 4-H director told the Committee that there are plans to revise the circulation and content of the Cloverleaf.

Segregated summer camps for 4-H Club members in Georgia in 1966 were conducted in violation of Federal Extension Service instructions implementing Title VI. A "freedom of choice" system, which required 4-H Club members to designate on their application any of five camps they wished to attend, was instituted in 1966. The camps traditionally have been associated with members of one race exclusively. A survey of anticipated summer camp attendance conducted in 1966 by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service estimated that out of 8,784 young people planning to attend summer camp, only 858 or 9.8 percent would be Negro.

Under the revised "freedom of choice" procedure, there is a February deadline for applications which one worker noted was very early. The early deadline tends to discourage participation by Negroes. When Negro applicants are required to state their intention to attend a formerly all-white camp so far in advance, it was alleged that they are exposed to threats and intimidation.

Awards

Prior to January 1966, a separate achievement award system for white and Negro 4-H members existed in 17 Southern and border States. In 1965, a total of 18,201 awards was given in Georgia. Of this number, 1,933, or 17.3 percent, were won by Negroes, although Negroes comprised 32 percent of the 4-H enrollment.

County, District, and State 4-H Achievement Awards By Race
Georgia. 1965

County			District			State		
White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro	White	Negro	% Negro
11,027	1,356	13.0	4,883	474	8.8	348	103	22.8

Home Economics Clubs

As of January 1, 1966, there were 1,391 Home Economics Clubs in Georgia with a total enrollment of 24,505 homemakers. Of this total, 21,450 are enrolled in all-white clubs, 2,445 are enrolled in all-Negro clubs, and 610 are enrolled in integrated clubs. Unlike the 4-H Clubs where total enrollment has gained in the last two years, enrollment in Home Economics Clubs in Georgia among both races has dropped markedly since 1964, especially for Negro homemakers.

The Committee was told that it is possible that the decline in enrollment was a response to the requirement that the clubs be desegregated. Furthermore, responsibility for working with Home Economics Clubs had been taken away from some Negro agents.

Home Economics Club Enrollment by Race Georgia 1964 and 1966			
	1964	1966[a/]	Percent Loss
Negro	3,855	2,445	36.6
White	23,705	21,450	9.5

a/ Does not include 610 homemakers in integrated clubs.

There are Negro county extension home economists in 28 Georgia counties with Home Economics Clubs. They meet with integrated clubs in only two counties, Liberty and DeKalb.

There is a total of 8,221 Home Economics Club volunteer leaders reported by the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. Of this number, 1,004, or 12.2 percent are Negroes. White volunteer leaders were reported to be serving integrated clubs in three counties. In only two counties, however, were white and Negro volunteer leaders reported to be serving the same Home Economics Clubs.

In 1965, 97 counties reported holding a total of 459 training meetings for home economics volunteer leaders. Only 21 of those meetings were integrated. By May 1966, 311 training meetings were held in 106 counties and 78 had been integrated.

THE FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration is a direct Federal program of assistance administered from Washington through State and county offices staffed by Federal employees. At the county level, eligibility for assistance is determined by a committee of three local residents appointed by the State director. The State directors are also assisted by federally appointed committees of State residents who advise on policy and procedures.

The program is primarily one of loans to farmers combined with technical assistance to "help family farmers acquire the resources needed for successful operations that will bring these families up the economic ladder." 9/ To accomplish these objectives, loans, accompanied by technical assistance, are made to individual farmers for the acquisition or enlargement of farms, the acquisition of livestock or equipment, the purchase of seed and fertilizer or other annual operating costs, the refinancing of chattel debts, the improvement of farm buildings, and the construction or improvement of farm homes. To be eligible for such loans the applicant must establish to the satisfaction of the three-man county committee that he is of good character, capable of repaying the loan, and cannot secure credit on reasonable terms in the commercial market.

9/ Purpose Statement, 1965 Appropriations Hearings, pt.4, p.295

10/ USDA, FHA, Farmers Home Administration in Brief (PA 547, Feb. 1964)

In addition to its program of economic improvement for farmers, in recent years the FHA has given increasing emphasis to strengthening rural communities and furnishing leadership for rural programs to combat poverty. The agency has proposed to "ease the burden of poverty" through subsistence loans and housing grants for families "who are handicapped by age, color, education, physical and mental defects . . . and thereby unable to escape the poverty level.[11/]

LOANS AND SERVICES

In its March 1965 report on farm programs,[12/] the Commission on Civil Rights compared FHA loans in selected Southern counties and found that average loan sizes differed substantially for Negro and white borrowers. Analysis of more recent data for Georgia counties revealed that, except in the category of economic opportunity loans,[13/] similar differentials in loan sizes between Negro and white home-owners still exist. There has been some increase in Negro participation in the FHA rural loan program for capital

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11/ Purpose Statement, supra, note 12.

12/ Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C. (pp. 57-82) Counties studied in the Commission's Report did not include any in Georgia.

13/ Economic Opportunity Loans are authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. Loans are available to rural families who need capital to improve their earnings but are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms. Authority for administration of these loans is delegated to the Farmers Home Administration by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

investment purposes, but differentials remain in the average amounts of loans to white and Negro borrowers. Whereas in 1964 Negroes in Georgia received only 56 loans for rural housing and farm ownership purposes--4.1 percent and 5.1 percent respectively of all loans in those categories that year--in 1966 they received 170 loans for such purposes--13.3 percent and 11.4 percent of all loans in those respective categories.

Number and Average Amount of FHA Loans
by Type of Loan and Race of Borrower
Georgia, Fiscal Years 1964, 1965, and 1966 (through April)

	NEGRO		WHITE	
TYPE OF LOAN 14/	NUMBER OF LOANS	AVERAGE AMOUNT	NUMBER OF LOANS	AVERAGE AMOUNT
FY 1964				
Operating	422	$2,574	2,547	$4,692
Emergency	13	738	63	2,251
Rural Housing	27	8,196	6,639	10,007
Farm Ownership	29	9,120	536	12,093
FY 1965				
Operating	665	2,356	2,191	4,684
Emergency	91	1,669	420	4,756
Rural Housing	68	6,429	670	10,109
Farm Ownership	46	9,562	423	11,655
Economic Opportunity	259	1,705	233	1,974
FY 1966				
Operating	651	2,831	2,101	5,125
Emergency	4	913	3	5,270
Rural Housing	116	7,382	757	9,831
Farm Ownership	54	10,581	421	12,092
Economic Opportunity	343	1,720	289	1,777

14/ Operating and Emergency Loans are given for current operating expenses or to restore normal operations. Rural Housing and Farm Ownership Loans are given for building both farm and non-farm homes and to acquire or enlarge farms.

Average differentials in loan sizes for Negro and white borrowers increased from approximately $2,000 to $2,500 in rural housing loans over the 2-year period, while differentials by loan size for farm ownership loans were reduced by one-half from approximately $3,000 to $1,500.

One of the primary jobs of FHA is the supervision and servicing of loans granted under this program. Some of the individuals who were interviewed by the Committee and Commission staff indicated that they felt that Negroes did not have access to the same financial assistance as white farmers. Some of them felt that they were exposed to undue pressures from county FHA supervisors when they attempted to get a loan.

One farmer in Thomas County said that he had twice applied to FHA for operational loans and was turned down both times. He said that he had owned his farm for three years and had worked for some time as a sharecropper with his brother-in-law, but was denied a loan by FHA due to a lack of "integrity and not having enough farming experience." He filed a formal complaint with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and an inspector from the Inspector General's office in Atlanta interviewed him.

The farmer said that the inspector reviewed his application "and did not see any reason why I couldn't get a loan, and he advised me to try and get an OEO loan of $2,500 and put up a business. /He is an auto mechanic./ ... I wanted to

farm but I thought if I could get the OEO loan I would also be out on the farm and would not have to work in town. I applied and they turned me down again because I was making too much money to get the OEO loan."[15/] In the course of the interview, it transpired that this man had an income of $2,500 last year.

Hubert Thomas, Georgia field representative of the National Sharecroppers Fund, told the Committee that one of the main problems the Negro farmer encountered in obtaining loans was that loan qualifications were not broad enough to include the needs of the poor farmers. The Committee was told that Negro farmers in Georgia comprise a high percentage of the low-income farmers. Thomas said that when farmers fail to qualify for FHA loans, no effort is made by the agency to give them the technical assistance they need so they could secure operating capital. Many Negro farmers do not understand the FHA loan procedure and are not told about it.

During the meeting, allegations of discourteous treatment toward Negroes were made against FHA county officials. Thomas said that some Negro farmers do not go into the FHA office because they are kept waiting for long periods of time while whites who may have entered after the Negroes are helped first. He also stated that, for the most part, Negroes are not addressed by courtesy titles.

15/ This information was gathered in a taped interview by a staff member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on May 21, 1966.

COMMITTEES

According to records submitted to the Committee, only one Negro served as a regular FHA county committeeman in Georgia in 1964. Nine Negroes served as alternate committeemen. In April 1965, the Administrator of the FHA directed the State FHA directors of 11 States to appoint at least one Negro to FHA county committees in every county where 20 percent or more of the farmers are Negro.[16/] As of April 1966, 53 Negroes out of the total membership of 253 FHA county and area committee members were serving on such committees.

Georgia FHA County and Area Committeemen by Race, July 1964 and April 1966

	County Committee			
	July 1964		April 1966	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Regular	204	0	173	31
Alternate	1	4	0	0
Total	205	4	173	31
	Area Committee			
Regular	101	1	80	22
Alternate	0	5	0	0
Total	101	6	80	22

16/ Letter, Administrator, FHA to State FHA Directors (11 States), "County Committee Vacancies," April 13, 1965.

EMPLOYMENT

In July 1964, no Negro was employed in the Georgia State Office of the Farmers Home Administration and only one Negro was employed at the county level. However, the Georgia office of the FHA employed 168 persons on the State and county levels. In 1966, two of 34 FHA State employees and 13 of 172 county office employees were Negroes.

Georgia State and County Staff Employment by Race, July 1964 and April 1966

	State Staff			
	July 1964		April 1966	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Professional	24	0	24	1
Clerical	6	0	8	1
Total	30	0	32	2
	County Staff			
Professional	75	1	87	9
Clerical	62	0	72	4
Total	137	1	159	13

In a statement made to the State Advisory Committee, S. L. Vanlandingham, State director of the Farmers Home Administration, said that with only a few exceptions the State office consisted of people who have come up through the ranks. According to the director, the promotion of county employees to the State level takes approximately 10 years. Vanlandingham said that he did not intend to take any additional steps to recruit Negroes for more professional jobs on the State staff.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the information resulting from staff investigations and from the statements of persons who appeared at the open meeting, the Georgia State Advisory Committee concludes that:

1. Although some progress has been made in desegregating the various agricultural programs in Georgia, patterns of segregation still exist which prevent Negro citizens of the State from receiving equal opportunity in farm programs.
2. Evidence of discrimination in the employment, assignment, and upgrading of Negro extension workers is found in the presentation of facts indicating that educational training, practical experience, and seniority are consistently ignored in selecting and maintaining staff.
3. Evidence of discrimination is found in the physical facilities and services of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service.
4. Evidence is found that Negroes are being denied equal access to the programs of the 4-H and Homemakers Clubs in Georgia.
5. Discriminatory treatment is observed in the withholding of loans and other agricultural services to Negro farmers as well as in the failure to appoint Negroes to Farmers Home Administration Committees or to permit them to participate fully in the activities of such Committees if the gesture of appointment is made.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Georgia State Advisory Committee recommends to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights that:

1. The Commission call to the attention of the U.S. Department of Agriculture those practices which result in discrimination in the employment, assignment, and upgrading of nonwhites in the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration. These include:
   a. hiring practices which restrict employment opportunities ranging from outright exclusion in some departments to the relegation of Negroes to less desirable job categories.
   b. restrictions on promotions for Negro employees which not only create a dead-end for the employee but also close entry-level jobs to young Negroes seeking jobs.
2. The Commission recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture that all employees of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, as well as those of other State extension services, be incorporated into civil service or a standard merit system of employment to include written job descriptions and complaint procedures.

3. The Commission urge the U.S. Department of Agriculture to move swiftly to insure equal employment opportunities to Negroes on a State, district, and county level within the Cooperative Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration.
4. The Commission recommend to the U.S. Department of Agriculture that quarterly funds, allocated under the Smith-Lever Act, be deferred until the Federal Extension Service conducts a complete investigation to ascertain the status of Title VI compliance in Georgia, since evidence indicates areas of noncompliance.
5. The Commission recommend that the U.S. Department of Agriculture make certain that the services of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Farmers Home Administration in Georgia are made accessible to all people on an equal basis.
6. The Commission request the U.S. Department of Agriculture to encourage the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service to utilize existing programs under the Office of Economic Opportunity as they pertain to rural poverty in the State of Georgia and to give special attention to all of the low-income farm families in the State.
7. The Commission make copies of this report available to local public and private organizations in Georgia so that the citizens and officials of the State may use it as a reference in organizing all of the

resources at their disposal to deal with the inequities reported.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ACTION

Although the Georgia State Advisory Committee recognizes the fact that Federal agencies have a major responsibility to implement Federal law, it also strongly believes that State agencies have a distinct obligation to carry out this law within their own spheres of influence. Therefore, the Georgia State Advisory Committee suggests to the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service:

1. that it begin immediately to develop a personnel system which will equalize Negro and white salaries by specifying minimum county contributions for all job titles and provide a written job description free of racial implications for each job title.
2. that it conduct an immediate review of personnel qualifications and appoint as county extension chairmen and county home economists those Negroes whose training and records warrant such appointment.
3. that it establish a training program in civil rights for all agents at State, district, and county levels.
4. that it appoint to the State office staff a civil rights coordinator who would be responsible for advising the State director on matters pertaining to equal opportunity in the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service.

5. that it require the integration of State, district, and county offices by function.
6. that it establish a program review and evaluation division with permanent responsibility for appraising the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service with respect to its effective implementation of programs, policies, and practices of equal opportunity.
7. that it request the Georgia Board of Regents to institute in all State schools of higher education the same minimum academic standards that are maintained at the University of Georgia, thereby allowing everyone an equal chance to receive the same quality training in the State school closest to his home.

TABLE 1*

COMPARISON OF NEGRO AND WHITE COUNTY AGENTS IN GEORGIA

County	Race	Date of Appointment	Title 1966	Assignment	Degree and Subject	Salary
Appling	N	1953	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	$ 7,100
	W	1961	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Forestry	7,900
	W	1961	County Agent	Overall	BS Animal Husbandry	9,200
Baldwin	N	1957	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agric. Education	7,100
	W	1956	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	8,000
Bibb	N	1945	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,700
	W	1958	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	9,200
	W	1948	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	11,700
Brooks	N	1948	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,400
	W	1958	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,200
Bulloch	N	1944	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	MS	8,100
	W	1961	County Agent	Overall	BS Animal Husbandry	9,000
	W	1964	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Agric. Economics	7,300
Burke	N	1948	Assoc. County Agent	Low-income	MS Agriculture	7,400
	W	1955	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	8,100
	W	1959	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,600
Camden	W	1956	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agric. Education	6,800
	W	1950	County Agent	Overall	BS Animal Husbandry	8,200
Chatham	N	1951	Assoc. County Agent	4-H & Low-income	MS Horticulture	8,000
	W	1960	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	8,500
	S	1952	County Agent	Overall	BS Animal Husbandry	10,900

Table 1 - Continued

County	Race	Date of Appointment	Title 1966	Assignment	Degree and Subject	Salary
Clarke	N	1955	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	$ 7,700
	W	1956	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	12,200
	W	1963	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	6,500
	W	1964	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	5,500
Decatur	N	1955	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,000
	W	1960	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,500
DeKalb	N	1957	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,700
	W	1958	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture	BS Agriculture	8,600
Emanuel	N	1955	Asst. County Agent	Agric. & Low-inc.	BS Agriculture	7,000
	W	1956	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	8,700
Glynn	N	1949	Asst. County Agent	4-H & Low-income	BS Agriculture	8,022
	W	1963	Asst. County Agent	4-H	MS Agriculture	7,327
Grady	N	1948	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H		7,500
	W	1962	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture	BS Agriculture	7,500
	W	1942	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,100
Hancock	N	1963	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,000
	W	1956	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,600
Harris	N	1950	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,400
	W	1951	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,400
Henry	N	1951	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,700
	W	1958	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,400
Jenkins	N	1956	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,350
	W	1956	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,100

TABLE 1 - Continued

County	Race	Date of Appointment	Title 1966	Assignment	Degree and Subject	Salary
Lamar	N	1955	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	$ 7,100
	W	1960	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	8,400
Laurens	N	1945	Assoc. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,500
	W	1960	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	7,800
Liberty	N	1949	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,225
	W	1958	County Agent	Overall	BS Animal Husbandry	8,425
Lowndes	N	1950	Assoc. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	8,400
	W	1961	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	9,200
Meriwether	N	1932	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	MS Agriculture	8,000
	W	1961	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,400
Morgan	N	1959	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	MS Agriculture	7,300
	W	1942	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	9,800
Newton	N	1935	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,300
	W	1955	County Agent	Overall	MS Agriculture	9,400
Peach	N	1938	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	MS Education	8,000
	W	1951	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,000
Screven	N	1954	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,600
	W	1964	Asst. County Agent	4-H	MS Agric. Economics	6,500
Spalding	N	1949	Asst. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	6,800
	W	1963	Asst. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	7,900
	W	1954	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,500

TABLE 1 - Continued

County	Race	Date of Appointment	Title 1966	Assignment	Degree and Subject	Salary
Sumter	N	1952	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	MS Education	$ 7,300
	W	1947	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	10,200
	VACANT					8,100
Thomas	N	1950	Assoc. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,900
	W	1957	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	9,600
Troup	N	1952	Assoc. County Agent	Agriculture & 4-H	BS Agriculture	7,300
	W	1965	Asst. County Agent	4-H	MS Agriculture	7,200
Walton	N	1954	Assoc. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,300
	W	1963	Asst. County Agent	4-H	MS Agric.Education	8,200
	W	1954	County Agent	Overall	BS Agric. Ed. & Engineering	10,800
Washington	N	1957	Asst. County Agent	Low-income	BS Agriculture	7,560
	W	1955	Assoc. County Agent	4-H	BS Agriculture	9,900
	W	1938	County Agent	Overall	BS Agriculture	12,800

*This table does not include all white county agents. It includes only those from counties that also employ Negro agents and those with backgrounds most similar to the academic and employment backgrounds of their Negro colleagues.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF SOURCE* OF ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENTS** SALARIES BY RACE AND LENGTH OF SERVICE

Years of Service	Federal and State Contribution		County Contribution	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1		5,140		2,448
		4,800		2,300
		4,700		2,196
		4,635		1,800
		4,300		1,560
		4,110		1,500
		3,858		1,480
2		5,832		5,500
		5,500		1,468
		5,100		1,200
		4,835		1,200
		4,800		0
3	5,800	6,500	1,200	2,886
		5,580		1,920
		5,580		1,620
		5,014		0
4		8,000		2,460
		6,008		2,100
		5,640		1,860
		5,200		1,392
		3,840		0
5	5,612	6,600	2,410	4,108
		6,194		3,046
		5,092		1,300
6		5,460		1,440
		6,492		2,309
		6,191		1,308
7		5,680		3,420
8		5,055		3,545
9	6,300		1,610	
	6,090		1,260	
	5,900		1,200	
10	5,600	7,400	1,200	2,640
	6,150	6,635	1,200	2,065
		6,160		1,500

TABLE 2 - Continued

Years of Service	Federal and State Contribution		County Contribution	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
11	6,020	7,286	1,680	3,900
	5,800	7,080	1,200	2,820
	5,800	6,780	1,200	2,114
	5,840	5,700	1,260	1,320
12	6,400	5,800	1,200	2,400
	6,100	5,594	1,200	3,046
13	5,900		1,200	
14	5,890		1,410	
15	6,500	6,200	1,200	1,200
16	6,200		2,403	
	5,970		2,010	
	5,890		1,200	
17	5,600		1,200	
	5,900		1,325	
18	6,200		1,200	
20		5,727		4,673
21	6,240		2,056	
	5,644		1,260	
31	5,980		1,320	
34	6,800		1,200	

*Salaries are made up of Federal, State, and county contributions
**Table limited to agents with B.S. degrees

TABLE 3

4-H CLUBS IN SELECTED GEORGIA COUNTIES
WHERE NO NEGRO PERSONNEL ARE ASSIGNED TO 4-H WORK

	WHITE 4-H CLUBS		NEGRO 4-H CLUBS		WHITE ENROLLMENT		NEGRO ENROLLMENT		NEGRO PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION
COUNTY	1964	1966	1964	1966	1964	1966	1964	1966	1960
Baker	6	5	0	2	141	107	0	86	58.9
Ben Hill	5	5	0	0	267	302	0	0	33.4
Brantley	8	7	0	0	657	607	0	0	13.1
Butts	18	5	11	0	387	230	451	0	46.6
Calhoun	8	8	0	2	396	226	0	56	65.1
Charlton	6	7	0	1	171	265	0	67	32.0
Chatooga	14	9	0	0	794	539	0	0	9.3
Cherokee	16	16	0	0	1,135	1,096	0	0	4.0
Clinch	6	6	0	1	407	365	0	144	38.0
Colcuitt	18	16	0	1	1,143	986	0	35	24.2
Coweta	20	20	0	1	635	761	0	17	36.2
Crawford	5	4	0	2	217	220	0	91	57.8
Crisp	18	17	0	4	895	666	0	300	42.9
Douglas	12	13	0	0	892	803	0	0	14.9
Early	10	11	0	2	261	343	0	120	51.9
Evans	5	5	0	0	433	358	0	0	37.2
Fayette	7	7	0	0	206	378	0	0	29.6
Fulton	55	57	10	10	2,108	2,060	406	443	34.8
Glascock	6	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	28.6
Hall	33	25	0	0	1,896	1,542	0	0	10.8
Hart	15	32	0	0	815	824	0	0	24.5
Jackson	16	11	0	0	767	597	0	0	12.8

TABLE 3 - Continued

COUNTY	WHITE 4-H CLUBS 1964	WHITE 4-H CLUBS 1966	NEGRO 4-H CLUBS 1964	NEGRO 4-H CLUBS 1966	WHITE ENROLLMENT 1964	WHITE ENROLLMENT 1966	NEGRO ENROLLMENT 1964	NEGRO ENROLLMENT 1966	NEGRO PERCENT OF COUNTY POPULATION 1960
Johnson	6	6	0	0	345	343	0	0	33.2
Lee	5	3	0	1	191	239	0	192	62.7
Marion	9	9	0	2	221	220	0	78	60.1
Miller	4	4	0	1	305	345	0	49	29.4
Monroe	5	5	0	1	318	253	0	45	48.4
Montgomery	5	5	0	0	207	169	0	0	40.6
Muscogee	30	28	0	1	1,074	929	0	44	24.2
Oconee	6	6	0	1	388	386	0	39	22.1
Ogelthorpe	6	10	0	4	293	341	0	127	44.9
Pierce	13	11	0	0	534	523	0	0	22.1
Pike	8	8	0	3	331	302	0	78	44.8
Pulaski	6	6	0	0	217	200	0	0	43.4
Putnam	8	9	0	4	320	291	0	128	54.0
Quitman	2	2	0	1	79	83	0	31	64.1
Schley	5	4	0	1	113	154	0	84	56.5
Stewart	12	12	0	4	175	181	0	93	70.7
Talbot	5	5	0	1	242	170	0	49	69.8
Taylor	8	8	0	1	507	457	0	102	48.3
Terrell	11	4	0	1	286	185	0	28	64.4
Toombs	11	9	0	0	845	235	0	0	68.1
Treutlen	4	5	0	0	253	296	0	0	33.1
Wilcox	22	18	0	6	685	702	0	190	33.4
Wilkes	7	13	0	8	296	375	0	46	51.3

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O - 302-501 (79)

Ga- DOPE

CORDELE

Cordele, a city of about 11,000 population with approximately 50% Negro, is situated in middle South Georgia, in the center of a rich farming area. The population of the county has remained static for the last 10 years. The median family income for the total community is $1550 and for the Negro population, the median family income is $1487. This is based on statistics of the employed. Unemployment is more than twice as great as in the metropolitan areas of the state.

In spite of the low family income the city and county have been slow to introduce OEO programs. The only programs that we found to exist were an Adult Education program and Head Start. However, the city white leaders are well aware of the great need for increased economic resources and have been trying desperately to attract new industry. With the publicity surrounding recent racial unrest, the city fathers thoroughly understand the economic necessity for quieting their disorders. There seems to be little awareness of the basic needs of the Negro people. You hear the same old phrases "Our Negroes are happy", "It is the outsiders", "The low voters registration is proof that our Negroes are satisfied with the white leadership".

In the city of Cordele where the Negroes could carry an election, there are still only 23% registered while 80% of the whites are registered. The voters registration campaigns by the various Negro organizations are progressing poorly.

A great problem in the city of Cordele is the strength of the KKK. Local authorities seem to want to keep this element of the population under control. Seven KKK were arrested on Sunday, July 17, 1966 because they entered the state park with arms in their cars. However, it is a question whether the local law enforcement agencies have the will or the strength to handle the situation. For instance, in April a group of Negroes were gathered on one side of the street at the intersection of 16th Avenue West and 11th Street. A white operator went into his filling station, returned with a gun and shot into the group of Negroes across the street. A Negro policeman saw the shooting. He was off duty at the time. Although, had he been in uniform, he would not have had the authority to arrest the white man. He reported the incident and asked for the arrest of the white man. The white man has never been arrested. Reports were made to the city manager and the NAACP. Because of this incident the Negro policeman, Mr. Mapp, who had a good record of service over a period of 3 years, lost his job.

It was at this same corner that shooting took place on June 30, 1966. Negroes were on one side of the street, at their usual gathering place, whites gathered on the opposite corner. White policemen, after standing with the whites, crossed the street, searched the Negroes for guns and weapons. No weapons were found. When the search was completed, the policemen recrossed to the white side, stooped down behind

the parked cars and the shooting started, all the shooting coming from the whites toward the Negroes. State Patrol were parked down the street in the shadows. No arrests were made. The Negro violence seemed to be only bottle throwing. Publicity concerning roving groups of Negroes setting fires and throwing bricks seems to have been greatly exaggerated.

In our recent visits, there was little talk of non-violence, but also there was little or no talk of violence among the Negro groups.

There are fragmented groups of Negroes seeking to make some progress in this deep south town. There is a very weak Movement headed by local men, Mr. Fullwood, Mr. Cheek, and Deacon Burch. Supporting this group are some SNCC members headed by Mr. John Batist. Mr. Charles Sherrod and his group of followers, some of them members of SIM (Student Interracial Ministry) are working in and out of Cordele. Their headquarters is Albany. There is an inactive old NAACP organization headed by Mr. Reid, who is deeply concerned and is interested in continuing to help 'his People". However, he and other substantial leaders in the community seem helpless in promoting new and imaginative programs to promote progress. Gillespie Selden Institute, an old and valuable Negro educational institution, is operating various programs, such as, Head Start, Adult Education and Nurses Training classes. Rev. L. S. Brown is the director of the Institute. Here again, the operation is not geared to the new day of equality rather than separate but equal. SCLC recently moved staff into Cordele. Mr. Owen seemed to be the leader of this group.

The white citizens of the town are afraid - desperately afraid. The Ministeral Association by a majority of one vote, elected to membership a white minister of the predominately Negro United Presbyterian Church. The chairman of the Ministerial Association, a northerner, has a sense of what is right but is new in the community and is afraid to openly work. His wife is even more fearful. One lady who had worked in our Women for Progress campaign on Title II in 1964, asked Mrs. Pauley not to come to her home. She said she had changed her mind, she no longer had sympathy for 'them'.

School desegregation is progressing as far as we could tell, according to the guidelines, 120 students have applied for transfers. The new Superintendent, Dan W. Bramlett, is eager for help in having a smooth transition in September.

Constructive work can be done and must be done quickly in Cordele. The Georgia Council must find ways of cooperating with the various groups, Negro and white in constructive programs to relieve the frustrations, hopelessness, bitterness and hatred in this community.

Cordele

The Staff suggests that:

1. A Voters Registration Campaign be set up immediately, which will involve the more conservative citizens. The need for registration is great and the need for these citizens to participate in a positive program is also great. Mr. Thomas be asked to promote this effort. James D. Harris, president of a civic organization, as well as Mr. Reid, president of NAACP are possible leaders.

2. Work begin immediately to bring the white ministers and the few Negro ministers who live in Cordele into some kind of confrontation. Rev. Smith be asked to attempt this.

3. Work begin at once to get white and Negro church women together. There is a small nucleus of people interested in the Gillespie Selden nursing program which could be a beginning. Mrs. Fred Patterson be asked to persuade the United Church Women to assist with this.

4. Mrs. Pauley continue the efforts already started with Mr. Bramlett, the school superintendent, to work out plans for a good orientation of the 120 students who will enter the white schools for the first time in September.

5. Mr. Thomas work with Mr. Ginter, director of the Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the CAP program, to initiate OEO programs.

6. Mrs. Pauley follow up on complaints concerning the Housing Project. A thorough federal investigation is needed immediately.

7. When there is local interest among dependable people, a Welfare survey be initiated.

8. As soon as we have ten white people, a chapter of the Council be organized.

9. After lengthy discussion with Mr. Sherrod, the staff finds at this time, no area of programming where we can closely cooperate with this group.

Go - FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

LOCAL CHAPTERS
of the
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Membership Report

Chapter	Paid Up Members October 1, 1965	October 1, 1965 - February 15, 1966 New	Renewals
Augusta	50	4	17
Athens	64	9	14
Columbus	56	3	14
Savannah	46	14	18
Glynn County	39	3	12
Houston County	2	23	
LaGrange	45	2	4
Macon	77	4	22
Rome	93	7	13
Statesboro	31	0	0
Atlanta at large	126	12	80
Northside	88	10	71
DeKalb County	178	6	38
North DeKalb	45	15	9
S. W. Georgia	(16 Albany)	3	
Georgia at large	50		10
Out of State at large	66	1	14
Kirkwood			
	1,072	116	336

Dues are collected on the month they are due - ∴ this total does not show the total number of paid members to-day.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FINANCE REPORT
February - 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand February 1, 1966		$15,980.93
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 411.00	
Donations	373.00	
Grant - SRC - Ford	2,250.00	3,034.00
		$19,014.93
EXPENDITURES		
Printing	$ 83.61	
Tax Refundable	398.76	
Moving	11.25	
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	.20	
Salaries	1,575.00	
Payroll taxes	66.14	
Office supplies	254.27	
Postage	209.21	
Books & subscriptions	18.75	
Rent	60.00	
Insurance	18.32	
Travel	456.37	
Telephone	145.51	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	180.50	
	3,544.89	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	3,432.39
Balance on hand February 28, 1966		$15,582.54

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT
October 15 - February 28, 1966

INCOME		$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 2,250.00	
Payroll tax	87.33	
Overhead	562.50	
Travel	1,533.21	4,433.04
Balance on hand February 28, 1966		$ 1,566.96

FINANCE REPORT
January - 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand January 1, 1966		$15,067.93
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 665.00	
Donations	2,042.00	
Grant - SRC	1,150.00	3,857.00
		$18,924.93
EXPENDITURES		
Printing	104.03	
Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	6.85	
Salaries	1,575.00	
Payroll taxes	169.29	
Office supplies	17.82	
Postage	434.51	
Books & subscriptions	32.00	
Rent	100.00	
Insurance	51.34	
Travel	275.26	
Telephone	117.90	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	105.50	
	3,056.50	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	2,944.00
Balance on hand January 31, 1866		$15,980.93

October 15 - January 31, 1966

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT, - INCOME		$ 6,000.00
Salary	$ 1,750.00	
Payroll tax	66.33	
Overhead	450.00	
Travel	1,186.56	$ 3,452.89
Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1966		2,547.11

Rec'd 2/3/66

Ga FINANCE

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FINANCE REPORT
December - 1965

GENERAL FUND

On hand December 1, 1965		$16,130.66

INCOME

Memberships	$ 397.00	
Donations	892.40	
Grant - SRC - Rural Project	~~3,000.00~~	
New South	5.00	~~$4~~ 1,294.40
		~~$20~~ 17,425.06

EXPENDITURES

Equipment	37.00	
Bank charges	.20	
Salaries	1,575.00	
Payroll taxes	13.58	
Office supplies	216.21	
Postage	21.58	
Books & subscriptions	9.95	
Rent	60.00	
Insurance	42.18	
Travel	179.29	
Telephone	194.04	
Auditor	30.00	
Refunds to locals	90.60	
	2,469.63	
Rural Advancement Project Refund	112.50	2,357.13
Balance on hand December 31, 1965		~~$18~~,067.93
		15,067.93

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT, Oct. 15 - Dec. 31, 1965 Income 3000.00

Salary	1,250.00	
Payroll tax	45.33	
Overhead	337.50	
Travel	658.83	2,291.66
		708.34

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INCOME	Minimum Budget 1965-66	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31
SRC	$ 4,800.00	$ 2,350.00
Field Foundation	10,000.00	12,500.00
Other Foundations		4,000.00
Memberships	5,000.00	1,516.40 (this is net - after refunds are subtracted)
Contributions	16,000.00	5,431.33
New Foundations	4,200.00	--------
	$40,000.00	$25,797.73

EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$24,000.00	$ 5,883.34
Payroll taxes and insurance	1,540.00	379.83
Office supplies	1,500.00	666.39
Printing	2,000.00	115.62
Postage	1,200.00	1,120.31
Telephone	2,000.00	637.23
Travel	4,200.00	1,207.28
Meetings	1,000.00	--------
Rent	1,000.00	280.00
Equipment (repair)	100.00	111.00
Accounting	360.00	120.00
Books & subscriptions	300.00	45.45
Aid to Local Chapter Projects	400.00	105.50
Miscellaneous	400.00	7.25
	$40,000.00	$10,679.20

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

	Budget	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31
INCOME	$12,000.00	$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 1,750.00	
Payroll tax	66.33	
Overhead	450.00	
Travel	1,186.56	3,452,89
Balance on hand Jan. 31, 1966		$ 2,547.11

Georgia - Finance

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1965 through March 31, 1966

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Contributions		$ 7,938.33
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council		3,400.00
Grants-National Foundations		16,500.00
Membership		2,851.00
Miscellaneous		1,147.65
		$31,836.98
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 9,160.84	
Travel	2,253.42	
Telephone	945.63	
Office supplies	1,087.62	
Printing	1,469.22	
Postage	1,389.47	
Refunds to locals	735.10	
Payroll taxes	424.30	
Rent	440.00	
Books and subscriptions	81.25	
Legal and accounting	180.00	
Insurance	96.18	
Miscellaneous	6.84	
	$18,269.87	
Less: Reimbursement Rural Advancement Project	675.00	17,594.87
Excess of income over expenditures		$14,242.11
Current Fund deficit - September 23, 1965		92.78
Current Fund Balance - March 31, 1966		$14,149.33

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT

INCOME		
Grant		$ 6,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 2,750.00	
Overhead	675.00	
Travel	2,105.66	
Payroll taxes	108.33	5,638.99
Current Fund Balance March 31, 1966		$ 361.01

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET
1965-1966

Minimum Operating Budget:		Expanded Budget:
INCOME		
SRC	$ 4,800.00	?
Field Foundation	10,000.00	
Memberships	5,000.00	
Contributions	16,000.00	
New Foundations	4,200.00	
	$40,000.00	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$24,000.00	$13,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,540.00	715.00
Office supplies	1,500.00	600.00
Printing	2,000.00	600.00
Postage	1,200.00	600.00
Telephone	2,000.00	1,150.00
Travel	4,200.00	--------
Meetings	1,000.00	1,000.00
Rent	1,000.00	600.00
Equipment (repair)	100.00	350.00
Accounting	360.00	--------
Books & subscriptions	300.00	200.00
Aid to Local Council projects	400.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous	400.00	185.00
Students	--------	4,000.00
Emergencies	--------	1,000.00
	$40,000.00	$25,000.00

$12,000.00 - Southern Regional Council and Sharecroppers Rural Project.

Ga. Finance

Georgia Council on Human Relations

COMPARATIVE OPERATING STATEMENT
For the period October 1, 1965 through June 30, 1966

	9 months minimum Budget	Actual operations
INCOME		
S.R.C.	$ 3,600.00	$ 4,550.00
Field Foumdation	7,500.00	9,350.00
Memberships	3,750.00	4,104.25
Contributions	12,000.00	12,293.28
New Foundations	3,150.00	4,154.88
	$ 30,000.00	$ 34,452.41
DISBURSEMENTS		
Salaries	$ 18,000.00	$ 15,149.98
Payroll taxes	1,155.00	995.40
Office supplies	1,125.00	1,880.57
Printing	1,500.00	1,742.53
Postage	900.00	1,689.72
Telephone	1,500.00	1,428.98
Travel	3,150.00	2,868.95
Meetings	750.00	34.81
Rent	750.00	700.00
Equioment (repair)	75.00	0.00
Accounting	270.00	270.00
Books and subscriptions	300.00	113.89
Aid and refunds to local councils	300.00	1,435.60
Miscellaneous	225.00	179.76
New equipment		449.99
		$ 28,940.18
Less: Refund from Rural Advancement		1,012.50
	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,927.68
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
Grant from S.R.C.		$ 9,000.00
Salaries	$ 4,450.00	
Payroll taxes	179.73	
Overhead	1,012.50	
Travel	3,512.75	9,154.98
Overdraught		$ 154.98
Advanced for special Welfare Project		$ 1,243.18

Ga- FINANCE + MEMBERSHIP

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 2, 1966

To: Local Chapters of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Mr. William Randall, Finance Chairman

The following plan for expanding the work of the Georgia Council on Human Relations was presented to the membership and adopted unanimously at the Jekyll Conference.

FUND RAISING

Often if you look at a budget of your local chapter or our state council, you can get a pretty good idea of the amount of work that is being done. It is impossible to do today's human relations job without at least a reasonable budget.

THE LOCAL CHAPTER

A local chapter needs to have a fund raising effort for two reasons. One, to supplement their own activities - in order to have a better program such as a better tutorial or a better employment project - a council needs funds so that more people can attend training institutes and conferences. The other reason for fund raising is, to assume the responsibility for supporting statewide work in order that the state as a whole can move ahead.

To raise this money, the Chapter must PLAN - set a goal - set a time. Know - how - when - where.

1. Encourage members to pay dues, and donations above dues. Always remembering that NO ONE should be embarrassed in any way and withdraw their membership because of lack of funds. This can be done by a committee organizing, checking the list and making telephone calls or visits to members to ask support.

2. Ask business men and wealthy ladies for donations. Some people will contribute who will not join.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

3. Train the members who will visit these people. See that they have facts about our organization as well as facts about the man they are visiting. (This serves a double purpose. The members themselves better understand the Council as well as the Council work has necessary financial support.)

4. Ask groups, such as Sunday School classes or various clubs to donate. Perhaps each active member could take one organization to ask (again our audience broadens as well as our bank account grows).

5. Encourage the solicitors and the members. Have a definite time to begin and end the campaign (perhaps a statewide date, October has been suggested). Have a progress breakfast or lunch half way through the period. At the end have a dinner with special awards to the most successful solicitors.

6. Fund raising functions: (ways to get the membership together as well as raise money).

Show some unusual film for a price.
Have a fancy speaker at a dinner.
Sometimes it is possible to arrange a special movie at the local theater.
There may be talented groups in your town that would be happy to donate their efforts to have a performance for the benefit of the Council.
MAKE THE EFFORT FUN. People get tired of Civil Rights. But it will be many more days and many more deeds, before we reach our goal.

STATEWIDE PLANS

1. Print a card to allow people to make monthly pledges. Send through local chapters and through the newsletter.

2. Print a new brochure for mailing. Mail to unorganized areas.

3. Have a statewide, small, powerful committee to solicite the big industries or chains in the state. This would be a big giver committee.

4. Try again to persuade Georgia Foundations to invest in the Council.

5. Seek positive publicity in the mass media.

Ga. - F + M

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

September 13, 1966

Mr. J. W. Carten
Chairman
Rome Council on Human Relations
914 W. First Street
Rome, Georgia 30161

Dear Mr. Carten:

The Finance Committee of the Georgia Council has recommended that the Local Chapter assume a larger role in financial obligations of the Local Chapter operations and the operations of the Georgia Council.

This folio has been prepared by the Georgia Council simply as a suggested method for the promotion of a successful financial campaign in your Local Chapter. We believe that if this procedure is followed with enthusiasm success will be achieved.

If Frances and your state office can be of help please feel free to call upon them.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Hendricks,
President

JH/es
enclosures

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
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MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

TEN STEPS TO SUCCESS FOR A FINANCIAL PROGRAM

1. Appoint the following committees:

   a. Budget Committee
   b. Canvass Committee
   c. Loyalty Supper Committee
   d. Program Committee

2. Make an effort to place every member on one of these committees.

3. Make your budget realistic. Please include your allocation to the budget for the State Council.

4. Train the members of your canvass committee in detail so that maximum success may be achieved with a minimum of embarrassment to the less fortunate members.

5. Plan for and promote to the fullest extent, your Loyalty Supper. Make it possible for every member to be present.

6. Plan a dynamic program. Have someone who knows what the objectives of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are, and one who believes in these objectives implicitly, speak for the Loyalty Supper. Following a dynamic message, a chapter leader should give a report on what proportion of the annual budget had already been subscribed. Pledge cards should be available for the benefit of those present who had not yet signed a card. Effort should be made to complete the subscription to the budget at this meeting.

7. Those members not present at the Loyalty Supper, should be contacted by the canvassers and urged to make some pledge.

8. Good publicity should be given to all chapter activities during this period of time.

9. Plan to follow up by sending each member a note each month stating the amount that has been pledged and the amount that has been given.

10. Write a note of thanks to each person who makes a pledge. Keep the financial status of the chapter before the membership at all times.

PROPOSED LETTER TO BE MAILED EACH MEMBER AND FRIEND WITH A COPY OF YOUR BUDGET AND THE PLEDGE CARD AND A RETURN ENVELOPE:

_____ Council on Human Relations

Street Address

Dear Fellow-member and Friends:

The enclosed pledge card is a part of our finance program for 1967. We are sure that you support the causes for which the Georgia Council stands.

We must come forth with greater financial support. This is our method of doing so. Please be assured that we are not going to make demands upon our members that they are not able to support. We hope you will give in proportion to your ability to do so. Remember that no amount is too small nor is there an amount too large for one to give. We are more interested in all giving something than in some giving all.

Please return your completed pledge card in the enclosed envelope at once.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman of Budget Committee

Enc. (3)

POINTERS FOR CANVASSERS

The Canvass Committee is a significant part of your Finance Program. A leader of your chapter who knows each member personally should spend some time training the canvassers.

The following suggestions may be of help:

1. Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that 100% participation is both desirable and needed.

2. The financial demands of the council should be impressed upon the minds of the canvassers. They should be made to feel that the success of their efforts are absolutely necessary. Each canvasser should be asked to sign his pledge card prior to calling on others.

3. A complete list of all members should be made available to the Canvass Committee. Each member of the Canvass Committee should be given an equal number of names. Care should be used in the assignment of these names.

4. The names of business men and women should be assigned to each canvasser with great care.

5. Canvassers should be furnished with brief explanatory brochures on the work of the Georgia Council. Each canvasser should be requested to emphasize the role of the council in the matter of reconciliation.

6. The canvasser should go out with confidence in himself and in the cause which he represents. He should be instructed that he is not to beg, but give individuals and industries the opportunity to contribute to the cause.

7. Canvassers should seek to open doors for the service of the council to individuals and/or industries.

SET YOUR DATES

September 25 - 30

Chapter Meeting

Appoint Committees

1. Budget Committee - (Budget Committee prepares a proposed Budget for Chapter.)
2. Canvass Committee - (Canvass Committee should be trained during this time.)
3. Supper Committee - (Supper Committee should make plans for Loyalty Supper.)
4. Program Committee - (Program Committee should plan a dynamic program for Loyalty Supper.)

October 2 - 8

Chapter Meeting

Present proposed budget and get chapter to adopt same.
Mail each member and friend of chapter a copy of budget, together with letter of explanation and challenge.

October 9 - 15

1. Supper Committee should mail invitations to all members and friends of chapter with R.S.V.P. Supper Committee should follow this up with telephone reservations calls.
2. Program Committee should publicize the Loyalty Supper and its programs.

October 16 - 22

1. Canvass Committee should contact business men and ladies and secure pledges for contributions -- either annual or monthly.
2. Canvass Committee should send by mail, pledge cards to each member. Also, write a letter encouraging each member to give in proportion to their ability - with emphasis upon what the chapter and council are doing.

October 23 - 29

Loyalty Supper

Canvass Committee should follow up by contacting members that have not pledged.

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

August 2, 1966

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THE LOCAL CHAPTER

A local chapter needs to have a fund raising effort for two reasons. One, to supplement their own activities - in order to have a better program such as a better tutorial or a better employment project - a council needs funds so that more people can attend training institutes and conferences. The other reason for fund raising is, to assume the responsibility for supporting statewide work in order that the state as a whole can move ahead.

To raise this money, the Chapter must PLAN - set a goal - set a time. Know - how - when - where.

1. Encourage members to pay dues, and donations above dues. Always remembering that NO ONE should be embarrassed in any way and withdraw their membership because of lack of funds. This can be done by a committee organizing, checking the list and making telephone calls or visits to members to ask support.

2. Ask business men and wealthy ladies for donations. Some people will contribute who will not join.

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

3. Train the members who will visit these people. See that they have facts about our organization as well as facts about the man they are visiting. (This serves a double purpose. The members themselves better understand the Council as well as the Council work has necessary financial support.)

4. Ask groups, such as Sunday School classes or various clubs to donate. Perhaps each active member could take one organization to ask (again our audience broadens as well as our bank account grows).

5. Encourage the solicitors and the members. Have a definite time to begin and end the campaign (perhaps a statewide date, October has been suggested). Have a progress breakfast or lunch half way through the period. At the end have a dinner with special awards to the most successful solicitors.

6. Fund raising functions: (ways to get the membership together as well as raise money).

Show some unusual film for a price.
Have a fancy speaker at a dinner.
Sometimes it is possible to arrange a special movie at the local theater.
There may be talented groups in your town that would be happy to donate their efforts to have a performance for the benefit of the Council.
MAKE THE EFFORT FUN. People get tired of Civil Rights. But it will be many more days and many more deeds, before we reach our goal.

STATEWIDE PLANS

1. Print a card to allow people to make monthly pledges. Send through local chapters and through the newsletter.

2. Print a new brochure for mailing. Mail to unorganized areas.

3. Have a statewide, small, powerful committee to solicite the big industries or chains in the state. This would be a big giver committee.

4. Try again to persuade Georgia Foundations to invest in the Council.

5. Seek positive publicity in the mass media.

Ga - F.+M.

Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPERATING STATEMENT

For the period October 1, 1965 through September 30, 1966

GENERAL FUND

INCOME		
Foundations grants		$ 16,500.00
Contributions		13,650.88 — Some foundations
Grants-in-Aid Southern Regional Council		10,200.00
Membership dues		5,373.25
Interest		1,154.88
New South		8.00
		$ 46,887.01
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 21,032.79	
Travel	4,642.69	
Postage	2,611.03	
Office supplies	2,505.92	
Telephone	2,135.15	
Refund to locals	2,102.10	
Printing	2,059.78	
Local projects	1,760.86	
Payroll taxes	1,249.23	
Rent	1,100.00	
Meetings	704.98	
Insurance	456.83	
Legal and accounting	360.00	
Books and subscriptions	168.86	
Miscellaneous	132.55	
	$ 43,022.77	
Less: Reimbursement Rural Advancement project	1,350.00	41,672.77
	$	
Excess of income over expenditures		$ 5,214.24
Less: Additional equipment	$ 560.99	
Rural advancement project	871.06	
	$ 1,432.05	
Less: Know your rights project	272.80	1,159.25
Increase in current fund balance		$ 4,054.99
Less: Current fund deficit - October 1, 1965		92.78
Current Fund Balance - September 30, 1966		$ 3,962.21

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

INCOME - 1965-1966		BUDGET - 1966-1967
SRC	$10,200.00	$13,600.00
Foundations (8 Foundations)	21,050	22,000.00
Memberships	5,373.25	6,000.00
Business contributions (16 businesses)	2,750.00	4,000.00
Chapter contributions		2,500.00
Individual contributions	6,350.88	7,100.00
Interest	1,154.88	600.00
New South	8.00	
	$46,887.01	$55,800.00

Actual

EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$27,000.00
Payroll taxes	1,500.00
Office supplies	2,800.00
Printing	2,400.00
Postage	2,800.00
Telephone	2,200.00
Travel	4,800.00
Meetings	1,000.00
Rent	1,500.00
Equipment	600.00
Accounting	480.00
Books & subscriptions	200.00
Aid to local chapters projects	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	300.00
Insurance	1,000.00
Sharecroppers subsidy	3,220.00
	$55,800.00

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME	$12,000.00	$12,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salary	$ 6,100.00	$ 7,500.00
Travel	5,172.03	6,000.00
Overhead	1,350.00	1,350.00
Payroll taxes	249.03	370.00
	$12,871.06	$15,220.00

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME		$750.00
EXPENDITURES		
Printing & postage	$594.20	
Less: Sale of brochure	117.00	477.20
Excess of income over expenditures		$272.80

From the Desk of – *Frances Pauley*

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Sorry I am late
with the membership
but here it is –

Frances

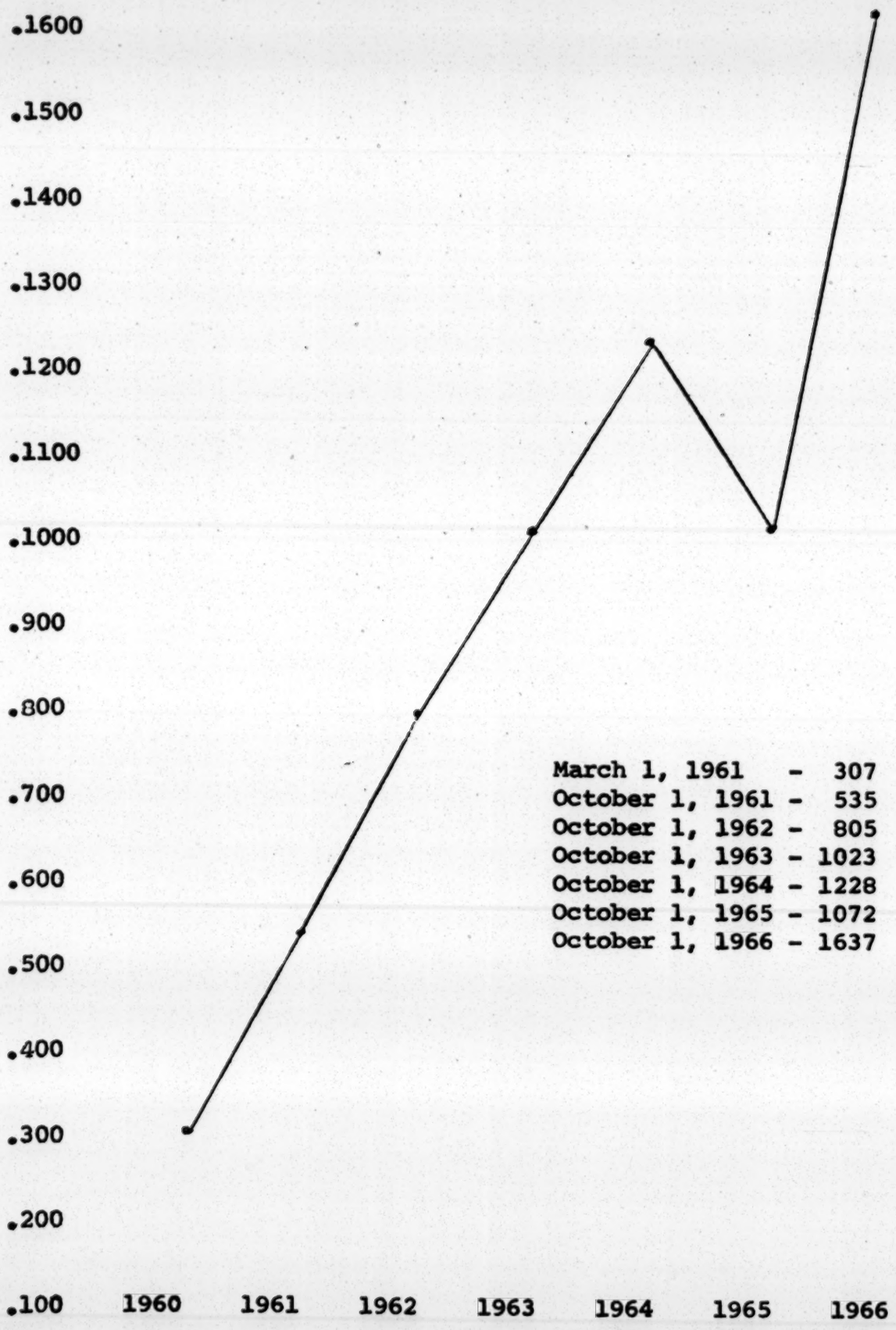
Oct 1, 1964 to Oct 1, 1965

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - 1965-1966

Name of Chapter	1964-1965 Total Paid Memberships:	1965-1966 Total Paid Memberships:	1965-1966 Number of New Members
Athens	64	80	23
Augusta	50	80	17
Columbus	56	61	3
Glynn County	39	49	7
Houston County	2	28	20
LaGrange	45	41	2
Macon	77	98	26
Rome	93	94	15
Savannah	46	134	61
Southwest Georgia		57	27
Statesboro	31	25	0
Metropolitan Atlanta:			
Atlanta-at-large	126	249	43
Cobb County		15	15
DeKalb County	178	186	12
Kirkwood		62	62
North DeKalb	45	63	12
Northside	88	165	16
At large - in state	50	45	5
At large - out of state	66	105	11
	1072	1637	377
	(1)	(2)	(3)

The reason that (1) + (3) do not = (2) is that some of those in (2) were late in renewing and not actually new —

MEMBERSHIP CHART



Ga - M & F

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	NOVEMBER	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,103.22	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,250.00	$ 3,400.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	609.50	981.50
Business contributions	100.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	100.00	245.00
Individual contributions	530.10	1,450.60
	3,589.60	20,977.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 3,733.66
Payroll taxes	56.45	151.34
Office supplies	226.78	283.43
Printing	0.00	277.07
Postage	316.45	312.83
Travel	248.31	453.13
Meetings	481.89	418.09
Accounting	40.00	70.00
Aid to local chapters projects	153.50	188.50
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	115.00	115.00
Telephone	154.31	154.31
	3,791.02	6,150.01
Rural Advancement Project refund	- 112.50	- 225.00
	3,678.52	5,925.01
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$19,014.30	$19,014.30

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT	
October 1 - November 30, 1966	
INCOME	
SRC	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$ 1,250.00
Travel	955.07
Overhead	255.00
Payroll taxes	52.50
	2,482.57
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$ 517.43

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT	
INCOME	$ 4,580.00
EXPENDITURES	1,580.13
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$ 2,999.87

Ga- M&F

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF December		October 1 - Dec. 31, 1966	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	5	2	14	10
AUGUSTA				4
COLUMBUS		6	2	8
DEKALB COUNTY	4	5	7	36
GLYNN COUNTY	2		2	10
HOUSTON COUNTY				
KIRKWOOD	1	4	4	6
LAGRANGE				2
MACON		4	3	11
NORTH DEKALB	3	2	9	8
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	2	7	5	39
ROME			1	8
SAVANNAH	15		45	6
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	11	2	22	10
STATESBORO		30		1
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE		13	4	39
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE		2		4
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	3	5	6	13
COBB			9	
CASCADE		6	2	10
TOTAL	46	58	135.	225

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF November		October 1 - Nov. 30, 1966	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	8	5	9	8
AUGUSTA		4		4
COLUMBUS	2		2	2
DEKALB COUNTY	1	20	3	31
GLYNN COUNTY		8		10
HOUSTON COUNTY				
KIRKWOOD	1		3	2
LAGRANGE		2		2
MACON		5	3	7
NORTH DEKALB	6	3	6	6
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	2	25	3	32
ROME		2	1	8
SAVANNAH	9	6	30	6
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	10	2	11	8
STATESBORO		1		1
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	2	16	4	26
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE		1		2
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	1	5	3	8
COBB	6		9	
CASCADE	2	4	2	4
TOTAL	50	109	88	167

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF October, 1966		October 1 - Oct. 31, 1966	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	1	3	1	3
AUGUSTA				
COLUMBUS		2		2
DEKALB COUNTY	2	11	2	11
GLYNN COUNTY		2		2
HOUSTON COUNTY				
KIRKWOOD	2	2	2	2
LAGRANGE				
MACON	3	2	3	2
NORTH DEKALB		3		3
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	1	7	1	7
ROME	1	6	1	6
SAVANNAH	21	0	21	0
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	6	1	6
STATESBORO				
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	2	10	2	10
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE		1		1
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	2	3	2	3
COBB	3		3	
CASCADE				
TOTAL	39	58	39	58

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	DECEMBER	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,014.30	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,900.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	482.50	1,464.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	245.00
Individual contributions	327.50	1,778.10
	3,310.00	24,287.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 5,731.99
Payroll taxes	50.67	202.01
Office supplies	458.80	742.23
Printing	0.00	277.07
Postage	-20.19	292.64
Travel	379.95	833.08
Meetings	52.54	470.63
Accounting	40.00	110.00
Aid to local chapters projects	257.50	446.00
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	120.00	235.00
Telephone	245.60	399.91
Books and Subscriptions	13.63	13.63
Rural Advancement Project	448.30	223.30
	4,045.13	9,970.14
Balance on hand December 31, 1966	$18,279.17	$18,279.17
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 517.43	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	625.00	1,875.00
Travel	319.73	1,274.80
Overhead	- 448.30	- 223.30
Payroll taxes	21.00	73.50
	517.43	3,000.00
Balance on hand December 31,1966	000.00	000.00
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	10.00	4,590.00
EXPENDITURES	640.33	2,220.46
	- 630.33	$ 2,369.54

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	NOVEMBER	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,103.22	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,250.00	$ 3,400.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	609.50	981.50
Business contributions	100.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	100.00	245.00
Individual contributions	530.10	1,450.60
	3,589.60	20,977.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 3,733.66
Payroll taxes	56.45	151.34
Office supplies	226.78	283.43
Printing	0.00	277.07
Postage	316.45	312.83
Travel	248.31	453.13
Meetings	481.89	418.09
Accounting	40.00	70.00
Aid to local chapters projects	153.50	188.50
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	115.00	115.00
Telephone	154.31	154.31
	3,791.02	6,150.01
Rural Advancement Project refund	- 112.50	- 225.00
	3,678.52	5,925.01
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$19,014.30	$19,014.30

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT	
October 1 - November 30, 1966	
INCOME	
SRC	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES	
Salaries	$ 1,250.00
Travel	955.07
Overhead	255.00
Payroll taxes	52.50
	2,482.57
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$ 517.43

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT	
INCOME	$ 4,580.00
EXPENDITURES	1,580.13
Balance on hand November 30, 1966	$ 2,999.87

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

FINANCE REPORT

October, 1966

GENERAL FUND		
On hand October 1, 1966		$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 1,150.00	
Foundations	12,500.00	
Memberships	372.00	
Business contributions	2,300.00	
Chapter contributions	145.00	
Individual contributions	920.50	17,387.50
		$21,349.71
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,735.33	
Payroll taxes	94.89	
Office supplies	56.65	
Printing	277.07	
Postage	- 3.62	
Travel	204.42	
Meetings	- 63.80	
Accounting	30.00	
Aid to local chapters projects	35.00	
Insurance	- 7.35	
	$ 2,358.99	
Rural Advancement Project refund	- 112.50	2,246.49
Balance on hand October 31, 1966		$19,103.22
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
October 1 - October 31, 1966		
INCOME		
SRC		$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	
Travel	499.55	
Overhead	112.50	
Payroll taxes	26.25	1,263.30
Balance on hand October 31, 1966		$ 1,736.70
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME		$ 4,574.00
EXPENDITURES		742.33
Balance on hand October 31, 1966		$ 3,831.67

Ga-M+F

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	June	Year to date
On hand beginning	$ 11,162.12	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$	$ 13,200.00
Foundations	900.00	17,900.00
Membership	560.50	4,947.00
Business contributions	100.00	2,500.00
Chapter contributions	100.00	595.00
Individual contributions	458.00	7,844.46
	$ 2,118.50	$ 46,986.46
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 8.36	$ 17.42
Board meetings	0.00	1,032.39
Books and subscriptions	0.00	97.04
Insurance	120.67	1,147.80
Legal and accounting	40.00	350.00
Miscellaneous	0.00	261.74
Office Supplies	401.80	2,314.66
Payroll taxes	112.77	1,088.76
Postage	225.00	1,617.52
Printing	87.89	1,675.52
Refunds to locals	260.25	1,604.50
Rent	130.00	940.00
Salaries	2,661.16	19,952.80
Telephone	267.75	1,593.31
Travel	480.64	3,295.23
Rural Advancement Project	0.00	223.30
Baker County Project	0.00	1,614.48
Inner City Project	152.06	1,882.42
Welfare Project	505.47	1,871.52
Furniture and fixtures	288.97	830.43
	$ 5,742.79	43,410.84
Balance on hand June 30, 1967	$ 7,537.83	7,537.83
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$	9,000.00
On hand beginning	1,302.15	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	625.00	5,625.00
Travel	481.05	3,184.95
Overhead	0.00	-223.30
Payroll taxes	28.75	246.00
	$ 1,134.80	$ 8,832.65
Balance on hand June 30, 1967	$ 167.35	$ 167.35
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	$ 31.00	$ 4,678.27
EXPENDITURES	0.00	3,328.66
Balance on hand June 30, 1967	$ 31.00	$ 1,349.61

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF Sept. 29, '67		October 1 - Sept. 28, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	0	27	56
AUGUSTA	0	0	8	40
COLUMBUS	0	0	2	29
DEKALB COUNTY	0	1	11	104
GLYNN COUNTY	0	2	13	30
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	7	9
KIRKWOOD	0	0	9	12
LAGRANGE	1	0	5	15
MACON	0	1	11	55
NORTH DEKALB	0	2	16	34
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	1	14	107
ROME	0	0	19	60
SAVANNAH	2	2	77	79
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	1	53	31
STATESBORO	0	0	0	2
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	0	2	75	136
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	2	20	46
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	0	26	46
COBB	0	0	26	5
~~WILKES COUNTY~~	~~1~~	~~0~~	~~7~~	~~0~~
~~MERIWETHER~~ BEN HILL CO.	0	0	6	0
TOTAL	7	14	432	866

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF August		October 1 - Aug. 31, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	4	27	56
AUGUSTA	1	1	8	40
COLUMBUS	0	2	2	29
DEKALB COUNTY	1	3	11	103
GLYNN COUNTY	1	2	13	28
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	7	9
KIRKWOOD	0	0	9	12
LAGRANGE	0	0	4	13
MACON	0	8	11	54
NORTH DEKALB	1	0	16	22
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	2	14	106
ROME	0	1	19	40
SAVANNAH	1	9	75	77
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	9	6	52	30
STATESBORO	0	0	0	2
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	1	5	75	134
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	4	1	20	44
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	1	7	26	46
COBB	2	0	26	5
MOUNT COUNTY	0	9	4	7
JOHNSON BEN HILL CO. CHATTAHOOCHEE	0	0	6	0
TOTAL	22	51	435	852

Ga-M+F

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1966-1967

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF July		October 1 - July 31, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	2	27	52
AUGUSTA	3	5	7	39
COLUMBUS	0	2	2	27
DEKALB COUNTY	0	6	10	100
GLYNN COUNTY	0	0	12	26
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	2	7	9
KIRKWOOD	0	2	9	12
LAGRANGE	2	0	4	15
MACON	0	2	11	48
NORTH DEKALB	0	0	15	22
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	2	14	104
ROME	0	0	19	39
SAVANNAH	5	5	74	68
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	9	0	43	24
STATESBORO	0	0	0	2
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	5	6	74	129
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	6	16	41
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	3	25	39
COBB	1	0	24	5
~~MINER GORMAN~~	~~4~~	~~0~~	~~4~~	~~0~~
~~XXXXXXX~~ Ben Hill Co.	0	0	6	0
~~CASCADE~~				
TOTAL	29	43	403	801

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	August	Year to date
On hand beginning	$ 9,136.99	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 0.00	$ 16,850.00
Foundations	3,000.00	20,975.00
Memberships	354.50	5,570.50
Business contributions	0.00	2,500.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	595.00
Individual contributions	113.00	8,210.03
	$ 3,467.50	$ 54,700.53
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ .20	$ 24.80
Board meetings	0.00	1,032.39
Books & subscriptions	4.00	155.91
Insurance	106.68	1,361.16
Legal & accounting	40.00	430.00
Miscellaneous	4.00	265.74
Office supplies	323.94	2,528.92
Payroll taxes	76.50	1,342.60
Postage	43.26	1,705.33
Printing	0.00	1,675.52
Refunds to locals	105.50	1,871.50
Rent	130.00	1,170.00
Salaries	1,953.66	23,895.12
Telephone	166.27	1,958.06
Travel	505.74	4,339.26
Rural Advancement Project	- 112.50	- 1,237.50
Baker County Project	0.00	1,614.48
Inner City Project	213.33	2,240.90
Welfare Project	175.00	2,589.21
Furniture & fixtures	0.00	830.43
	$ 3,735.58	$ 49,793.83
Balance on hand August 31, 1967	$ 8,868.91	$ 8,868.91
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$	$ 12,000.00
On hand beginning	788.77	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	$ 6,875.00
Travel	393.61	3,955.09
Overhead	112.50	1,237.50
Payroll taxes	28.75	303.50
	$ 1,159.86	$ 12,371.09
Balance on hand August 31, 1967	$ - 371.09	$ - 371.09
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	$ 0.00	$ 4,624.70
EXPENDITURES	0.00	- 4,805.58
Balance on hand August 31, 1967	$ 0.00	$- 180.88

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	July	Year to date
On hand beginning	$ 7,537.83	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 3,650.00	$ 16,850.00
Foundations	75.00	17,975.00
Memberships	269.00	5,216.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,500.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	595.00
Individual contributions	252.57	8,097.03
	$ 4,246.57	$ 51,233.03
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 7.18	$ 24.60
Board meetings	0.00	1,032.39
Books & subscriptions	54.87	151.91
Insurance	106.68	1,254.48
Legal & accounting	40.00	390.00
Miscellaneous	0.00	261.74
Office supplies	- 109.68	2,204.98
Payroll taxes	177.34	1,266.10
Postage	44.55	1,662.07
Printing	0.00	1,675.52
Refunds to locals	161.50	1,766.00
Rent	100.00	1,040.00
Salaries	1,988.66	21,941.46
Telephone	198.48	1,791.79
Travel	538.29	3,833.52
Rural Advancement Project	-1,348.30	- 1,125.00
Baker County Project	0.00	1,614.48
Inner City Project	145.15	2,027.57
Welfare Project	542.69	2,414.21
Furniture & fixtures	0.00	830.43
	$ 2,647.41	$ 46,058.25
Balance on hand July 31, 1967	$ 9,136.99	$ 9,136.99
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 3,000.00	$ 12,000.00
On hand beginning	167.35	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	$ 6,250.00
Travel	376.53	3,561.48
Overhead	1,348.30	1,125.00
Payroll taxes	28.75	274.75
	$ 2,378.58	$ 11,211.23
Balance on hand July 31, 1967	$ 788.77	$ 788.77
KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	$ 15.00	$ 4,624.70
EXPENDITURES	628.30	- 4,805.58
Balance on hand July 31, 1967	$ - 613.30	$- 180.88

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1967-1968

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF Dec., 1967		OCTOBER 1 - Dec. 31, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	4	0	14
AUGUSTA	4	3	12	13
BEN HILL COUNTY	6	9	6	11
BURKE COUNTY	0	0	1	0
CHATHAM COUNTY	0	3	10	42
COBB COUNTY	1	0	2	1
COLUMBUS	0	4	0	9
DEKALB COUNTY	0	4	0	17
GLYNN COUNTY	0	4	2	20
HANCOCK COUNTY	0	0	0	0
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0
KIRKWOOD	1	0	1	7
LAGRANGE	0	0	0	3
MACON	0	1	0	15
NORTH DEKALB	0	5	0	9
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	15	0	26
ROME	0	0	5	6
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	4	2	7
STATESBORO	0	0	0	0
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	0	14	1	44
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	2	2	4	3
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	4	0	9
TOTAL	15	76	46	256

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1967-1968

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF Nov., 1967		OCTOBER 1 - Nov. 30, 1967	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	5	0	10
AUGUSTA	8	2	8	10
BEN HILL COUNTY	0	2	0	2
BURKE COUNTY	1	0	1	0
CHATHAM COUNTY	10	21	10	39
COBB COUNTY	0	1	1	1
COLUMBUS	0	5	0	5
DEKALB COUNTY	0	4	0	13
GLYNN COUNTY	0	6	2	16
HANCOCK COUNTY	0	0	0	0
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0
KIRKWOOD	0	2	0	7
LAGRANGE	0	0	0	3
MACON	0	8	0	14
NORTH DEKALB	0	3	0	4
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	3	0	11
ROME	4	4	5	6
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	0	0	1	3
STATESBORO	0	0	0	0
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	1	14	1	30
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	0	2	1
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	24	80	31	180

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP 1967-1968

CHAPTERS	MONTH OF October, 1967		OCTOBER 1 - Oct. 31, '67	
	NEW	RENEWALS	NEW	RENEWALS
ATHENS	0	5	0	5
AUGUSTA	0	8	0	8
BEN HILL COUNTY	0	0	0	0
BURKE COUNTY	0	0	0	0
CHATHAM COUNTY	0	18	0	18
COBB COUNTY	1	0	1	0
COLUMBUS	0	0	0	0
DEKALB COUNTY	0	9	0	9
GLYNN COUNTY	2	0	2	0
HANCOCK COUNTY	0	0	0	0
HOUSTON COUNTY	0	0	0	0
KIRKWOOD	0	5	0	5
LAGRANGE	0	3	0	3
MACON	0	6	0	6
NORTHEDEKALB	0	1	0	1
NORTHSIDE ATLANTA	0	8	0	8
ROME	1	2	1	2
SOUTHWEST GEORGIA	1	3	1	3
STATESBORO	0	0	0	0
ATLANTA-AT-LARGE	0	16	0	16
IN-STATE-AT-LARGE	2	1	2	1
OUT-OF-STATE-AT-LARGE	0	5	0	5
TOTAL	7	100	7	100

1968

Ga- M1+F

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Finance Report

March, 1968

GENERAL FUND	March, 1968	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$ 20,174.42	$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Membership	$ 791.00	$ 2,887.00
Individual contributions	1,787.00	3,323.31
Business contributions	0.00	400.00
Foundations	5,000.00	20,750.00
Grant - SRC	0.00	3,500.00
Interest	197.06	197.06
	$ 7,775.06	$ 31,057.37
	$ 27,949.48	$ 45,565.65
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 6.81	$ 8.96
Books & subscriptions	5.00	20.74
Insurance	90.08	472.24
Legal and accounting	40.00	240.00
Meetings	130.10	527.03
Miscellaneous	0.00	138.40
Office supplies	22.32	1,200.94
Payroll taxes	93.43	645.48
Postage	15.00	603.46
Printing	0.00	75.00
Refunds to locals	162.00	894.50
Rent	130.00	780.00
Salaries	2,123.34	12,011.19
Taxes	0.00	5.00
Telephone & telegraph	212.17	1,114.17
Travel	194.80	2,039.15
Hancock County Project	- 54.70	266.69
Old projects	15.00	17.32
Rural advancement project	- 112.50	- 675.00
Furniture & fixtures	0.00	22.50
Accounts receivable	120.00	401.25
	$ 3,192.85	$ 20,809.02
Balance on hand March 31, 1968	$ 24,756.63	$ 24,756.63
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
Grant - SRC		3,000.00
		$ 5,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 3,750.00	
Payroll taxes	172.50	
Travel	2,766.64	
Publications	30.00	
Overhead	675.00	7,394.14
Overspent March 31, 1968		$ 1,535.55

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Finance Report - March, 1968
Page 2.

REGINALD RIVERS FUND	March, 1968	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning		$ 833.32
Collections		164.75
Paid to guardian		700.00
On hand March 31, 1968		$ 298.07

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Finance Report

February, 1968

GENERAL FUND	FEBRUARY, 1968	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$ 24,146.41	$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Membership	$ 410.00	$ 2,096.00
Individual contributions	67.00	1,536.31
Business contributions	0.00	400.00
Foundations	0.00	15,750.00
Grant - S.R.C.	0.00	3,500.00
	$ 477.00	$ 23,282.31
	$ 24,623.41	$ 37,790.59
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 0.20	$ 2.15
Books and subscriptions	0.00	15.74
Insurance	309.12	382.16
Legal and accounting	40.00	200.00
Meetings	217.07	396.93
Miscellaneous	0.00	138.40
Office supplies	304.08	1,178.62
Payroll taxes	117.27	552.05
Postage	300.00	588.46
Printing	75.00	75.00
Refund to locals	177.00	732.50
Rent	130.00	650.00
Salaries	2,665.02	9,887.85
Taxes	5.00	5.00
Telephone and telegraph	151.39	902.00
Travel	490.49	1,844.35
Hancock County project	31.04	321.39
Old projects	0.00	2.32
Rural advancement project	- 112.50	- 562.50
Furniture and fixtures	0.00	22.50
Accounts receivable	- 451.19	281.25
	$ 4,448.99	$ 17,616.17
Balance on hand February 29, 1968	$ 20,174.42	$ 20,174.42
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
Grant - S.R.C.		3,000.00
		$ 5,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 3,125.00	
Payroll taxes	143.75	
Travel	2,225.97	
Publications	30.00	
Overhead	562.50	6,087.22
Overspent February 29, 1968		$ 228.63
REGINALD RIVER FUND		
On hand beginning		$ 833.32
Collections		164.75
Paid to guardian		600.00
On hand February 29, 1968		$ 398.07

Georgia Council on Human Relations

FINANCE REPORT

January, 1967

GENARAL FUND	JANUARY, 1967	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$ 22,419.30	$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Membership	$ 364.00	$ 1,686.00
Individual contributions	755.00	1,469.31
Business contributions	0.00	400.00
Foundations	250.00	15,750.00
Grant - S.R.C.	3,500.00	3,500.00
	$ 4,869.00	$ 22,805.31
	$ 27,288.30	$ 37,313,59
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 1.35	$ 1.95
Books and subscriptions	8.24	15.74
Insurance	0.00	73.04
Legal and accounting	40.00	160.00
Meetings	73.56	179.86
Miscellaneous	0.00	138.40
Office supplies	35.05	874.54
Payroll taxes	127.03	434.78
Postage	30.03	288.46
Refund to locals	159.00	555.50
Rent	130.00	520.00
Salaries	1,690.00	7,222.83
Telephone	276.23	750.61
Travel	103.48	1,353.86
Hancock County project	- 72.18	290.35
Inner City project	- 7.40	- 38.39
Baker County project	0.00	37.41
Vine City project	0.00	3.30
Rural advancement project	-112.50	-450.00
Furniture and fixtures	0.00	22.50
Accounts receivable	660.00	732.44
	$ 3,141.89	$ 13,167.18
Balance on hand January 31,68	$ 24,146.41	$ 24,146.41
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
Grant - S.R.C.		3,000.00
		$ 5,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 2,500.00	
Payroll taxes	115.00	
Travel	1,836.35	
Publication	30.00	
Overhead	450.00	4,931.35
On hand January 31, 1968		$ 927.24
REGINALD RIVER FUND		
On hand beginning		$ 833.32
Collections		164.75
Paid to Guardian		500.00
On hand January 31, 1968		$ 498.07

Georgia Council on Human Relations
FINANCE REPORT
December, 1967

GENERAL FUND	DECEMBER, 1967	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$ 23,857.25	$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 391.00	$ 1,322.00
Individual contributions	257.31	714.31
Business contributions	200.00	400.00
Foundations	1,500.00	15,500.00
	$ 2,348.31	$ 17,936.31
	$ 26,295.56	$ 32,444.59
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 0.40	$ 0.60
Books and subscriptions	0.00	7.50
Insurance	0.00	73.04
Legal and accounting	40.00	120.00
Meetings	35.40	106.30
Miscellaneous	28.00	138.40
Office supplies	156.89	839.49
Payroll taxes	101.84	307.75
Postage	30.00	258.43
Refund to locals	203.50	396.50
Rent	130.00	390.00
Salaries	1,052.83	5,532.83
Telephone	235.10	474.38
Travel	547.53	1,250.38
Rural advancement project	- 112.50	- 337.50
Hancock County project	362.53	362.53
Inner City project	- 51.06	- 30.99
Baker County project	0.00	37.41
Vine City project	3.30	3.30
Furniture and equipment	22.50	22.50
Accounts receivable	0.00	72.44
	$ 3,786.26	$ 10,025.29
Balance on hand December 31,	$ 22,419.80	$ 22,419.30
RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,875.00	
Payroll taxes	86.25	
Travel	1,310.43	
Publications	30.00	
Overhead	337.50	3,639.18
Overdrawn		$ 780.59
REGINALD RIVER FUND		
On hand beginning		$ 998.07
Paid to guardian		400.00
On hand December 31, 1967		$ 598.07

Georgia Council on Human Relations
FINANCE REPORT
November, 1967

GENERAL FUND	NOVEMBER 1967	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$ 12,652.85	$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 573.00	$ 931.00
Individual contributions	286.00	457.00
Buisness contributions	0.00	200.00
Foundations	14,000.00	14,000.00
	$ 14,859.00	$ 15,588.00
	$ 27,511.85	$ 30,096.28
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 0.10	$ 0.20
Board meetings	70.90	70.90
Books and subscriptions	7.50	7.50
Insurance	73.04	73.04
Legal and accounting	40.00	80.00
Miscellaneous expenses	110.40	110.40
Office supplies	463.17	682.60
Payroll taxes	78.70	205.91
Postage	200.00	228.43
Refunds to locals	193.00	193.00
Rent	130.00	260.00
Salaries	1,790.00	3,480.00
Telephone	239.28	239.28
Travel	371.01	702.85
Rural advancement project	- 112.50	- 225.00
Baker county project	0.00	37.41
Inner city project	0.00	20.07
Accounts receivable	0.00	72.44
	$ 3,654.60	$ 6,239.03
Balance on hand November 30, 1967	$ 23,857.25	$ 23,857.25
RURAL ADVENCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries		$ 1,250.00
Payroll taxes		57.50
Travel		783.78
Overhead		225.00
		$ 2,316.28
Balance on hand November 30, 1967		$ 542.31
REGINALD RIVERS FUND		
On hand beginning		$ 833.32
INCOME		
Contributions		$ 164.75
Balance on hand November 30, 1967		$ 998.07

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCE REPORT
October, 1967

GENERAL FUND	October, 1967	
On hand beginning		$ 14,508.28
INCOME		
Memberships	$ 358.00	
Individual contributions	171.00	
Business contributions	200.00	729.00
		$ 15,237.28
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	$ 0.10	
Legal and accounting	40.00	
Office supplies	219.43	
Payroll taxes	127.21	
Postage	28.43	
Rent	130.00	
Salaries	1,690.00	
Travel	331.84	
Rural Advancement project	- 112.50	
Baker County project	37.41	
Inner City project	20.07	
Accounts receivable	72.44	2,584.43
Balance on hand October 31, 1967		$ 12,652.85

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
On hand beginning		$ 2,858.59
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 625.00	
Payroll taxes	28.75	
Travel	577.66	
Overhead	112.50	1,343.91
Balance on hand October 31, 1967		$ 1,514.68

REGINALD RIVERS FUND	
On hand beginning	$ 833.32
INCOME	
Contributions	78.00
Balance on hand October 31, 1967	$ 911.32

1793 Perry Boulevard - "Extra Help"
Ga. - M.+M.

AGENDA

The Georgia Council on Human Relations
Executive Committee Meeting
July 11, 1968
Conference Room - 52 Fairlie Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Minutes	Mr. C.W. Aycock
Finance Report	Mr. John Glustrom
Extra Help Project	

Reports From:

Domestic Project	Mrs. Patricia Durham
Fund Raising& Peoples' Voice	Mrs. Harriett Adams
Civil Rights & Food Program	Miss Jackie Ingram
Program Coordinator	Mrs. Marion Fraleigh
Federal Program & Atlanta Mag.	Miss Phyllis Gottlieb
Carroll Co. Chapter	Mrs. Betty Boyd
RAP Report	Mr. Hubert Thomas
Report from the Executive Director	Mr. John McCown

Jan. F+M

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FINANCE REPORT

GENERAL FUND	DECEMBER	YEAR TO DATE
On hand beginning	$19,014.30	$ 3,962.21
INCOME		
SRC	$ 2,500.00	$ 5,900.00
Foundations	0.00	12,500.00
Memberships	482.50	1,464.00
Business contributions	0.00	2,400.00
Chapter contributions	0.00	245.00
Individual contributions	327.50	1,778.10
	3,310.00	24,287.10
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	$ 1,998.33	$ 5,731.99
Payroll taxes	50.67	202.01
Office supplies	458.80	742.23
Printing	0.00	277.07
Postage	-20.19	292.64
Travel	379.95	833.08
Meetings	52.54	470.63
Accounting	40.00	110.00
Aid to local chapters projects	257.50	446.00
Insurance	0.00	- 7.35
Rent	120.00	235.00
Telephone	245.60	399.91
Books and Subscriptions	13.63	13.63
Rural Advancement Project	448.30	223.30
	4,045.13	9,970.14
Balance on hand December 31, 1966	$18,279.13	$18,279.17

RURAL ADVANCEMENT PROJECT		
INCOME		
SRC	$ 517.43	$ 3,000.00
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries	625.00	1,875.00
Travel	319.73	1,274.80
Overhead	- 448.30	- 223.30
Payroll taxes	21.00	73.50
	517.43	3,000.00
Balance on hand December 31,1966	000.00	000.00

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS PROJECT		
INCOME	10.00	4,590.00
EXPENDITURES	640.33	2,220.46
	- 630.33	$ 2,369.54

November, 1961

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS: A non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

Sec. 1 to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

Sec. 2 to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living through the use of such techniques and programs;

Sec. 3 to cooperate in educational programs with:

1. State, regional and national agencies
2. Churches and religious organizations
3. Schools and colleges.

Sec. 4 To establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 How composed: The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members-at-large.

Sec. 2 Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council as stated in this constitution and by-laws may become a member.

Sec. 3 The annual dues will be set by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

Article IV
Affiliation and Recognition of Local Councils

Sec. 1 Local Councils may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the state.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the constitution and by-laws of the local Council must not be in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Council; the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council must approve the constitution and by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date of affiliation.

Sec. 3 A local organization may apply for affiliation with the GCHR by submitting a written request at the direction of the local governing body.

Sec. 4 A local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the board of the Georgia Council present at one of its regular meetings or a special meeting called for the purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner. A local council may withdraw its affiliation by a majority vote of its local membership.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be Chairman, First Vice Chairman and Second Vice Chairman, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of one year. The elected officers shall also serve as officers of the board of directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 Composition: The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers of the organization and 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the board shall be elected each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's membership. The Chairman of each local Council shall be ex-officio member of the board of directors.

Sec. 2 Election: New Board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. The nominating committee shall prepare a suggested slate of officers and board members. Additional nominations may also be made from the floor.

Sec. 3 Vacancies: The Board of Directors may fill vacancies on a temporary basis between annual meetings.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of Board: It shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times and to submit a budget to the members at the annual meeting for their approval.

Article VII
Executive Committee

Sec. 1 The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, the chairman of standing committees, and five (5) board members who are elected to the executive committee at the annual meeting by the membership.

Sec. 2 Responsibility: The executive committee shall conduct the business of the organization between board meetings.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Committees

Sec. 1 Standing Committees: The Executive Committee shall appoint the following standing committees: Program, Finance, Membership, Public Relations.

Sec. 2 The nominating committee shall consist of five (5) members who are nominated and elected in the same manner as the officers for a term of one year.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Meetings

Sec. 1 The annual meeting of the membership shall be held in the fall for the purpose of electing officers and board, approving budget, and planning program.

Sec. 2 The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings.

Sec. 4 One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.

Sec. 5 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted.

Article X
Staff

Sec. 1 The Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Sec. 2 The executive director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the organization.

Sec. 3 Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4 Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Article XI
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall commence October 1 of each year.

Article XII
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XIII
Non-Political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XIV

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution and by-laws shall be governed by Robert Rules of Order.

Article XV
Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership provided a copy of the changes be submitted to the membership in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

Recommended by the Board of Directors
November 2, 1961

Adopted by Membership on November 3, 1961

Ga CHR - General

This is a suggestion for By-Laws for a local Chapter of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. Please improve it. The meaning of Article II must not be changed. Plan for full discussion from the membership before adoption. Understanding the By-Laws will help the individual understand his new organization.

Model By-Laws

Article I
Name

The name of this organization shall be the_____

Article II
Purpose and Policy

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in _____an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with the state, regional agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Article III
Membership

Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Council may become a member. Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee any member who by his actions proves himself not to be in accord with the best purpose and policies of the group, shall be dropped by a 2/3 majority of the members present at a regular meeting.

Article IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order. The term of office shall be ____year (s).

Article V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than _____ members. They shall be chosen from the membership for a term of _____year (s).

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall attend to the business of the organization, between general membership meetings.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings on the committee may be filled by a majority vote of those remaining on the committee.

Article VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall meet_____. An annual meeting shall be held in _____, at which time officers will be elected, and a budget adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet_____.

Article VII
Finances

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from_____ to _____.

Section 2. Annual dues including membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be in accordance with the policy of the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Section 3. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Article VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the Annual Meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the Annual Meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3. Election shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Article IX
Committees

Section 1. The Executive Committee or the Chairman shall appoint such committees as necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2. There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organize and carry out a membership campaign.

Section 3. There shall be a Finance Committee which shall cooperate with the membership committee on collecting dues and such other contributions as the Executive Committee or the membership shall deem advisable.

Article X
Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

Georgia - General

INTERGROUP RELATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

December 4, 1964

Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Phone: 525-6468

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
Atlanta Chapter of the American Association for the United Nations
Anti Defamation League (ADL)
American Jewish Committee (AJC)
American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)
Committee on Appeal for Human Rights
Citizens for Quality Education
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (ESCRU)
Georgia Council of Churches
Georgia Council on Human Relations (GCHR)
Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta (GCHR affiliate)
Georgia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Georgia Students for Human Rights (GCHR affiliate)
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Mennonite House
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
National ~~Council~~ Conference of Christians and Jews (NCCJ)
National Council of Catholic Women
National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.
National Student Association - Human Relations Project (NSA)
National Urban League (NUL)
Atlanta Urban League
Partners for Progress (PFP)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
Southern Regional Council (SRC)
Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC)
United Church of Christ
World University Service - Southern Region
Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) - National Board
Community YWCA
Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA
National Student YWCA
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) - Southern Area Council
Metropolitan Branches YMCA
Butler Street Branch YMCA
Intergroup Relations Officials in Government Agencies

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION (ACLU)
A permanent national non-partisan organization devoted solely to defending the Bill of Rights for everybody.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., 30303, 523-2721.

Morgan, Mr. Charles, Jr., Regional Director
Ladd, E.T., Chm., 1236 Springdale Rd., N.E.,30306, 377-7775.

ATLANTA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS
Janus, Mrs. Sidney, 1435 W. Wesley Rd., N.W., 30327, 355-7909.

ANTI DEFAMATION LEAGUE (ADL)
ADL strives to bring about better relations among all groups by: fighting anti-Semitism, discrimination, promoting human relations education and working at interreligious cooperation.
41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, Ja.3-1618.

Schlactus, Monroe, Regional Director
Harris, Sherman, Attorney
Rothschild, Rabbi J.H., Chm. of S.E. Reg. Advisory Board.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE (AJC)
American organization combating bigotry, protecting civil and religious rights of Jews and advancing cause of freedom everywhere. 41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, Ja.3-8451.

Wittenstein, Charles, S.E. Area Director.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)
AFSC is one of the corporate expressions of Quaker faith and practice. The Committee undertakes programs of relief, service and education, ministering to both the physical and spiritual needs of men.
41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, 523-6629.

Collinson, Noyes, Dir. of Atlanta Employment on Merit Program.
Curry, Miss Connie, Southern Field Representative.
Yungblut, John, Dir. of Quaker House, 1384 Fairview Rd.,N.E., Dr.3-7986.

COMMITTEE ON APPEAL FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
(no headquarters) (an Atlanta Negro student organization).

CITIZENS FOR QUALITY EDUCATION
155 Graves Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga., 30314.

Thompson, Mrs. Dorothy Bolden, President

EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY (ESCRU)
The purpose of this Society shall be to encourage men to respond positively to God's call for unity in the Church.
5 Forsyth St., N.W., 30303, Ja.5-7975.

Morris, The Rev. John, Executive Director
Stines, The Rev. Henri A., Director of Southern Field Service
Dreisbach, The Rev. Mr. A.R., Jr., Associate Director

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
26 Auburn Ave., N.E., Walco Bldg., Room 402, 30303, 524-0971.

Driscoll, The Rev. Ed., Director

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (GCHR)
A non-profit, non-political, non-denominational interracial organization. Its goal is to insure the well-being of all Georgians by assuring the rights and opportunities of each of its citizens.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., 30303, 525-6468.

Pauley, Mrs. Frances, Director
Holmes, Rev. Oliver W., Associate Director
Falls, Mrs. Winifred, Assistant Program Director
Hendricks, Joseph, President, Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA (GCHR affiliate)
5 Forsyth St., N.W., 30303, 523-1581.

Carey, Robert, Acting Executive Director
Stanford, Morgan, Chairman, Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
Meyer, Sylvan Chm., The Daily Times, Gainesville, Ga.
Pauley, Mrs. Frances, Secretary, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta

GEORGIA STUDENTS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (GCHR affiliate)
An interracial group of students from Georgia colleges.

Smith, Joseph F., Pres., 331 Jeanes Hall, Ft. Valley State College, Ft. Valley, Ga.
Stevens, Richard L., V. Pres., 201 Eureka Dr., N.E., Atlanta
La Pin, Deirdre, Sec., Box 326, Agnes Scott College, Decatur
Sloan, Albert, Treas., Albany State College, Albany, Ga.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
1036 Peachtree Street, N.E., 30309, 872-5678

Turner, Rev. Dr Herman L., Acting Director
Schwab, The Rev. Charles, Pres., First Christian Church, Decatur

MENNONITE HOUSE
540 Houston St., N.E., 30312, 688-0594.

Harding, Vincent, Director
Helms, Charles

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
The business of the NAACP is to work for Civil Rights for the elimination of racial barriers, for an America with full equality for all its citizens.
Regional office, 859½ Hunter St., N.W., 30314, Mu.8-8868.
Atlanta office, 859½ Hunter St., N.W., 30314, 524-8054.

Hurley, Mrs. Ruby, Southeastern Regional Secretary
Law, W.W., Pres., Georgia State Conference of Branches, 2009 W. Florence Street, Savannah, Georgia
Smith, C. Miles, Pres., of the Atlanta Branch, 239 W. Lake Avenue, N.W.

NATIONAL ~~COUNCIL~~ Conference OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS (NCCJ)
1009 First Federal Building, 30303, 688-7510

McEvoy, Don, Director

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
Gunning, Mrs. George, V.Chairman of the Legislation Committee,
17 Demorest Avenue, N.E., 237-9780.

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND, INC.,
5 Forsyth St., N.W., 30303, 525-6468.

Wasserman, Jac, Field Director, 124 Lafayette Dr, N.E, 876-6901

NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION - HUMAN RELATIONS PROJECT (NSA)
The Southern Human Relations Project offers students in the South an opportunity to study and plan intelligent response to a region facing the challenges of rapid social, political and economic change.

41 Exchange Place, S.E., 30303, 523-8322.

Mizell, Hayes, Director Southern Human Relations Project.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE (NUL)
To seek civil rights progress through biracial consultation and cooperation. The NUL stresses community action, including job training and social welfare programs (education, housing).
25 Auburn Ave., N.E., Rm. 511, 30303, 525-4852.

Coleman, Clarence D., Exec. Dir. of Southern Regional Office.
Crooks, Ken, Associate Director

ATLANTA URBAN LEAGUE
239 Auburn Ave., N.E., Rm. 400, 30303, Ja.1-2355.

Arnold, Harold, Executive Director

PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS (PFP)
A volunteer group of Atlanta Women's organizations and individuals, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., 30303, 523-0347.

Vinson, Mrs. Betty, Chairman
Hamilton, Mrs. Grace, Vice Chairman

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
The purpose of SCLC: 1. The achieving of full citizenship rights and total integration of Negroes in American life. 2. To stimulate non-violent direct mass-action. 3. To reduce the cultural lag through citizenship educational programs.
334 Auburn Ave., N.E., 30303, 522-1420.

King, M.L., Jr., President
Young, Andy, Executive Assistant to President
Boyte, Harry, Special Assistant to President
Vivian, C.T., Director of Affilliates
Clayton, E.T.,Director of Public Relations
Clark, Mrs. Septima P., Supervisor of Teacher Training
Cotton, Miss Dorothy, Director of Citizenship School
Blackwell, Randolph, Program Coordinator

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
8½ Raymond St., N.W., 30314, 688-0311

Foreman, Jim Executive Secretary
Bond, Julian, Research Director

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (SRC)
The SRC is a practical organization emphasizing working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements.
5 Forsyth St., N.W., 30303, 522-8764.

Dunbar, Leslie, Executive Director
Jordan, Vernon, Assistant Director
Anthony, Paul, Field Director
Watters, Pat, Director of Information
Long, Mrs. Margaret, Editor of New South

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)
P.O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tenn., 258-6058

Guerrero, Gene, Chm., (Atlanta - 378-2969)
Trasher, Sue, Executive Secretary

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
Liason person between Negro and white Churches.
499 Emory Cir., N.E., 30307, 378-7913.

Brown, Rev. Ed, Consultant on Intergroup Relations.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE - SOUTHERN REGION
41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, 525-2372.

Marion, Leon O., Regional Executive Director

YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YWCA) - NATIONAL BOARD
41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, 525-4658.

Hill, Miss Ruth, Correlator of Southern Region.

COMMUNITY YWCA
72 Edgewood Avenue, N.E., 30303, 524-3416.

Brunson, Mrs. Eunice, Executive Director

PHYLLIS WHEATLEY BRANCH YWCA
599 Tatnall St., S.W., 30314, Ja.3-0543.

Crank, Mrs. Sujette F., Executive Director

NATIONAL STUDENT YWCA
41 Exchange Pl., S.E., 30303, Ja.5-2372.

Gardner, Miss Rosetta, Regional Director
Wilkes, Miss Jacklyn, Field Secretary

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (YMCA) - SOUTHERN AREA COUNCIL
Standard Building, Ja.1-0352

Worthmann, Mr. William, Exec. Sec.

METROPOLITAN BRANCHES YMCA
145 Luckie N.W.,30303, Ja.5-5401

Bransby, Joseph, Gen. Secretary

BUTLER STREET BRANCH YMCA
22 Butler St., N.E., 30303, Ja.4-0246

Cochran, Warren, Director

INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS IN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

NAME:	TITLE:	ADDRESS:
A.D. Gaither Home: Chappell Forest Apts. 425 Chappell Rd. Bldg. O, Apt. 3 794-1704	Intergroup Relations Office Urban Renewal Administration	HHFA Peachtree-Seventh Building, Room 660 Phone: 876-3311 Ext. 5852
E. Vincent Suitt	Industrial Employment Policy Specialist	USAF-ATCMD-AFSC 41 Exchange Pl.S.E. 522-4124. Ext.6880 (home): 753-7568
R.A. Thompson Home: 1850 Penelope Rd., N.W. 794-8098	IRO - HHFA	50 - 7th St. N.W. Room 645 876-3311, Ext.5819
J.R.Henderson	Field Coordinator, Southeast Division	Area Redevelopment Administration U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 428 Title Bldg., 30 Pryor St., S.E., Ja.2-4121, Ext. 6389,(Home: Sy.4-6836)

NAME:	TITLE:	ADDRESS:
Al Thompson	Zone Intergroup Relations Advisor	Federal Housing Administration 101 Marietta St. Bldg. Rm. 301 522-4121, Ext.6594 (home: SY.4-1874)
Hubert N. Jackson	Chief, Intergroup Relations	Public Housing Administration 50-7th.St.,N.E.721A Tr.6-3311, Ext.5293 (home: 794-6129)
A.Frederick Smith	Deputy Regional Director of Urban Renewal	Housing and Home Finance Agency 50-7th St. N.E. TR.6-3311, Ext.5482 Home: Tr. 5-3118
John M. Heneghan	Industrial Employment Policy Specialist	Department of the Navy,50 - 7th.St.N.E. 876-3311, Ext. 5880 (home: 634-7114)
Phenizee F. Ransom, Jr.	Regional Employment Service Representative	U.S. Dept. of Labor (BES) 1371 Peachtree St. N.E. Rm. 632, Tr.6-3311, Ext.5794
Hugh F. Ryals	Regional Office Representative	U.S. Dept. of Labor Bureau of Employment Security, 1371 Peachtree St. N.E. Rm.632 Tr.6-3311, Ext,5794
Hugh A. Brimm	Chief, Equal Employ-Opportunity Office	U.S. Army Material Command, Atlanta Army Depot, Forest Park, Ga., 366-5460 Ext.8821, (home: 634-1359)
Horace A. Bohannon	Training Officer	Atlanta Regional Office, Post Office Dept., Federal Annex 688-3517, Ext. 333 (home: 794-0403)

LAW OFFICES
ADAIR, GOLDTHWAITE, STANFORD & DANIEL
1401 CANDLER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THOMAS S. ADAIR
J. R. GOLDTHWAITE, JR.
MORGAN C. STANFORD
T. HENRY DANIEL
ALBERT M. HOW
J. LEON ADAIR

TELEPHONE
525-6201

February 8, 1965

GA - Joe Hendricks
LWD
VJ
AU
MM

Mr. Joseph M. Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Hendricks:

In reply to your letter to me of January 27, 1965, please be advised that a meeting of the Board of the Council on Human Relations for Greater Atlanta was held on February 4, 1965, and a committee has been appointed to prepare a statement concerning disjoinment of the Council on Human Relations for Greater Atlanta and the Georgia Council on Human Relations. This committee, after preparing its statement, will report back to the Board for approval.

After the committee has reported back to the Executive Board, the Council on Human Relations for Greater Atlanta will be back in touch with you.

I thoroughly enjoyed the pleasant evening we had together on your recent trip to Atlanta.

With best regards to you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Morgan C Stanford

Morgan C. Stanford

MCS:fkl
cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director

GA Gen

PA
VI
MM-file

April 8, 1965

3:26

The Rev. Oliver Holmes
Ga. Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Oliver,

I want to thank you for coming to Gainesville and helping with our situation here. I feel we made a great advance in excellent spirit, and that spirit was due in great part to your splendid mediation.

The community reaction has been almost nil. I get the feeling that people either don't care or feel that the course of action taken was simply the only natural, commonsense one to follow.

I am enclosing clips of our stories and editorials.

Several merchants have told me how much they appreciated your work and admired your part in the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, without your influence, Mr. Turner's threatening tones, even after complete agreement had been reached, might have caused an adverse reaction.

You have my deepest appreciation, as does Les Dunbar for contacting you. Please call on me when I can serve you.

Cordially,

Sylvan Meyer
Editor

SM:jae

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Mrs. Frances Pauley

Thanks. Les

GA-gen.

LWDr
MLr
mm

EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30322

CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

May 6, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I very much appreciated the contribution which you made a few days ago to the class session arranged by Professor Earl Brewer at I.T.C. This session was extremely worthwhile, and we are indebted to you for your participation in it.

Permit me also to thank you for sending me copies of the December, 1964, issue of New South. I am delighted to have this analysis of the number of recent books in the field of race relations.

Sincerely yours,

E. Clinton Gardner

E. Clinton Gardner
Professor of Christian Ethics

ECG:ej

mm
GA Gen

e x p e r i m e n t s i n s e l p - h e l p

VINE CITY PROJECT
149 Walnut Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

May 27, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5th Floor, 5 Forsyth Street Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am taking this opportunity to thank you for agreeing to serve on the Resource Committee for Experiments in Self-Help.

Enclosed is the brochure on the Vine City Project. I'll be interested in hearing your reaction, and any suggestion you may have concerning the thoughts and proposals contained in the brochure.

It seems that recently we have had a multiplicity of problems, including those conflicts that result inevitably when human beings work together. Hopefully the conflicts are ironed out now, and we can move on to the next problem: money. The need for financial resources is almost desperate. Rent on the house is due June first, and we have no way to pay it.

In order to offer your ideas on fund-raising and other current matters, perhaps you'll want to meet with the other members of the Resource Committee. Since you may not know all of them well, I'll be glad to act as a clearinghouse for a meeting time and place. Just give me a call or note as to what time (evening or afternoon, and what days of the week) will be convenient with you. I'll then be in touch with the other committee members to set up a meeting.

Let me know if you need more of the brochures, and please try to marshal support -- volunteer work and money -- so that we can continue the program this summer, our most crucial time thus far.

Thank you again for your constant concern and interest in Experiments in Self-Help. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Otis

J. Otis Cochran
Director

JOC/bl

GA Gen

June 3, 1965

Mr. David Pearson
Bell & Stanton, Inc.
820 Merchandise Mart
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dave:

Welcome home.

Hope we'll see a lot of you.

Sincerely,

SEAL FOAM BOND

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Ga - Gen

PAV
LWD
PW
MM

experiments in self-help

VINE CITY PROJECT
149 Walnut Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

June 23, 1965

Dear Projecteer:

It seems as though it has been ages since I have been in touch with you - I offer my apologies.

Experiments in Self-Help — the Vine City Project is moving along very well. We have not completed work on the house yet, but have made terrific inroads, in so far as community organization goes. A community organization has been formulated, the Vine City Improvement Association, with several hundred people signed up. There are several working committees. Last Saturday there was a community carnival — quite a success. Please look for a write-up on it in the Constitution one day this week.

But we still desperately need help! If you are still in Atlanta, are able to recruit others, or have some ideas please write to me.

Gene Guerro, former chairman of SSOC, will live in the house and give a considerable amount of his time this summer.

If you can, please come to the House, Saturday, anytime after 10:30 A.M. Someone will be there most of the time.

Sincerely yours,

Otis

J. Otis Cochran
Director

JOC/jg

June 28, 1965

Mr. Jack P. Turner
1403 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jack:

Probably the best names for your list of resource speakers on SRC are the senior staff members and the SRC board members who live in Atlanta. The attached list gives both, with titles and related information. I am sure all of them will be pleased to be of any possible assistance.

If at any time you would like help on placing the most appropriate speaker for specific audiences, I would be happy to make suggestions.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Staff:

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Director of Womens' Work
Pat Watters, Director of Information
Margaret Long, Editor, New South
Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities
LLoyd Elliott, Economist
Al Ulmer, Eleanor Roosevelt Intern (formerly Peace Corps, Nigeria, excellent for youth groups)

Atlanta board:

John A. Griffin, Executive Director, Southern Education Foundation
Joseph F. Haas, Attorney, First National Bank Building
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, 582 University Place
E. T. Kehrer, Southern Director, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept., 40 Marietta Street, N.W.
Benjamin E. Mays, President, Morehouse College
L. D. Milton, President, Citizens Trust Company
J. M. Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary
Harry V. Richardson, President, Interdenominational Theological Seminary
Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, The Temple
Bell I. Wiley, Department of History, Emory University
B. R. Brazeal, Academic Dean, Morehouse College
Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University
Leonard Haas, Attorney, Haas-Howell Building

GA-GEN. LWD
MM

TURNER, TURNER & TURNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1403 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

RUSSELL G. TURNER, SR.
RUSSELL G. TURNER, JR.
JACK P. TURNER

TELEPHONE JACKSON 2-4457
4458

June 23, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As a member of the Christian Action Committee of the Atlanta Presbytery I am trying to get up a list of resource speakers on:

Work of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

I would appreciate any suggestions that you might have. Names, addresses and telephone numbers would be helpful.

Thanking you in advance, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially

JACK P. TURNER

JPT/m

Ga. -
Grant-in-aid

$139.05

Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Printing costs, Open Letter From Georgia Educators

Field Dept. Contingency

July 6 65

Paul Anthony

Ga - Gen.

July 19, 1965

Mr. Charles Morgan
American Civil Liberties Union
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Chuck:

Congratulations on your program "Look Up and Live." It was beautifully done with much impact. Hope it was shown in Birmingham.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 11, 1965

Mr. Wayman B. Shiver, Jr.
2274 Ballard Drive
Macon, Georgia

Dear Wayman:

Thanks for the good article and the resume. We will keep it close at hand and hope to see you soon.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

August 17, 1965

Mr. A. D. Gaither
Intergroup Relations Officer
645 Peachtree
Urban Renewal Administration
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gaither:

Here are the dates of the major fall meetings on our calendar here at SRC:

Southern Interagency Conference, Atlanta - September 15-16
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Chicago - Beginning October 18, lasting a week
SRC Annual Meeting, Atlanta - Nov. 15-16-17
Fellowship of the Concerned,-Atlanta - Nov. 3-4.

We have not yet been notified of the dates of annual meetings of state Councils on Human Relations; I'm enclosing a list of their addresses so that you may write them for this information if you wish. Also enclosed is a list of the major agencies with Southern programs. You may want to write them, too.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

August 23, 1965

Mr. John R. Yungblut
Quaker House
1384 Fairview Road, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter. I too look forward to a continuing close relationship with you and all your good interests.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Phone 746-8264

Ga. Gen.

The Bibb County Co-ordinating Committee

845 FORSYTH STREET
Macon, Georgia

August 24, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

For many years now the southern social structure has been undergoing a major changes. These changes have been centered upon the emergence of the Negro people from the state of segregation and vertical economic slavery.

At the present time the Negro has obtained a legal status of essential equality in social and economic areas with the rest of society. Transforming this theoretical legal equality to commonly accepted equality in everyday life is quite another matter. Attempts of Negroes to express equality in new areas or in new locations are met with hostility ranging from minor harassment to extreme violence. This transformation, however, must be made before the whole of society can be cured of the ills associated with the old segregation system.

In Macon, Georgia, a combination of reasonable, active, people on both sides has resulted in an essentially peaceful transition from the segregated society to the present degree of integration. A very successful three week bus boycott in 1962 introduced the movement into Macon and constituted the only major demonstration necessary. Several smaller demonstrations followed the boycott and were successfully concluded with minor stress in the community. Steady gains have been made since without need for further demonstrations.

A study of the city of Macon, however, shows that, although many tangible gains have been made; many more are required. A study also shows that considerable effort is and will be required before the deeply engrained attitudes of both Negro and white are significently changed. It is believed that this effort can and must be applied in Macon and throughout the South in as many areas of contact as possible. Such a broad based effort will provide the opportunity for the earliest possible solutions to these problem inherent in these engrained attitudes for the greater benefit of everyone involved.

Inspection of the more recent history has shown that, although volunteer organizations have performed great services, they have been severely handicapped by a lack of continuity of effort both in terms of projects and in terms of the individuals involved. Many very dedicated people have worked in this effort until their personal financial resources have been exhausted. They have then been forced to severely curtail their efforts with the subsequent loss of continuity and the loss of services of these experienced workers.

An analysis of the recent history and the present situation indicates that the optimun social transformation from the points of view of time, reduced friction, and cost can be achieved through a nucleus of trained and experienced workers to provide leadership and continuity of effort in all the various areas required and to marshall and direct the volunteer efforts so necessary for the broad base penetration necessary for early realization of effective change.

To prove the validity of this approach to the social transformation it is suggested that the city of Macon be established as a pilot project city and that such a comprehensive program be adopted combining an experienced staff and volunteer workers. The city of Macon suggests itself because its past history and present atmosphere is most conducive to success.

The implementation of this pilot city project would require a resonable financial grant covering a two to three year period from one of the major foundations. In order to secure such a grant a comprehensive program must be developed and a proposal written describing such a program. This proposal would be submitted to the major foundations most sympathetic to the' problem. It is requested that the Southern Regional Council supply a modest fund so that this program may be developed and the proposal written.

I request that an interview between yourself and Mr. James Bulloch be established to discuss this pilot project and to describe the needs required to develop the program and the foundation grant request proposal. As Mr. Bulloch would be developing the program and the grant request proposal it is suggested that the interview be with him. If you should deem it necessary or advisable I would be happy to join him in this interview.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Randall

William P. Randall
Executive Secretary, Bibb County Coordinating Committee

Ga. Gen.

August 25, 1965

Mr. William P. Randall
Executive Secretary
Bibb County Coordinating Committee
845 Forsyth St.
Macon, Georgia

Dear Mr. Randall:

We will be happy to meet with Mr. Bulloch and/or you at any time you wish. (I will be in Atlanta most of the time for the next three or four weeks.)

Please understand that at this time SRC simply doesn't have any funds that could be made available to you. However, we would be very interested in discussing your proposal, determining what your immediate needs are, and exploring possible areas of support.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PAtmm

TURNER, TURNER & TURNER
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1403 WILLIAM-OLIVER BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

RUSSELL G. TURNER, SR.
RUSSELL G. TURNER, JR.
JACK P. TURNER

TELEPHONE JACKSON 2-4457
4458

September 3, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Anthony~~: Paul:

The Christian Action Committee of the Atlanta Presbytery is endeavoring to educate our people to the community needs and issues which are of concern to Atlanta citizens. Your name has been suggested as one who is especially concerned about:

"The Work of The Southern Regional Council"

I would appreciate it if you would advise us whether you would be willing to accept speaking engagements at various Presbyterian churches in the Atlanta area. We are endeavoring to encourage church groups in the area to acquaint themselves with these issues throughout the year.

Please reply to Mr. Edgar M. Grider, Minister of Community, Central Presbyterian Church, 201 Washington Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Cordially,

Jack P. Turner

JPT:pa

September 7, 1965

Mr. Edgar M. Grider
Minister of Community
Central Presbyterian Church
201 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Grider:

At the request of Mr. Jack Turner, this is to advise you that I would be pleased to accept speaking engagements on the work of the Southern Regional Council. It may be necessary to suggest other SRC staff members at times but all of us here will be happy to cooperate with your program.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director Designate

PA:mm
cc: Jack P. Turner

Ga. - General

September 20, 1965

Dr. Vivian Henderson
President
Clark College
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Vivian:

Allow me again to welcome you to Atlanta and tell you how pleased we are to have you here.

If we can do anything to assist you in settling in, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Georgia - General

Green

copy

September 30, 1965

Dr. Walter C. Cowart
1825 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cowart:

Thank you very much for your good and warm letter. It has not been acknowledged earlier since I wanted some indication of whether or not a publication grant might be a possibility.

Regrettably there is little likelihood of such an arrangement. We have had several unhappy experiences in this type of thing and some time ago our Executive Committee voted to discontinue this practice. I thought in this instance, with a "member of the SRC family," there might be an exception, but my checking with several members does not indicate any disposition to change this rule. Do you think the Methodist Board of Publications might be interested?

Again, I deeply appreciate your letter. Do come to see us.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

9/8/65

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Southern Regional Council,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

Congratulations! on being elected Director of the S. R. Council! Your long service in the Organization has given you ample experience for this task. May you have the cooperation of your staff and the members of the Council!

For some time now I have been in-active, but my interest continues as in the years past

I'm wondering if it is possible for the Comrades to promote a book (250 pages) entitled "I Wrestled with Saints?"—

It is a portrait of my experience in the first half of this century of Human Relations. A major emphasis is racial—To be sure, I sought to cure the prejudice, inertia, and violence of the citizens of the world against all barriers—

Of course I have inquired of publishers

about publication: for one reason or another they have not cared to handle the book!

Is it likely your Board of Directors would be interested in securing a grant for publication the only reason they would consider the matter would be, I judge, its value as a human interest story that high lights the spirit of justice to all and true democracy!

You would know if the suggestion is

of any value - If Not then they could image. Please do not consider this idea of mine on a personal basis! - If you think it impractical, well and good. If it has merit I can forward the manuscript for consideration!

I hope you will not consider me presumptuous in this matter.

My highest regards to you and your associates,

Cordially,

Walter C. Covert

Georgia - general

Copy sent to Frances Pauley. -

Fort Valley, Georgia
November 10, 1965

MM - Perhaps Frances Pauley can do something!

AY

Department of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am pleading for help in our community. There are several unpleasant situations that need investigating. The persons that are capable of leadership are afraid of being intimidated. Even lay people (cooks and maids) have been threaten of the loss of their jobs.

First, there is just one lone Negro child in the white schools of Fort Valley. The Negro Teachers' secretarial record will show that the superintendent threatened the Negro teachers if they tried to send their children to a white school. This is a college town and you know that more of these educated Negroes want the best for their children.

Secondly, Negro teachers and pupils have to do janitorial duties. The Negro schools are simply awful.

Thirdly, the buses that transport Negro children are over-crowded and about worn out. They transport seventy to eighty children on one bus. Children are standing from front to back.

Fourthly, all of the Negro schools in Fort Valley have inadequate textbooks and materials. Plus the classroom load is far greater than the white teachers.

Please help! help! help! Please send someone to investigate these situations. Our Negro boys and girls are being robbed of their rights. Our people are just plain scared. I know that you will do whatever is possible.

Thanking you in advance. Due to pressure this letter will have to be anonymous.

A Real Concerned Citizen

Rec'd 3/14/66

ES

EARLHAM COLLEGE
RICHMOND, INDIANA

Division of Natural Science

March 10, 1966.

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony,

We very much appreciate the list of names which you sent Joe Elmore for use in locating possible candidates for our H.E.W. program in physics for displaced teachers. We have made use of this list by sending five copies of a brochure describing the program to the executive directors of the Council on Human Relations in each state of the Southern Region. It is our hope that these directors will send on the brochures to possible candidates for the fellowships which we have available.

In order that you may be aware of the nature of the program to which you have given this help I am enclosing a copy of the brochure.

Very truly yours,

Stuart E. Whitcomb

Stuart E. Whitcomb

file - gen. correspondence

Rec'd 4/1/66

EB - for info & file
Mrs - should have a copy attached

March 30, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

I just received a copy of your "Program Highlights" newsletter (March, 1966 issue) and I want to compliment you on the program suggestion concerning the schools.

From my vantage point I can assure you that State and local councils have no more important function than to monitor Title VI school desegregation compliance between now and the opening of school in September. Your suggested points to be monitored are exactly right.

The only thing I can add is that the same monitoring be carried out for the hospitals, all of which are now subject to Title VI under the Medicare program which starts July 1. I am enclosing a copy of the guidelines for hospitals, in case you haven't seen it.

Hopefully, your extremely important lead will be followed by all the other State and local councils.

Warm regards.

Cordially,

file (gw)

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

AJL:cd

Enclosure

cc: Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

Paul:
If I may be presumptuous, this ought to be the program priority for 1966.
Best
Art

June 22, 1966

Mr. James May
Office of Economic Opportunity
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. May:

This is to affirm my belief that the Hale-Perry Coordinating Committee for Economic Opportunity, Inc., which has applied to your agency for a program of surplus food distribution in Hale and Perry Counties in Alabama, is a sound and responsible organization capable of fulfilling the project they have proposed.

Mr. Lewis Black, who along with Lawrence C. Johnson is co-chairman of the group, is well known to me as an associate. He is on the staff of the Alabama Council on Human Relations.

I hope that the Office of Economic Opportunity will see fit to approve this application and fund what I believe to be a worthy project.

Yours truly,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES/km

July 11, 1966

Mrs. Harry A. Pfiffner, President
Georgia League of Women Voters
71 Lakeland Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Pfiffner:

It was a pleasure to meet you and Mr. Pfiffner last Thursday and to hear of the constructive work you are doing through the League of Women Voters. If ever we can assist, please call on us.

I mentioned wanting to learn something about the League's procedures -- particularly how, using volunteers, you obtain accurate and objective information on which to base your positions on various issues. It seems to me that biased investigations would be hard to avoid, yet the League does avoid them. Is there anything in print that you can send me without much trouble? I don't want to add much to the burden of work which you have.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

file Gen. Corres.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF GEORGIA

3121 Maple Drive, N.E.
Suite 2

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30305
Telephone 237-2559

Affiliated with the
League of Women Voters of the United States

July 18, 1966

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

Thank you for your nice letter. It is good to know that you respect the work of the League of Women Voters. I am enclosing a new pamphlet with general facts about the League.

It is not easy to answer your question about how we obtain accurate and objective information on program items on which to base decisions and which we make available to the community as part of our Voters Service.

Repeated stress on the unbiased and factual approach in the League keeps boards and committees aware of the need to work in this manner. Then, too, most of our material comes out of combined committee work. The committees act--in optimum situations--as seminars with individual members making studies and reporting back regularly to the committee for discussion and evaluation. If the material must come from interviews, an effort is made to get varying points of view. The LWV of the United States has put out some excellent guides which are of great help to new Leagues and new members in making surveys. Examples are such guides as School Survey Guide or Know Your Local Government and Know Your County which are outlines in question form for making a complete survey.

Most local and state Leagues have regular observers at official boards and commissions--at every open meeting--at budget hearings, etc. It is surprising how much one can learn from regular attendance and careful listening to aid in factual evaluation.

Some local state Leagues have editing committees to screen all published material which goes to the community.

We goof now and then but usually in minor ways or because some overly enthusiastic member has been carried away by a cause--but not too often. League members and League boards take pride and feel a responsibility for doing objective research.

Please call me if I can be of any help or if you want more details about specific projects.

Cordially,

Billie Pfiffner

Mrs. H. A. Pfiffner, President

EKP:FS

facts

ABOUT THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 1920-66

Purpose

The League of Women Voters of the United States is a nonpartisan organization open to all women citizens of voting age who believe in representative government. The purpose of the League of Women Voters is to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

How the League Began

The League of Women Voters was established in 1920, the year that woman suffrage was finally incorporated in the Constitution of the United States. The League was originally part of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which led the 72-year drive for full and equal suffrage for women of the United States.

The League was founded primarily to help 20 million newly enfranchised women carry out their new responsibilities.

How the League is Organized

A member joins the League of Women Voters of the United States. She works through her local League on local, state, and national governmental issues.

The League is a membership organization. Local, state, and national Boards are elected to carry out decisions made by members in local meetings, state conventions, and biennial national Conventions.

There are about 146,000 members of the League of Women Voters of the United States. There are 1227 local Leagues in 50 states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. There are state Leagues in 49 states. The League has an open membership and dues are kept low so that anyone interested in the League's purpose may join.

Program

Though nonpartisan with respect to candidates and political parties, the League takes stands on measures selected by the membership for study, decision, and action. These measures are known as League Program.

The League works on governmental issues which arise out of the needs of the community, the state, the nation. The members choose the Program. No Program can be chosen which is in conflict with the Principles of the League of Women Voters.

Six months before the biennial national Convention, local Leagues begin discussion of issues and send recommendations for the national Program to the national Board. The Board considers them and sends a "Proposed Program" to Leagues for a second round of discussion. Final decisions are made by a majority vote of delegates in Convention.

State and local Program are selected by the same general democratic procedure.

Study and decision making. League Program on each level of government concentrates on only a few important issues at one time. League methods include seeking out the facts, go-see trips, reading, lectures, and discussion. All sides of a question are presented. Positions are reached through consensus after discussion. Minority opinion is welcome, majority opinion prevails. The League strives for substantial agreement on a position, not unanimity.

Action. League action includes testifying at public hearings, holding public forums, distribution of publications, use of mass media, and letters to and conversations with public officials.

Structure of the Program. The Program is divided into Current Agenda—subjects for concentrated study and concerted action—and Continuing Responsibilities—positions on issues to which the League has given sustained attention and on which it may continue to take action.

All Leagues work on the issues chosen by the members for national emphasis.

NATIONAL PROGRAM 1966-1968

Current Agenda

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Support of policies and programs in the United States to provide for all persons equality of opportunity for education and employment.

FOREIGN POLICY: Evaluation of U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China. Support of U.S. policies to enhance the peacekeeping and peacebuilding capacities of the U.N. system and to promote world trade and development, while maintaining a sound U.S. economy.

WATER RESOURCES: Support of national policies and procedures which promote comprehensive long-range planning for conservation and development of water resources and improvement of water quality.

Continuing Responsibilities

APPORTIONMENT OF STATE LEGISLATURES: Support of apportionment of both houses of state legislatures substantially on population.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Support of self-government and representation in Congress for citizens of the District of Columbia.

LOYALTY-SECURITY: Support of standardized procedures, "common sense" judgment, and greatest possible protection for the individual under the federal loyalty-security programs; opposition to extension of such programs to nonsensitive positions.

TAX RATES: Opposition to constitutional limitations on tax rates.

TREATY MAKING: Opposition to constitutional changes that would limit the existing powers of the Executive and the Congress over foreign relations.

Guiding Principles

Over the years the League of Women Voters has evolved a broad philosophy of government which is expressed in the following principles:

The League of Women Voters believes in representative government and in the individual liberties established in the Constitution of the United States.

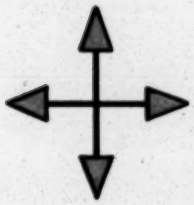
The League of Women Voters believes that democratic government depends upon the informed and active participation of its citizens.

The League of Women Voters believes that every citizen should be protected in his right to vote; that every person should have access to free public education which provides equal opportunity for all; and that no person or group should suffer legal, economic, or administrative discrimination.

The League of Women Voters believes that efficient and economical government requires competent personnel, the clear assignment of responsibility, adequate financing, and coordination among the different agencies and levels of government.

The League of Women Voters believes that responsible government should be responsive to the will of the people; that government should maintain an equitable and flexible system of taxation, promote the conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest, share in the solution of economic and social problems which affect the general welfare, promote a stable and expanding economy, and adopt domestic policies which facilitate the solution of international problems.

The League of Women Voters believes that cooperation with other nations is essential in the search for solutions to world problems and that the development of international organization and international law is imperative in the promotion of world peace.



League Effectiveness

In its 46 years of existence the League has been effective in its purpose to encourage informed and active participation of citizens in government and in the achievement of legislative goals.

Local Leagues. Each new local League—and many established Leagues—make a Know Your Local Government study. Surveys of schools, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, and libraries are frequently made prior to action in these fields. Work of the League has resulted in new city charters, improved schools, better libraries, the adoption of city and county plans, public housing, better health services and modern sewerage systems.

State Leagues. Believing that the success of our federal system depends on the performance of the states, the League works to strengthen the fundamental structure of state government through modernization of state constitutions, fair apportionment of state legislatures, and court reform. State Leagues make studies and take action on such issues as election laws, fiscal policies, home rule, regional planning, higher education, and welfare services.

Nationally. In its work on national Program the League has helped create public understanding of such issues as economic aid and technical assistance, expanded and liberalized foreign trade, the United Nations, wise use of water resources including pollution abatement, and the apportionment of state legislatures substantially on the basis of population. The League has supported or opposed legislation in relation to all of these issues.

Nonpartisanship

League nonpartisanship means that it does not support or oppose candidates nor does it support or oppose political parties.

Members are encouraged to work as individuals in the political party of their choice. To protect the League's nonpartisanship policy, Board members refrain from active party work while holding League office.

Voters Service

An important part of League work is service to voters. Pre-election Voters Service includes provision of nonpartisan information on candidates and ballot issues; campaigns to encourage registration and voting on an informed basis; meetings at which all candidates for office are given the opportunity to speak.

Voter education includes courses in practical politics, go-see trips to city halls and state legislatures, Know Your Town Government studies, and the provision of factual information on important issues.

How the League is Financed

The League is a nonprofit, volunteer organization. Local Leagues adopt budgets which include voluntary pledges for support of state and national work.

About a third of League income comes from dues assessed by local Leagues, two thirds from contributions made by members and public-spirited nonmembers.

Combined expenditures for the three levels of League organization are approximately $2,480,000 a year, almost two thirds of which is spent by local Leagues in their own communities. Of the remaining one third, more than half is spent by state Leagues and a little less than half at the national level. No salaries are paid to any officers or directors.

NATIONAL BOARD
OF DIRECTORS 1966-1968

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League of Women Voters of the United States
1200 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
Publication No. 221
June 1966 20 copies—$1.10

6

November 13, 1967

Mrs. Kay Sutherland
Mrs. Rachel Dotson
Mrs. Boo Newland
P. O. Box 564
Augusta, Georgia 30903

Dear Ladies:

Thank you for putting me on your mailing list to receive the Newsletter of the Greater Augusta Council on Human Relations.

The October newsletter was very interesting. I am sure that regular publication of such facts as it contained will have a beneficial effect.

Keep up the good work.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

cc: John McCown

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

July 15, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Attached to this letter you will find our application for a grant-in-aid for the Georgia Council for use in the next thirty-nine months. You will notice that there are two alternative proposals: the first one predicated on the expectation of finding a fulltime director and including enough funds for office expenses, travel, and some consultant service.

The second proposal is an alternate one with the view of a divided responsibility between two or more persons; one in charge of fund-raising; another, program, and a third in charge of field work.

If you could approve these two alternate plans now, permitting us to work out the better one later, we would appreciate it. We feel that Georgia is one of the most strategic states in the South, and a larger grant is perhaps more justified than in some of the border states.

These proposals represent the thinking of the Executive Committee of our Board of Directors. They join with me in appreciation of the service rendered by the SRC to us during the past three years.

Sincerely,

E. C. Peters

E. C. Peters, Chairman

ECP/lk

DR. E. C. PETERS
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DR. E. K. WEAVER

Georgia Council on Human Relations

Proposals for Program and Organization

1957-58

The Situation in the State

Georgia is one of perhaps five hard-core resistance states that officially and legally is in opposition to any changes in its pattern of life that moves toward the improvement of human relations. The state is undergoing rapid changes in virtually every phase of life that involves Negro-white relations, but neverthe less is extremely conservative and traditional, viewing most of the changes as threats to the "Georgia way of life," and the status quo of the South.

Efforts to initiate understanding and calm and rational approaches to problems of interracial relations are met with resistance from governmental bodies, business groups, power figures and other vested interests concerned with "keeping things as they are." Reactionary forces in the state do not want to see equality in the lines of communication. They fear, too, what would happen if intelligent Negroes and whites could get together and talk through problems common to both races.

The Role of the Georgia Council on Human Relations

Under these circumstances, the program of the Georgia Council on Human Relations has of necessity moved along slowly and cautiously, sometimes ineffectively, but in the main, progressively. There is a great reservoir of good will among the citizens of the state, but active participation in the work of the Council brings threats; people in Georgia are afraid.

Despite the adversities and difficulties of a liberal organization in Georgia, the Council has continued to grow, expand in its influence, and also to influence the direction of events and human relations situations throughout the state. The state organization has a membership of approximately 350 members. It coordinates the work of community units in Macon, Atlanta, LaGrange, Albany and Augusta. Moreover, it works in cooperation with interracial groups, especially ministers and church groups, in Rome, Americus, Carrollton, Monticello and Savannah.

The staff and Executive Committee are enthusiastic and optimistic concerning our efforts and the future of the Georgia Council. In the larger urban centers like Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah we believe the coming year will be a crucial turning point. Specific court decisions affecting bus segregation and the Georgia State Business College will be forthcoming early next year. Federal legislation on civil rights is bound to have a tremendous impact upon the state. The struggle for the balance of power between state forces and local governmental bodies will be brought into the open, and, although the states rights groups will no doubt continue to resist progress in various ways, we believe 1957-58 will be the crucial year in the state and will determine the direction and rate of change for perhaps the next decade.

Fund-raising is the number one problem of the Georgia Council. We will just barely meet our budgeting obligation for the current year. A recent state-wide effort to raise $15,000 has fallen short of its goal. Out of this experience, however, we have gained knowledge helpful to us in a renewed effort during the coming year. The discouraging fact is that many citizens of Georgia--ministers, teachers, business men and other respected figures--are afraid for it to be known that they are supporting an organization whose avowed purpose is "to improve race relations

in Georgia, and to prepare communities for integration 'with all deliberate speed.'"

The staff would continue program activities for the purpose of stimulating groups in local areas, strengthening communication between racial groups, assisting groups in making self-surveys, and mobilizing and involving more and more citizens in working democratically on the problems of human relations.

Other activities would include:

seeking audiences with local authorities such as major law enforcement officers for discussing ways of handling possible incidents.

meetings and discussions with civic groups, college and church groups on problems of human relations.

encouraging coordination and cooperation between organizations and agencies in the field of human relations.

publishing and distributing bulletins, memoranda and newsletters among the membership.

developing a clipping file for servicing individuals and groups on events and trends in the state.

Proposed Program for 1957-58

It is herein proposed that the Georgia Council employ a "rifle approach" at specific targets and in specified areas, preferably the large areas—Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah—during the coming year. The program for each city would vary according to local conditions. For example, the Atlanta Council on Human Relations, headed by the Reverend Gordon Thompson and with the professional services of Dean Whitney Young, has decided to focus its attention upon the public library which now denies services to Negroes; the Atlanta airport situation including rest rooms, eating facilities and transportation to and from the airport. It will take on other projects as they are decided by the Executive Committee.

However, the Council will continue its fact-finding activities, conferences, and cooperative persuasion in other areas such as public schools, public hospitals, public transportation and public recreation.

Similar programs, adapted to the local scene, will be developed in Macon, Augusta and Savannah. The programs in each of the four cities will be under the guidance and supervision of the state office. The central role of the state staff will be to stimulate interest, search for leadership, and strengthen and direct channels of communication where Negro and white leaders can exchange ideas, viewpoints, experiences and definitions of problems and issues.

At least two conferences and/or workshops or institutes would be held in each of the four target cities. Each unit would be encouraged to conduct forums, leadership problem seminars and other types of small-group meetings as a follow-up of the initial conference and in anticipation of the second. Consultant services would be available to those cities from the state office and Southern Regional Council, as well as other agencies such as A.D.L., Southern Area Council of Y.M.C.A., American Friends Service Committee, Unitarian Service Committee, National Council of Churches, National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Organizational Structure and Staff Personnel

The proposed program outlined above would be subject to approval by the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council. Moreover, the staff would have the responsibility of submitting an evaluative report to the committee periodically for appraisal and for determining policy, program emphases, priorities in limited services available, and for "pin-pointing" targets.

The Staff:

1. Full time Director with professional training and experiences in human relations program.

2. Full time secretary whose chief duties would be the supervision of office routine and coordinating the work approved by the Executive Committee and put into operation by the Director.

3. Four consultants for implementing program.

Budget:

Salary of Director	$5,000
Salary of Secretary	3,000
Office Expenses	1,500
Program (projects)	
Consultants, travel	4,000
	$13,500
Expected Income, 57-58	$8,000
Request for grant-in-aid	5,500

Alternative Budget:

Salary of Director	$2,500
Salary of Secretary	3,500
Travel	500
Office Expense	1,200
Program	3,500
	$11,200
Expected income	$6,700
Request for grant-in-aid	4,500

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

27 Sept 57

HCF

Georgia has joined the ranks of "approved" states.

Mrs. Trox will bring the letter down this afternoon.

Ruth has been apprised of the change of status.

JBR

Grant-in-aid

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

September 27, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As you suggested I am enclosing an amended budget and our program plans for 1957-58. Dr. Wells is to serve as Chief Consultant at the salary of $20 per day and expenses while working. Because of the social security regulations, it is not possible for him to receive more than $1200 a year, but he plans to give much more time than the five days a month those regulations indicate. We feel fortunate that he will continue in this capacity until a full time Director can be secured.

Sincerely,

E C Peters

E. C. Peters, Chairman

ECP/lk

DR. E. C. PETERS
Chairman

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
Second Vice Chairman

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
First Vice Chairman

MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS
Secretary

MR. L. D. MILTON
Treasurer

DR. GUY H. WELLS
Executive Director

DR. MOZELL HILL
Associate Executive Director

CONSULTANTS
DEAN WHITNEY YOUNG
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
REV. LUCIUS H. PITTS
DR. RICHARD HENDERSON
DR. E. K. WEAVER

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

Proposals for Program and Organization

1957-58

The Situation in the State

Georgia is one of perhaps five hard-core resistance states that officially and legally is in opposition to any changes in its pattern of life that moves toward the improvement of human relations. The state is undergoing rapid changes in virtually every phase of life that involves Negro-white relations, but nevertheless is extremely conservative, traditional and views most of the changes as threats to the "Georgia way of life," and the status quo of the South.

Efforts to initiate understanding, calm and rational approaches to problems of interracial relations are met with resistance from governmental bodies, business groups, power figures and other vested interests in "keeping things as they are."

Under these circumstances, the program of the Georgia Council on Human Relations has of necessity moved along slowly and cautiously, sometimes ineffectively, but in the main progressively. There is a great resevoir of goodwill almong the people of the state, but active participation in the work of the Council brings threats; people in Georgia are afraid.

Reactionary forces in the state do not want to see equality in the lines of communication. They fear what would happen if intelligent Negroes and whites would get together and talk through problems common to both races.

Despite the adversities and difficulties of a liberal organization in Georgia the C.C.H.R. has continued to grow, expand in its influence, and also influence the direction of events and human relations situations throughout the state. The state organization has a membership of around 400. It coordinates the work of community units in Atlanta, LaGrange, Albany and Thomasville. Moreover, it works in cooperation with interracial groups, especially ministers and church groups, in Rome, Americus,

Carrollton, Gainesville, Monticello, Savannah and Augusta.

The staff and Executive Committee are very enthusiastic and optimistic concerning our efforts and the future of the Council for bringing about better race relations in the state during the coming year. In the larger urban centers such as Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah, we believe the coming year will bring about a crucial turning point, especially in the larger cities. Specific court decisions affecting bus segregation and Georgia State Business College will be forthcoming early next year. Also federal legislation on civil rights is bound to have a tremendous impact upon the state. The struggle for the balance of power between state forces and local city governmental bodies will be brought into the open, and states' rights groups will no doubt continue to resist progress in various ways ranging from spreading rumors to outright violence. We believe 1957-58 will be the crucial year in the state and will determine the direction and rate of change for perhaps the next decade.

Fund-raising is the number one problem of the Council. We will just barely meet our budgeting obligation for the current year. A recent state-wide effort to raise $15,000 has fallen short of its goal. But out of this campaign we have gained experience for redoubling our efforts during the coming year. The discouraging fact is that many citizens of Georgia--ministers, teachers, business men and other respected figures are afraid for it to be known that they are supporting an organization whose avowed purpose is:

> To improve race relations in Georgia, and to prepare communities for integregation "with all deliberate speed."

The staff would continue program activities for the purpose of stimulating groups in local areas, strengthening communication between racial groups, assisting groups in making self-surveys, and mobilizing and involving more and more citizens in working democratically on the problems of human relations.

Other activities would include:

> seeking audiences and cooperation of local authorities such as major law enforcement officers for discussing the possibility of and ways of handling incidents.

meetings and discussions with civic groups, college and church groups on problems of human relations.

encouraging coordination and cooperation between organizations and agencies in the field of human relations.

publishing and distributing bulletins, memoranda and newsletters among the membership.

developing a clipping file for servicing individuals and groups on events and trends in the state.

Proposed program for 1957-58

It is herein proposed that the State Council employ a "pinpoint" approach to specific targets and in specified areas, preferably the large cities--Atlanta, Macon, Augusta and Savannah--during the coming year. The program for each city would vary according to local conditions. For example, the Atlanta Council on Human Relations, has decided to focus its attention upon the public library which now denies services to Negroes at its main branch; the Atlanta airport situation including rest rooms, eating facilities and transportation to and from the airport. It will take on other projects as they are decided by the Executive Committee. However, the Council will continue its fact-finding activities, conferences, and cooperative persuasion in other areas such as public schools, public hospitals, public transportation and public recreation.

Similar programs, but adapted to the local scene, will be developed in Macon, Augusta and Savannah. The programs in each of the four cities will be under the guidance and supervision of the state office. The central role of the state staff will be to stimulate interest, search for leadership, and strengthen and direct channels of communication where Negro and white leaders can exchange ideas, viewpoints, experiences amd definitions of problems and issues.

At least two conferences and/or workshops or institutes would be held in each of the four target cities. Each unit would be encouraged to conduct forums, leadership problem seminars and other types of small-group meetings as a follow-up of the initial

conference and in anticipation of the second. Consultant services would be available to these cities from the state office and the Southern Regional Council as well as from other agencies such as the A.D.L., Southern Area Council of Y.M.C.A., American Friends Service Committee, Unitarian Service Committee, National Council of Churches and the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Organizational Structure and Staff Personnel

The proposed program outlined above has been approved by the administrative committee of the executive board. Moreover, the staff would have the responsibility of submitting an evaluative report to the committee periodically for appraisal and for determining policy, program emphases, priorities in the limited services available and for "pinpointing" targets.

The Staff:

1. Chief consultant with professional training and experience in human relations program.

2. Full-time secretary whose chief duties would be the supervision of office routine and coordinating the work approved by the executive committee and put into operation by the chief consultant.

3. Consultants for implementing program.

Proposed Budget: 1 October 1957-30 September 1958

Salary for Chief Consultant	$1200
Expenses for Chief Consultant (up to)	1300
Program and Consultants	2800
Consultant Travel (up to)	500
Administrative Secretary	3500
Office Expenses (rent, phone, supplies)	1200
	$10, 500
Grant from SRC	$4000
To be raised by GCHR	6500
	$10,500

Note:

It is hoped that a full-time Executive Director will be secured July 1, 1958. In that event, the Georgia Council on Human Relations will undertake an extra fund-raising effort to secure his salary for the final quarter of the 57-58 fiscal year.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Georgia Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Anonymous gift

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See HCF ltr. dtd. 12/31/58 in folder marked: "Currier-Yarmolinsky Special Correspondence"

Columbia Theological Seminary

Decatur, Georgia

January 5 1959

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I want to thank you for sending me a copy of the letter which you addressed to Dr. W. C. Cowart on December 31.

It is indeed encouraging to learn of the generous gift which has been made to the Georgia Council by the anonymous donor whom you mentioned. The gift will mean a great deal to us in connection with the work of the Georgia Council and I hope that you will convey our heartfelt appreciation to the person or persons responsible for providing this assistance.

With all good wishes for your welfare and happiness in 1959, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. McDowell Richards

J. McDowell Richards

r;h
CC Dr. W. C. Cowart

February 2, 1959

Reverend Walter Cowart
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Cowart:

Following up my letter of December 31, I am enclosing the Southern Regional Council's check for $2,500. This represents the special grant-in-aid made possible by a gift to SRC from an individual donor who wishes to be anonymous.

The prohibition on political or other non-tax-exempt activity, which applies to SRC's regular assistance, also attaches to this gift.

On behalf of the staff and the Executive Committee, I want to express the hope that these additional funds will make 1959 the most fruitful year yet for your program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #5207, $2,500.00)

cc: Dr. McDowell Richards

November 17, 1959

Dr. W. C. Cowart
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cowart:

At the Annual Meeting here November 11, the Council approved a 1960 grant-in-aid to the Georgia Council on Human Relations of $3,500.

The total amount earmarked for state aid for 1960 is $33,000, approximately the same amount as that expended during 1959 for this purpose. These funds have been appropriated from the general operating budget of SRC. The distribution of funds was based on such criteria as program performance, program proposals for 1960, the strategic importance of the state situation, and state fund-raising ability.

The grant-in-aid is subject to the usual terms:

1. The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis.

2. Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent upon adequacy of performance in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

3. The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

4. These funds cannot be used for any political purposes and it is understood that all state Councils and local affiliate groups will not undertake any such activities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

IMPORTANT NOTICE. These letters were prepared prior to the recent letter from the Internal Revenue Service which left SRC in some doubt concerning assistance to non tax exempt groups. This plan will go into effect when you receive your tax exemption or when the present situation is clarified.

PMR

check for $750 sent
4/7/60
S.M.

February 23, 1960

Dr. W. C. Cowart
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cowart:

The Southern Regional Council has received again this year special funds from an individual donor for assistance to state groups. This comes from the same source as the special assistance last year. Again, however, we have no indication or reason to believe that this assistance will be repeated yet another year.

The Executive Committee met Tuesday, January 26, and approved a procedure for allocating these special funds. It was the feeling of the Committee that the funds should be subject to some conditions so as to encourage local fund-raising efforts, expanded program, etc. It was the opinion of the group that such special funds could best be used in support of those Councils which have a firm financial base and increasing support from within the state.

The Executive Committee approved the earmarking of $1,500 of these special funds for the Georgia Council. We are enclosing a check for $750, or half of this amount. Some or all of the remaining $750 will be made available to the Georgia Council in June, on the basis of matching evenly all funds raised by the Georgia Council in excess of $2,500 during the first two quarters of this fiscal year (December 1, 1959 - June 1, 1960.) To qualify for the entire $1,500, in other words, the Georgia Council must raise through its own resources and exclusive of SRC or foundation support, a total of $3,200 during this period.

The Executive Committee has also set aside an additional sum of $3,000 for possible use by the Georgia Council. Since the organization of the Georgia Council, the group has been served by two able part-time directors. It has always been the announced purpose of the Council to employ eventually a full-time Executive Director. Finances have been a major barrier in this direction. When and if the Georgia Council feels able to employ a full-time professional Executive Director during the current fiscal year, the additional sum of $3,000 will be made available to assist the Georgia Council in the process of reorganization and transition.

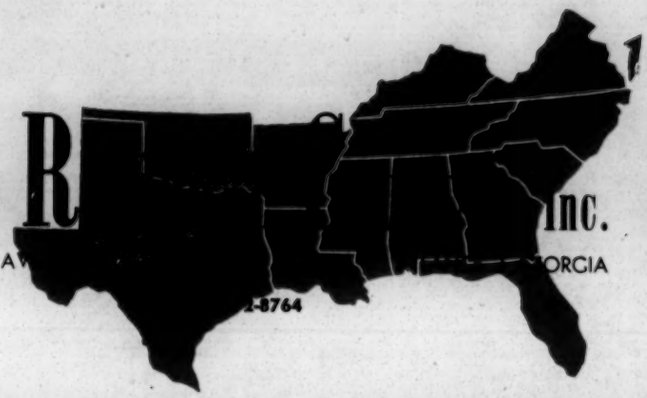
Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

****

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
PAUL D. WILLIAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER, SECRETARY-TREASURER
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT



Southern R[illegible] Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN A[illegible] [illegible]ORGIA
[illegible]-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 31, 1960

To: Paul Rilling From: Harold Fleming

Subject: Ga.

A problem has arisen about the special aid proposal to the Georgia Council. I will discuss this with you. However, this is to let you know that, unless we take further action, the proposal will not come before the Georgia Executive Committee this coming Thursday -- which obviously it should. I suggest we send a letter like the one to Cowart to Dr. Richards and Richard Hocking, as officers of the Ga. Council. Our basis would be that tax exemption is now secured and we can officially notify them of this special aid.

P.S. Harold says Joseph Haas is out of Town. He will try again first of the week.

June 2, 1960

Dr. W. C. Cowart
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 424
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cowart:

I am enclosing a check for the Georgia Council from the special grant from an anonymous donor. We are very pleased that the Georgia Council has been able to qualify for the maximum grant under the terms approved by our Executive Committee.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sarah Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

Enc.

December 5, 1960

Dr. W. C. Cowart
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Cowart:

At the SRC annual meeting here November 10, the Council approved allocations of assistance funds to state Councils for 1961. A grant to the Georgia Council on Human Relations was authorized in the amount of $3,500, payable in four quarterly installments and an additional sum of $2,000 which can be claimed in matching funds.

The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the Georgia Council above a minimum figure of $2,500 and up to a maximum local total of $4,500. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters of 1961 (December 1 - June 1). Any matching funds not claimed by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 1961 shall be redistributed as the executive committee of SRC may determine.

A total of $50,000 has been budgeted for assistance to all state Councils during 1961. This is some $15,000 more than was budgeted during each of the last two years but about equal to that actually distributed during 1960. It is our hope that by budgeting the total amount we hope to distribute during the next year we can give you a firmer basis on which to plan. It should be noted, however, that $12,500 of this budgeted $50,000 is not yet in hand. Should we be unsuccessful in meeting our budget, 4th quarter grants would have to be canceled. If this were to become necessary you would have at least three months advance notice.

The Georgia allocation was made on the understanding that the Alabama Council will continue to employ full-time professional staff. If full-time staff is not secured during 1961, this allocation will be subject to reconsideration and revision.

These funds cannot be used for any purposes inconsistent with federal tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

cc: Richard Hocking

GA
GCHR

July 11, 1961

RHA FR (By MM)

QUARTERLY CHECKS, GCHR, FCHR

Quarterly checks may be issued for the Georgia Council and the Florida Council; however, if you can check records easily, I would appreciate your checking to make sure we're not duplicating in the case of Florida.

These should be the last state council checks for the current quarter with the exception of the Arkansas Council which has not, as far as I know, submitted a quarterly report and quarterly financial statement.

BOND BEAVER

8/27/61

RHA MM

Matching Funds, Georgia Council

A check in the amount of $2,000 may be issued to the Georgia Council on Human Relations - matching funds for this year. Thanks.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BUDGET

INCOME: October 1, 1960 - September 31, 1961

Grants from Southern Regional Council	$8,500.00
Memberships: ($3 to state; $2 to local Council)	
400 New members, 400 new members	4,000.00
Donations:	4,500.00
	$17,000.00

EXPENDITURES: October 1, 1960 - September 31, 1961

Salary of executive director	$6,000.00
Travel and expenses	1,200.00
Salary of secretary	3,600.00
Rent	1,080.00
Telephone and telegraph	700.00
Office supplies	300.00
Printing	900.00
Postage	600.00
Refund to locals	1,600.00
Office Equipment	500.00
Taxes (F.I.C.A.)	252.00
Miscellaneous	268.00
	$17,000.00

October 6, 1961

RHA

PR

Quarterly grant, Georgia and Virginia Councils on H.R.

Please issue quarterly checks for Georgia Council on Human Relations and Virginia Council on Human Relations: GCHR - ¼ of $3,500 = $875.00; VCHR - ¼ of $3,900 = $975.00.

Thanks.

Ga - Grants in aid

November 21, 1961

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

The Board of the Southern Regional Council at its annual meeting November 8th and 9th approved assistance funds to the Georgia Council for 1962 amounting to a possible total of $6,100 in our basic budget plus $200 in our supplemental budget. The basic budget indicates the amount of money that SRC is committed to provide. Our budget also shows a $2,000 supplemental item for state assistance. These funds will only be made available if they can be raised by SRC.

Your basic SRC assistance of $6,100 reflects a $600 increase over the amount which was made available to the Georgia Council in 1961, $300 of which you will receive automatically and $300 of which you may claim in matching funds. You will receive $3,800 in 4 quarterly installments; SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Georgia Council above a base total of $2,700--note that this base point is $300 higher than that set for 1961--and up to $5,000. As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Georgia Council between December 1, 1961 and June 1, 1962. If needed, the GCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

If the $200 provided for the Georgia Council in the supplemental assistance item becomes available, it will be made available in the form of additional matching funds.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state council furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Charles Demere

Ga
C TA

December 29, 1961

RHA PR

Quarterly checks

Georgia and Tennessee Council reports for the last quarter are now in, and checks for the quarter beginning January 1, 1962 may be issued.

Thanks.

Ga - Gr in
Ind

Georgia Council on Human Relations -----$2,300.00

41 Exchange Place, S.E.

Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Matching Funds, 1962.

May 21 62

Paul Rilling

Grants-in-aid

June 19, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

In our letter to you of November 21, 1961 advising you of SRC assistance to the Georgia Council for 1962, we mentioned that the Georgia Council might receive $200 from our supplemental state aid budget. We mentioned that these funds would only be available if they could be secured by SRC.

This is to inform you that SRC will meet the supplemental state aid budget for 1962 and that the Georgia Council can therefore claim $200 above the quarterly payments and matching funds provided.

You will remember, however, that the supplemental funds were approved only as additional matching funds. This means that you raised $5,000 to claim your regular matching funds. If and when you have raised a total of $5,200, you may claim the additional $200. In view of the late notice on the supplemental budget, the GCHR can have until October 1 if needed to match these additional funds.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Ga
Grants in aid

$200.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Supplemental matching funds 1962

State Assistance

July 20 62

Paul M. Rilling

G - mail

Georgia Council on Human Relations - $200.00

41 Exchange Place, Room 502

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Assistance in Albany mailing.

State contingency fund.

September 24 62

Paul Rilling

G-in aid

Georgia Council on H_uman Relations-

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant

State Aid

October 2 62

Paul M. Rilling

Ga
Grants-in-aid

December 4, 1962

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frances:

The board of the Southern REgional Council at its annual meeting November 19 and 20 approved assistance funds for the Georgia Council for 1963 amounting to a possible total of $6,300, or the same amount you received in 1962.

This assistance will be made available on the same basis as last year. You will receive $3,800 as a basic grant, in four quarterly installments. SRC will in addition match all funds raised locally by the Georgia Council above a base total of $2,700 and up to $5,200.

As last year, the funds calculated for matching purposes would include any funds raised locally by the Georgia Council between December 1, 1962, and June 1, 1963. If needed, the GCHR can have an additional quarter, or until September 1, to meet its matching quota.

In accord with our traditional practice, it is understood that the quarterly grants are conditional upon the state Councils furnishing SRC with quarterly financial and program reports.

I will be leaving SRC December 7. I'm glad that my last communication can be one advising you of money available. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: The Rev. Charles Demere

GA-GNA-M

$1,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Partial payment on 1963 matching funds.

/field/activiti/ State assistance.

May 22 63

Paul Anthony

G 1 A

$950.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

O.J. MACH. A.S.

July 12 63

Paul Anthony

GA-GNA

The Georgia Council on Human Relations - $950.00

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

October 3 63

Paul Anthony

GA-GNA

$1,500.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid, 1964, first payment

State assistance

February 6, , 64

Paul Anthony

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

GA-
GNA

$1,500.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 502

Atlanta 3, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

April 27 64

Paul Anthony

GA - Grants-in-aid

December 8, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley, Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

At the annual meeting last month, the Southern Regional Council authorized a grant of $4,800 to the Georgia Council for 1965, subject to the conditions set forth on the enclosed. This grant is "in support of the work being done to develop and assist local councils in Georgia."

We deeply regret that it was necessary to make this reduction over last year's grant. This does not represent any lessening of our appreciation of your program. Rather, it is the results of the harsh reality of fewer funds and the addition of the Mississippi Council which merits our support.

The SRC has authorized the staff to seek an additional $25,000 for the 1965 grants-in-aid program for assistance beyond the commitments now made. There is a substantial difference between being authorized to raise these funds and having them for distribution. And, I am not hopeful at this point that we shall do so. However, we shall seek these funds and if we are successful to any significant degree, we will be open to supplementary requests from all state councils.

The first quarterly payment will be made after January 1 on receipt of your quarterly program and financial report. We also request a copy of your 1964 audit, for the calendar year or for your fiscal year. If you presently operate on a fiscal year other than the calendar year we ask you to give serious consideration to changing this so that all state council operations will be uniform.

Our congratulations for a good year nearly completed and all good wishes for the coming one.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mr. Joe Hendricks

$1,200.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

April 1 65

Paul Anthony

Fla - Grants in aid

$100.00

The Florida Council on Human Relations

356 South Beach Street

Daytona Beach, Florida

Summer projects - U. of Miami Chapter

Field Dept. Contingency Fund

U D S E A F O A M B C

April 20 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State Assistance

July 6 65

Paul Anthony

$1,200.00

The Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly grant in aid

State assistance

October 6 65

Paul Anthony

Ga.
Grants in aid

November 29, 1965

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

We are pleased to inform you that the Council has approved grant-in-aid in the amount of $4,500 for 1966 for the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Enclosed you will find the conditions and requirements of this grant.

We are hoppful that substantial additional funds can be secured for the grants-in-aid schedule and are encourgged by the initial efforts in that direction.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA:mm
cc: Mr. Joe Hendricks, Chairman, GCHR

$4,150

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

$3,000 for Rural Advancement Project
$1,150 Quarterly grant-in-aid

State assistance

Rural advancement Project

January 26 66

Edwin Stanfield

$2,250

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Ford supplemental grant-in-aid program, first quarter

February 22, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$1,150

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly payment -- regular grant program.

Regular Grant-in-Aid

April 1, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Rural Advancement Project quarterly grant

$3,000

Rural Advancement Project

FOAM BOND

April 18 66

Edwin Stanfield

$600.00

J. Edwin Stanfield

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Advance for travel of participants,

Georgia School Desegregation Conference,

Atlanta, May 14, 1966

Special grant

May 12, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$4,150.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Regularixx grant quarterly payment
and Rural Advancement grant

$1,150 regular
grant-in-aid program; $3,000 Rural Advancement Project

July 1, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,250.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Second quarter payment, expanded grant in aid.

Ford aid for state councils

July 5, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

July 6, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

We are glad to hear that you have employed the Reverend Eddie Smith and that he is to begin work right away.

Enclosed is our check for $2,250, the second quarterly payment on our expanded-aid grant to the Georgia Council.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy and return it at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/km

Enc.

Ga - Grants-in-aid

$2,250.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, expanded grant program

Ford aid to state councils.

August 16, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

August 19, 1966

file - grants ad-
Paid

Mrs. Francis Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Francis:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $2,250.00, which is the quarterly payment of the Southern Regional Council's expanded-aid grant to Georgia kCouncil on Human Relations. Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me at your convenience.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

Enclosures

October 14, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project

Rural Advancement Project

October 14, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ga - Grants in Aid

$1,150.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

32 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly payment, regular grant in aid

Regular grants to state councils

October 25, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

$2,250.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Quarterly payment, expanded grant-in-aid.

Ford aid to state councils

November 15, 66

J. Edwin Stanfield

f

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement
Project grant

Rural Advancement Project

January 11, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,650.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grant-in-aid

to state councils

January 11, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,650.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants in aid to state councils

April 4, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$6,650.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid - $3,650.00

Rural Advancement, qaarterly - $3,000.00

As indicated above

XXXXXX July 14, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ga.-GRANTS-IN-AID

1 - Total 1966 28,600.00
2 - Their fiscal year 10/1/65 - 9/30/66 24,150.00

July 26, 1967

RHA from ES

When you or Priscilla have the time, Paul would like to have (1) the total amount SRC has given the Georgia Council during calendar year 1966, including all small grants incidental to special projects, welfare studies, etc., and (2) the total amount given them during their fiscal year October 1, 1965, through September 30, 1966.

Paul suggests that this could best be obtained from the receipt carbon copies of the letters of transmittal. He says that it probably would not be reflected in the audit figures.

10/6/65	Reg.	1,200.00
11/29/65	RAP	3,000.00
1/26/66	Reg.	1,150.00
1/26/66	RAP	3,000.00
2/24/66	Ford	2,250.00
3/31/66	Reg.	1,150.00
4/28/66	RAP	3,000.00
7/1/66	Reg.	1,150.00
7/1/66	RAP	3,000.00
7/6/66	Ford	2,250.00
8/19/66	"	2,250.00
8/8/66	Welfare	1,750.00
		24,150.00

10/13/66	RAP	3,000.-
10/25/66	Gen	1,150.-
11/15/66	Ford	2,250.-
12/13/66	Welfare Pilgrims	2,250.00

$3,000.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project grant.

Rural Advancement Project

September 26, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

$3,650

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

September 26, 67

J. Edwin Stanfield

Ga - Grants - In - Aid

December 8, 1967

GRANTS TO GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 10/1/66 to 9/30/67

10/13/66	- RAP	$ 3,000.00
10/25/66	- Regular	1,150.00
11/15/66	- Expanded (Ford)	2,250.00
12/13/66	- Welfare Programs (Ford)	2,250.00
1/11/67	- Regular and expanded	3,650.00
	RAP	3,000.00
4/4/67	- Regular and expanded	3,650.00
4/11/67	- RAP	3,000.00
7/13/67	- Regular and expanded	3,650.00
	RAP	3,000.00
	TOTAL	$28,600.00

In addition, SRC paid the expenses for a visit from housing consultant Morris Millgram.

R.H.A.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

January 9, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosures (2)

$3,500.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

January 9, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

April 5, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,600.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures - 2

$3,500.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grnat-in-aid

Grants-in-aid to state councils

April 5, 1968

J. Edwin Stanfield

June 28, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 303DD

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $6,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid ($3,500) and our Rural Advancement Project grant ($3,000) for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosures 2

John L. McCown
by - Evelyn Sutton

$6,500.00

Georgia Council on Human Relations

52 Fairlie Street

Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Quarterly payment, grant-in-aid ($3,500)

and quarterly payment, Rural Advancement Project ($3,000)

Grants-in-aid ($3,500)

Rural Advancement Project ($3,000)

June 28, 1968

Edwin Stanfield

January 13, 1967

The Reverend Al Henry
Koinonia Farm
Americus, Georgia

Dear Al:

I attended a meeting of the Georgia Council Executive Committee and was delighted to learn thatiit is now definite that you will be joining the Georgia Council staff and moving to Atlanta. I trust that it goes without saying that I am delighted to have you as a fellow citizen of this community and as a professional colleague.

I look forward to your coming shortly after the first of February and to renewing our friendship. Please call on me for any assistance that I can render during your transition.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Actitities

JES:cl

October 9, 1967

The Reverend C. S. Hamilton
Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations
1224 Gwinnett
Augusta, Georgia 30901

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman, of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

GA - Joe Hendricks

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

December 18, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your note which accompanied your letter to the Georgia Council of December 8. I had thought that I would be in Atlanta before Christmas, but as it turned out, a trip was not necessary. I shall be in Atlanta for the Executive Committee Meeting of the Georgia Council on January 7. I tried to contact you by phone today, but you are out of town.

I shall call again on Monday; and, if you would like to get together early next week, we shall make arrangements. These matters are of vital interest to all of us, and I wish to be of every help possible.

Warmest regards to everybody.

Yours very truly,

Joe

Joseph M. Hendricks

JMH/js

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

GA
Joe Hendricks
AU
MM

MERCER UNIVERSITY

DIVISION OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

MACON, GEORGIA

1/27/65

MEMO

Paul,

This is the letter I mailed to Morgan. I hope that most of the points you and I discussed are covered. I have not heard from Morgan. If you have any suggestions, please do not hesitate to let me know.

If you are in town on February 4, I would like to touch fingers with you.

Warmest regards.

Joe

January 27, 1965

Mr. Morgan C. Stanford
Attorney-at-Law
Candler Building
Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Stanford:

Meeting you on January 21 was a pleasure and I greatly appreciate your willingness to discuss the relationship between the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta and the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

So much was packed into our meeting that I am not certain I offered my services to you in the event that I could be of assistance. If it seems advisable to you, I would be happy to meet with the Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta. However, I realize that my lack of first-hand knowledge concerning specific problems would be a handicap, and I have full confidence in your ability to interpret the position of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations to your Board.

If your Board agrees to the disjoinment which we discussed, that is to establishing two separate, independent organizations, I should like to suggest the following course of action:

1. That you and I prepare a resolution calling for the separation of the two organizations;

2. That this resolution be presented to separate meetings of the Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta and the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations;

3. That you and I prepare a letter advising the membership of the action and calling upon them to support the objectives and programs of both groups; and

4. That we avoid publicity insofar as possible but that you and I prepare a joint statement for release to the press in the event that it becomes advisable.

This procedure is offered as a suggestion only, and I assure you that I am open to any modifications or any other approaches which you might have. My sole concern is that the process of disjoinment be handled smoothly and in such manner as to insure the uninterrupted work of both groups. There will probably be details which will require our joint attention, and I shall make every possible effort to meet with you at your convenience.

I shall be in Atlanta for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council on Human Relations on February 4 and would appreciate your advising me if a meeting on that date would be desirable.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Joseph M. Hendricks

May 17, 1967

The Reverend Joe Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Joe:

I am sorry that the majority of the state council presidents found most convenient the date that you could not attend our meeting. At least I have more opportunity to see you than I have to see any of the others, so perhaps we can talk about the things to be dealt with both before and after the meeting.

Iffyou want to send another office in your place, that will be fine. Last time I saw you, you were making noises about refusing another term; if you have any idea who your successor might be, you might want to send him (or her).

All good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enc.

f

MERCER UNIVERSITY

MACON, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF
THE DEAN OF MEN

May 22, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Director, Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your note of May 17, 1967. I regret that I cannot attend the meeting of State Council presidents on July 7 and 8, but I like your idea of sending along my successor. In any event we shall be represented.

Warmest regards, and we hope to see you soon.

Cordially,

Joe

Joseph M. Hendricks
Dean of Men

JMH/yb

June 19, 1967

Dr. Joseph Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia

Dear Dr. Hendricks:

I hope that you have arranged for someone from the Georgia Council to come in your place to the meeting of state council presidents on July 7 and 8.

Please pass along to your substitute the information that we will begin the meeting in the conference room of the SRC office at 2:00 p.m. on July 7. At 5:00 p.m., we will break and go to the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel for a dinner together at 6:30. The meeting will continue after dinner and then again the following morning until about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m.

A room reservation has been made for your substitute at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel.

The matters which we will be discussing will be, if anything, even more important than those discussed at the similar meeting we had last year. I am truly sorry that we shall not have the benefit of your participation, but I am glad that you will have someone there from the policy board of the Georgia Council.

All good wishes to you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 6, 1967

The Reverend Joe Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia 31207

Dear Joe:

We would very much like to have your comments, as a member of the Special Committee on the Relationship Between State Councils and the SRC, on the enclosed draft of a position paper.

In a real sense it is an outgrowth of the discussion we had at a meeting of the committee almost a year ago. During this time Paul and I have been discussing and thinking about the problems and ideas raised at that meeting and the memoranda exchanged following it. The paper is an effort to reduce to writing, after this period of reflection our current thinking on the subject.

We intend to use the paper as a basis for discussion with state council presidents and staffs, the SRC staff, and the SRC executive committee. Since the Special Committee had something to do with the development of these ideas, we would especially like to have the benefit of your thinking as a member of it.

Will you, at your earliest convenience, give it a careful reading and write me a letter of comment on it?

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

September 19, 1967

The Reverend Joseph Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia 31207

Dear Joe:

The man I thought you might like to talk to while you are here on Friday is Robert H. Hull. He can be reached in Atlanta by calling 524-4255. He is currently working temporarily, on a research project for Emory University. It is financed by OEO, and his work involves evaluating EOA in some manner. That telephone number is EOA, 101 Marietta Street.

Enclosed is a sheet giving the barest of information about him. I do not know much more, really, but he impresses me as one who is notably stable emotionally, which seems to me to be a very important consideration. I took the trouble of calling the director of student work of the Presbyterian Board of Education, who happens to be a friend of mine, and he recommended Bob very highly.

If you become interested in him, it might be the part of wisdom to just omit to say how you ran into him!

Incidentally, I saw Bob on the street today and told him that you might call him on Friday morning to see if the two of you could get together.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh
Enclosure 1

September 29, 1967

Dr. Joe Hendricks
Mercer University
Macon, Georgia 31207

Dear Joe:

This is to confirm Tuesday, October 17, for our meeting of the special committee on SRC-HRC relations. We will convene about 10:00 A.M. and please plan to stay until about 5:00 P.M., if need be. The meeting will be in the SRC conference room.

The Southern Regional Council will pay your expenses, of course. Please let me know if you need a hotel reservation for either the 16th or 17th.

I am sure this will be a crucial meeting. We have responses from state council presidents, executive directors, and the SRC staff on issues raised by the draft "position paper." I believe the concerns and problems have been sufficiently clarified that the committee can proceed to formulate definite recommendations.

I look forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

October 2, 1967

Dr. Joe Hendricks, Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations
1506 Edgewood Avenue
Macon, Georgia 31201

Dear Joe:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as chairman of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the counils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 4, 1967

PERSONAL

The Reverend Joe Hendricks
1506 Edgewood Avenue
Macon, Georgia 31201

Dear Joe:

I want to thank you for all that you have contributed to the causes of justice and human understanding in general and particularly to the efforts of the Georgia Council and the Southern Regional Council in these causes. The words "thank you" are so over-worked and are used so routinely in connection with routine favors, or even duties, that I am afraid they will not convey my appreciation for your service, which has been and will continue to be, I am sure, extraordinary -- not only in what you do, but also in the spirit in which you do it.

The circumstances under which you felt compelled to resign as chairman of the Georgia Council are, of course, a source of profound regret to all of us.

Incidentally, I am assuming that you will continue to serve on the special committee on SRC-HRC relations and will attend our meeting on the 17th. I could imagine that you would as soon stay clear of the whole matter, but we need your insight now more than ever.

Best regards,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

file

MERCER UNIVERSITY
MACON, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF
THE DEAN OF MEN

October 4, 1967

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Director
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ed:

I shall be happy to come on the 17th. However, you are aware that I am no longer Chairman of the Georgia Council, the capacity for which I was named to the committee. If you think someone else should be selected who is more directly involved, please do not hesitate to replace me. With all best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Joe

Joseph M. Hendricks
Dean of Men

JMH/yb

as of 8-22-56
acc. to GCIC office
maf

GEORGIA CONSULTANTS

Ga. file

Dr. Ry R. Brazeal
Morehouse College
Atalnta, Georgia

Dr. Richard Henderson
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Rev. Lucius Pitts
201 Ashby Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. E. K. Weaver
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

* Mr. Whitney Young
Atlanta University School of
Social Work
Atlanta, Georgia

* Consultant for the Hope's project also

Central files

Officers of Georgia Council on Human Relations

December 1, 1956

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Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Second Vice-Chairman
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Secretary
Mr. L. D. Milton, Treasurer

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
Dr. Mozell Hill, Associate Director
Mrs. Luesta Knox, Office Secretary

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Rev. H. C. McEwen, Atlanta
Dr. Harrison McMains, Atlanta
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Dr. George Clary, Atlanta
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Rev. Fred Wilson, Albany

Georgia Council on Human Relations

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1957-1958

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Rev. Lamar Clements 167 Walton St. N. W., Atlanta

Rev. Harrison McMains 167 Walton St. N. W., Atlanta

Dr. D. P. Melson 119 College St., LaGrange

C. A. Scott Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta

Captain Frank Spencer Box 136 Savannah

Harold Stinson Boggs Academy, Keysville

Dr. Herman Turner Covenant Presbyterian Church 2461 P'tree Rd Atlanta

Rev. Samuel Willimas 863½ Fair St. S. W., Atlanta

Rev. W. D. Kent Statesboro

Dr. M. L. King 407 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta

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Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick St. Mark Methodist Church P'tree and Fifth, Atlanta

Mrs. Fred Patterson 2959 Andrews Drive N. W., Atlanta

Mrs. Carlton Binns 229 Bolling Road N. E., Atlanta

Mrs. M. E. Tilly 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta

Dr. Lester Rumble 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta

Rev. Lucius Pitts 201 Ashby St. N. W., Atlanta

Rabbi Jacob Rothschild 1589 Peachtree Rd. N. E., Atlanta

Dr. Harry Richardson Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta 9 McDonough S. W.

Rev. E. A. Cahill 604 Boulevard N. E., Atlanta

Dr. Marguerite Woodruff Mercer University, Macon

Rev. Daniel O'Hemmigan Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church, Macon

Dr. George Clary 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta

W. B. Ervin Paine College, Augusta

Rev. Robert Wilcox 2162 Telfair St., Augusta

Frank Hutchings, Sr. 557 Monroe St., Macon

Rev. Robert McNeill First Presbyterian Church, Columbus

Georgia Council on Human Relations
Board of Directors

January 1958

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Atlanta, Georgia

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Atlanta, Georgia

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MEMORANDUM March 13, 1961

To: Thompson, Arnold, Furyear, Doyle, Coleman, Cathran, Pauley, Vaughlut, Thomas, Rilling, Albright

From: Gerald Reed and John Henderson, co-chairmen

A conference has been arranged with Dr. Letson on March 21 at 10:00 a. m. in his office at 68 Mitchell Street. Gerald Reed would like to have this committee (spouses included) meet informally at his home (3396 Rockhaven Circle NE) on Friday, March 17 at 8:30 p. m. to discuss our plans and organize our thinking in preparation for the meeting with Dr. Letson the following Tuesday morning.*

A mimeographed report of our last meeting will be mailed out to each of you within the next few days so that you may refresh your minds as to our discussions at that time.

* If you cannot come Friday evening, please call Sarah Miller at Ja.2-8764.

THE MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF ATLANTA

On Tuesday morning, February 28, 1961, the following persons met at SRC conference room for the second exploratory discussion of merit employment in Atlanta: Jake Henderson, Harold Arnold, Frances Pauley, Robert Thompson, M. T. Puryear, Clarence Coleman, Montez Albright and Paul Rilling. (Eliza Paschall and Harry Boyte came in for part of the meeting.)

There was general discussion on the following topics:

1. A survey and study of employment characteristics in the Metropolitan Atlanta market area: a) kinds of jobs available to Negroes; b) limited opportunities in public and federal employment; labor unions.

2. Need for strengthening educational system in specific areas: a) technical training (contrast between Southern Tech and Smith Hughes for whites; Carver for Negroes); b) placement programs in colleges (contrast Negro-white); c) typing, shorthand, bookkeeping courses available in high schools.

3. Additional area needs (all being met to limited extent): a) guidance program for applicants; b) promotion of right preparation; c) promotion of merit employment with business firms; d) employment agency.

It was agreed to do the following:

1. Explore with SRC possibility for making survey. (Rilling and Albright)

2. Prepare memorandum for next meeting on U. S. Employment Service policies and practices; how we can best attempt to modify and/or change these. (Arnold)

3. Mail out to committee members copies of study of school system (available City Hall--2 books) and have in bulk at Georgia Council office. (Boyte)

4. Arrange interview with Dr. Letson to explore opportunities for education for Negroes, and vocational and guidance program. (Discuss plans for area training schools, typing and shorthand at Negro high schools) (Gerald Reed)

5. Co-chairmen: Gerald Reed and Jake Henderson

6. To be invited to next meeting: Jesse Thomas and John Yungblutt.

7. Later, bring in representatives of U. S. Federal and Georgia State employment services, and labor unions.

Montez Albright
Acting secretary

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BEAL, Harvey	204 Porter Street Rome	Rome Council on Human Relations
BECKER, Becky	113 Emory Court Annex Atlanta'	DeKalb Council on Human Relations
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BELL, Julian N.	837 Doyle Street Waynesboro	PTA Reporter

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BERRY, Amos N.	813 Cherry Avenue Albany	School Principal
BLAND, Marion (Mrs.)	326 Railroad Street Barnesville	Peoples Progressive League
BLOUNT, Cornelius	815 Cotton Avenue Albany	President, Ga. Assoc. of Science & Math Teachers
BLOUNT, Mary S. (Mrs)	211 Rucker Street Americus	Ga. Teachers Assoc. President
BLUE, E. M.	410 Newman Street Carrollton	Superintendent, Board of Education
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BOOKER, Charles T.	902 11th Street S. Cordele	Principal
BORDERS, R. L.	237 Atlanta Avenue Winder	Minister
BOSTON, Ford	Greensboro	
BOWEN, Theodore C.	P. O. Box 28 Hamilton	Principal
BOWEN, Troy	104 Walnut Toccoa	Toccoa City Board of Education
BOWMAN, Sarah Louise	217 Round Tree Street Statesboro	Teacher
BRADFORD, Otho D.	Route 1, Box 131-A Tignall	President, Washington Central High Student Council
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CATCHINGS, Lovella (Mrs)	16 Plum Monticello	Curriculum Director
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COES, Sallie C.	Route 5 Austell	
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HARRISON, L. J.	362 Prather Br. Road Toccoa	Teacher
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JACKSON, Elijah	104 Reeves LaGrange	Minister
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JACKSON, Luther Sr.	13 Collins Street Cartersville	
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JOHNSON, B.A.	Box 407 Wadley	School Principal
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JOHNSON, Joe L.	Pineview	
JOHNSON, Margaret B. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 610 Cartersville	Teacher
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LAW, W. W.	2009 Florence Street Savannah	NAACP, President
LAWSON, H. R.	Marvin	Chairman, County Board of Education
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LEE, Emmett	1240 Cynthia Lane Forest Park	Director of Instruc- tion, Clayton County Schools
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MC DONALD, M. S.	307 East Third Avenue Rome	Superintendent, Rome City Schools
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MANN, L. G.	616 Highland Avenue Summerville	Plumber
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PACE, Stonewall J.	Jacksonville	Farming
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ROBINSON, Ethel B.	391 Fourth Street Jesup	Teacher
ROBINSON, Frank	391 Fourth Street Jesup	Teacher
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	THOMPSON, Dorothy B. (Mrs)	152 Graves Street, N.W. Atlanta	Housewife
	THOMPSON, Juanita W. (Mrs)	P. O. Box 224 Monticello	Teacher
	TILLMAN, T. H.	P. O. Box 217 Twin City	School Principal
	TIMMONS, Jimmie H.	Blakely	Educator
	TOOMEY, John D. Rt. Rev.	8412 Whitfield Avenue Savannah	Ga. Advisory Committee & Pastor
	TOUCHSTONE, F.	Route 4, Box 283 Griffin	
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TURNER, Joe M.	Union Point	Forman
TURNER, Joseph	Route 2, Box 1 Union Point	Retired
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TYLER, Joan	1937 Phillips Dr., S.E Atlanta	
TYLER, Josephine	1937 Phillips Dr., S.E. Atlanta	
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VIVIAN, C. T. (Mrs)	Housewife Atlanta	
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WALKER, Nancy (Mrs)	616 W. 40th Street Savannah	Teacher
WALLACE, Anderson (Mrs)	4694 Lake Forrest Dr. Atlanta	League of Womens Voters
WARD, Willie	Sumter City	Farmer
WASHINGTON, Geraldine R.	Route 2, Box 264 Woodbury	Teacher
WASHINGTON, I. E. DR.	1228 Kent Street Augusta	School Principal
WATSON, Eunice N. (Mrs)	389 Harlan Road, S.W. Atlanta	Curriculum Director
WEAVER, E. K.	3710 Wisteria Lane, S.W. Atlanta	Professor Atlanta Univ.
WEAVER, Virginia R.	P. O. Box 984 Dalton	Director of Curriculum

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WELDON, Martha B. (Mrs)	923 38th Street Columbus	School Secretary
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WILLIAMS, Julius Sr.	Route 2, Box 156 Newton 31770	Farmer
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WILLIAMS, Samuel W. Rev.	437 Mitchell Street, SW Atlanta 30313	NAACP
WILLINGHAM, James W.	260 Campbell Street P.O. Box 352 Elberton 30635	B.M.H. School P.T.A.
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WILSON, Katherine G. Mrs.	P.O. Box 361 Dublin	Curriculum Director

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YOUNG, Lawrence S.	Box 428 Lumpkin	Stewart County Board of Education
YOUNG, Samuel J.	Route 2, Box 100 Warwick	Farmer
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Mrs. Prentiss Q. Yancey, Housewife

Ga - LISTS

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To be elected. The Nominating Committee, David Snider, Chairman, proposes the following slate:

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Term to expire 1966-1967:

Miss Franziska Boas, Rome
Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
Dr. Lionel Newsom, Atlanta
Mrs. Fred Patterson, Atlanta
Rev. C. H. Wilhite, LaGrange

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Max Schaible, Chm., Rome
Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Atlanta
Rev. C. S. Hamilton, Augusta
Mrs. LaConstance Taylor, Macon

Additional nominations may be made from the floor if consent of nominees has been received.

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Term to expire 1967:

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Mrs. Betty Boyd, Carrollton
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It is important that the hotel be informed as to the number of people to expect for dinner. Please send us your reservation as soon as possible.

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☐ I want ___ reservations @ $5.00 each for Council dinner at the Marriott Motel on Sunday, November 20, 1966.

☐ My check or money order is enclosed.

☐ I will attend the business meeting, but not the dinner.

Ga. Ctee

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College and Fulton Avenues
Hapeville

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63 Auburn Avenue

Mrs. F.P. Drake
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410 Merrits Ave., N.E.

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Dr. Harry V. Richardson
9 McDonough Blvd., S.E.

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Dr. and Mrs. W.W. Weatherspool
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Philip Weltner
Oglethorp College

9a.
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557 Monroe St., Macon

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Taylor and Habersham, Savannah

The Rev. Ralph Madson
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Will Watts
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135 Bibb St., Albany

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736 Greene St., Augusta

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CEM

July 6. '55

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2. Ed Brown - Congregational Christian Churches, 41 Exchange Pl., Ja 3-0775
3. Clarence Coleman - National Urban League - 250 Auburn Ave., NE; Mu-8-8778
4. Connie Curry - NSA Southern Project - 41 Exchange Place; Ja-3-8322
5. Ed Driscoll - Ga. Council of Churches, 63 Auburn Ave; Ja 4-0971
6. Rosetta Gardner - Natl Student YWCA; 41 Exchange Pl. Ja 5-2372
7. Grace Hamilton - YWCA, 41 Exchange Pl.; Ja 5-2381
8. Florence Harris " " "
9. Ruby Hurley - NAACP - 859½ Hunter Street, NW - MU 8-8868
10. ART Levin - ADL, 41 Exchange Pl., Ja 3-1618
    Dick Shapiro
11. Thornton Merriam - YMCA, Leadership Development Project
    Dunbar Rand 706 Standard Building, Ja 1-0352
12. John Morris - ESCRU - 5 Forsyth St. - Ja 5-7975
13. Wyatt Walker - Southern Christian Leadership Conf.; 208 Auburn, NE JA 5-1763
14. Bob Thompson - Atlanta Urban League; 239 Auburn, NE; Ja 1-2355
15. James Wood - SCLC ; Mu 8-7263
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17. Charles Wittenstein - American Jewish Com.; 41 Exchange Pl; Ja 3-8451
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63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

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Dimon Court Apartments
Columbus
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Conley

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c/o Macon-Bibb Planning Commission
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(Teacher, Mercer University)

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Vice-Chairman	-	Dr. J. McDowell Richards Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur
Secretary	-	Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen 1197 Fountain Drive, S. W., Atlanta
Treasurer	-	Mr. L. D. Milton Citizens Trust Company, Atlanta

Lists

Ann Meyer
Ross Green
Sam Cook
Eric Lincoln
Father Scott
John Morris supporter
Grace Hamilton
Wilton Dillon
Elliot Levitas
Bill Cornelius
Virginia Harper
Helen Bullard
Henry Toombs
Carson Pritchart
Ed Wilson
Blaton

Ga. - LISTS

ADDRESS	OCCUPATION.	ORGANIZATION
General Allen P.O. Box 41 Irvinton, Ga.	Funeral Bus. & Geo.	Wikinson Co. Civic
Ralph Marion Allen 1111 Florence St. Augusta, Ga.	Minister	Council on Human Relations
Mary Allen P.O. Box 101 Crawfordville, Ga.	Beautican	
Thomas E. Allen Rt. 3 Box 2759 Swainsboro, Ga.	Farming Pulpwood Operator	P.T.A. Pres, Farm Bureau Pres, Emanuel Co. Civic & Res.
Robert L. Almon P.O. Box 174 Tallapoosa, Ga.	Teacher	Civic League
The Reverend Charlie Alston P.O. Box 725 Milledgeville, Ga.	Clinical Chaplain	Milledgeville State Hospital
J.M. Atkinson 2711 Albany St. Brunswick, Ga.	Real Estate	Georgia Association Democratic Club
Eula Austin McRae Georgia		
Walter Belton, Jr. 1200 "S""St. Brunswick, Ga.	Teacher	
Amos N. Berry 813 Cherry Ave. Albany, Ga.	School Principal	
Cornelius Blount 815 Cotton Ave. Albany, Ga.	Teacher	Georgia Asso. Of Science & Math Teachers

Address	Occupation	Organization
Eula D. Boles 822 Byron Rd. Albany, Georgia	Director	Dougherty County Resourceful Development
Otho D. Bradford Rt. 1 Box 131-A Tignall, Ga.	Student	Student Council
M.H. Brittain 210 Peachtree St. Washington, Georgia	Retired Ins. Salesman	P.T.A.
Doris P. Brown Gordan St. Jefferson, Ga.	Teacher	Bryan Elementary School
James Brown 121 Curry Jefferson, Ga.	Teacher	G.T.E.A.
L.S. Brown 515 15th Ave. W. P.O. Box 1077 Cordele, Ga.	Community Service Center Director	Gillespic Selden Institute
R.E. Brown, Jr. 617 Finst Ave. Albany, Ga.	Teacher	Dougherty Co. Bd. of Ed.
J. R. Campbell 107 E. Lester Americus, Ga.	Minister	Med. Church
J. W. Carten 914 W. 1st Street Rome, Ga.	Painting Contractor	Rome Council on Human Relations
M. A. Clarke 733 Radcliff Ave. Columbus, Ga.	Principal	Desp., Ga. NEA
The Reverend Joseph P. Collins 682 W. Walnut St. Jesup, Ga.	Minister	Methodist Church

Address	Occupation	Organization
Gus H. Cooper P.O. Box 106 Toomsboro, Ga.	Saleman	P.T.A.
E. D. Curry 410 Monroe St. Macon, Ga.	Minister-Teacher	
Mozelle Curry 410 Monroe St. Macon, Ga.	Teacher	
Eunice Darden, Jr. 311 Estes St. Cedartoun, Ga.	Building Contractor	Polk Co. Voters Leadge
The Reverend G.E. Darrison 109 Sautee St. Toccoa, Ga.	Pastor	Toccoa Improvement Committee
Thomas E. Davis Rt. 1 Box 1064 Warner Robins, Ga		NAACP
Enoch E. Deueaux P.O. Box 26 Milledgeville, Ga.	Teacher(Principal)	
Jessie L. Dismuke 37 South Warren Monticello, Ga.	Counselor	Jasper County Training School
William Eason Lexsy Elementary School Lexsy, Ga.	Principal	
John M. Ellis Baggs Academy Keysville, Ga.	Minister	Burke County Citizen's Improvement Asso.
James Felton P.O. Box 166 Marshallville, Ga.	Civil Service	Civic Argesatior
D. F. Glover Box 272 Zebulon, Ga.	Principal	Pike Co. Cons. School

Address	Occupation	Organization
Ioma K. Glover Box 72 Zebulon, Ga.	Teaching	
The Reverend A. Goram P.O. Box 422 Alamo, Ga.	Minister	NAACP
Mary Jane Graham Rt. 1 Box 133 Jacksonville, Ga.	Farmer	Civil Right Helper
Jesse R. Gray, Jr. 876 Waters St. Waynesboro, Ga.	Teacher	Burke County Board of Education
The Reverend W. G. Griffin 2810 Wolfe St. Burnswick, Ga.	Minister	Georgia Association of Citizens Dem. Club
The Reverend Allen Habushorn 1219 Oglethorpe St. Macon, Ga.	Minister	NAACP
J.P. Harrison 405 Hamilton LaGrange, Georgia	Retired P.O. Dept.	Human Relations Council
Ruth W. Harvey P.O. Box 85 Dublin, Georgia 31021	Kindergarten Teacher	NAACP Vice-Pres.
Wayne J. Hawes Rt. 4 Box 187 Lincolnton, Ga.	Teacher	
Charlie A. Hicks P.O. Box 428 Butler, Georgia	Principal High School	
Elijah Hill Jr. 419 Straw Rd. Thomasville, Ga.	Contractor	Progressive Club
Eula Pearl Hill Rt. 2 Box 538 Thomson, Ga.	Machine Operator	

Address	Occupation	Organization
H. G. Hill P.O. Box 37 Greenville, Ga.	Teacher	P.T.A.
The Reverend E. G. Hinton 701 E. 1st St. Rome, Ga.	Minister	Rome Council
Alex Horne 325 N. 1st Ave. McRae, Ga. 31055	President of NAACP	
The Reverend W. H. Huff 408 W. Franklin St. Milledgville, Ga.	Minister	
B.A. Johnson Box 407 Wadley, Ga.	Principal	
Walter A. Johnson P.O. Box 610 Cartersville, Ga.	Principal	Bartow Elementary School
The Reverend Elijah Jackson 104 Reeves St. LaGrange, Ga.	Minister	First Baptist Church
Eli J. Jackson P.O. Box 390 Greensboro, Ga. 30642	Principal	Floyd T. Cozzy High School
George D. King 1516 Gwinnett St. Augusta, Ga.	Teacher	Paine College
Benjamin Kunney Rt. 1 Box 73 Elmochel, Ga.		Bake Movement
Cleopatra Love Monroe Street Macon, Georgia		NAACP, WGLPE Urban League
T.R. Maxwell 900 Ohoopee Rd. Lyons, Ga.	Teacher	

Address	Occupation	Organization
P.B. McCoy 1021 Blackwell St. Waycross, Ga.	Power Broker	Keystone Voter League
Matthew McRae 426 52 Ave. McRae, Ga.	Carpenter	
Louil Mann 616 Highland Ave. Summerville, Ga.	Plumber	
H.J. Martin Sr. 412 S. Madison St. Thomasville, Ga.	Business & Retired Ins. Agt.	Progressive Club
William L. Miller 110 Sharon Circle Athens, Ga.	Housewife	Council on Human Relations
M.G. Mitchell Stovall, Ga.	Teacher	Merinether Co. Council
L.S. Molette 116 Molette St. Carrollton, Ga.	Teacher, Principal	City Board of Ed.
Oscar J. Moore Oconee St., E. 219 Fitzgerald, Ga.	Minister & Instructor (Religious)	Bryant Theo Seminary
J. H. Munsee Apt #37 Aumond Ville Apts. Augusta, Georgia	Graduate Student	Greater Augusta Council on Human Relations
James Nellon Rt. 1. Box 106 Warwick, Ga.	Caretaker	Warlk Emprove
Stonewall Pace Jacksonville, Ga.	Housewife	
E. C. Powell 1121 11th St. Augusta, Ga.	Teacher	Augusta Council on Human Relations
William P. Randall 845 Forsyth St. Macon, Georgia	Publisher	Bibb County Co-ordinating Com & NAACP

Address	Occupation	Organization
The Rev. L. C. Reynolds 703 Lincoln Ave. Albany, Ga.	Minister	Trinity Baptist Church
C. H. Richardson Summertown Elem. School Summertown, Ga.	Principal	Emanuel Co.
Simmon Roaks, Jr. Rt. 4 Box 117 Eatonton, Ga.	Civil Service	
Frank Robinson 391 Fourth St. Jesup, Ga.	Teacher	Wayne Co. Teacher's Asso.
Rosa Robinson 1007 7th Ave. Augusta, Ga.	Housekeeper	SCIC
F. V. Rollins 627 Lincoln Ave. Albany, Ga.	Principal	Dougherty Co. Selools
Archie G. Ross Rt. 1 Box 22 Flovilla, Ga.	Painter	Parents
Essie C. Simmons P.O. Box 323 Sylvania, Ga.	Teacher	Screnen County Teachers Asso.
Nellie J. Simmons Deverent, Ga.	Farmer	Democrat Club
Alfonso Smith 2619 Albany St. Brunswick, Ga.	Instructor of Mathematics	President of Glynn Co. Unit GTEA
The Rev. E. J. Smith 812 Thompson St. Wren, Ga.	Minister	
May Bell Smith P.O. Box 175 Shepard St. McRae, Ga.	Working with Youth	NAACP

Address	Occupation	Organization
S. L. Smith P.O. Box 63 Midway, Ga.	Principal	Liberty Co. School System
Silas Smith 1018 S. Davis Dr. Warner Robins, Ga		Houston Council, SCLC, and NAACP
Edward Starr Hawkin Drive Somerville, Ga.	Machinist	Ga. Council
Annie J. Stephens Rt. 1 Box 129 Washington, Ga.	School Teacher	Wilkes County Teachers GTEA
Julius L. Thomas Box 89 Summerville, Ga.	H.S. Principal	GTEA
Oscar C. Thomie Rt. 1 Box 754 Warner Robins, Ga.	Pres.	NAACP
Amoren C. Thompson 23 Bonner St. Monticello, Ga. 31064	Teacher	
Juanita W. Thompson 23 Bonner St. P. O. Box 224 Monticella, Ga.	Teacher	Jaspu County Bd. of Education
T. H. Tillman P.O. Box 217 Twin City, Ga.	Principal	
Calvin G. Turner Rt. 2 Box 83 Union Point, Ga.	Civil Rights	Taliaferro Co. Voters League
Joe M. Turner Union Point, Ga.	Farmer	NAACP Voter League
Samuel L. Wade P.O. Box 282 Ellaville, Ga.	Teacher	

Address	Occupation	Organization
I. E. Washington 1228 Kent St. Augusta, Ga.	School Principal	Johnson High School
Amos Whatley 14 Jenkins Street Barnesville, Ga.		
The Rev. C. H. Wilhite 414 East Depot LaGrange, Ga.	Minister	Ga. Council on Human Relations
Benice Williams Sumpkie, Ga.	Cafe	NAACP
Clarence Williams P.O. Box 526 Hinesville, Ga.	County Agent	Cooperative Extension Service
The Rev. E. J. Williams P.O. Box 294 Oalzfilld, Ga.	Minister	
N.F. Williams 329 New Street Swainsboro, Ga.	Retired Principal	Emanuel County Crusade for Voters
Charles L. Willis Education 404 Florida State University Tallahassee, Florida		
Katherine G. Wilson P.O. Box 361 Dublin, Ga.	Teacher	
Luther Wilson, Jr. Rt. 1 Box 142A Darine, Ga.	Teacher	McDuffie Co. Teachers & Assoc & Pro. Civic Club
Lewis H. Wynne 845 Forsyth St. Macon, Ga.	Gen. Contractor	NAACP
Samuel J. Young Rt. 2 Box 100 Warwick, Ga.	General Farmer	

October 9, 1967

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

This is to invite you to the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel on November 1, 2, and 3, 1967.

We anticipate that this meeting will be of unusual importance in the formulation of the future program of the SRC and its relationship to the councils on human relations. We think it will be more than ordinarily helpful to have you, as executive director, of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, on hand as the members of the Southern Regional Council consider these matters. Therefore, we are this year making an exception to our usual policy and are able to pay travel and entertainment expenses for state council chairmen and executive directors, as well as for members of the SRC.

Enclosed is a form on which you may indicate your acceptance of this invitation and the accommodations you need.

As last year, the dinner on November 1 will be in honor of the state councils. We want you to sit at a table on the dias, and the program that evening will be devoted to the councils.

With all good wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director of Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

October 27, 1967

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

I received the notice of the next meeting of the Georgia Council Executive Committee, set for noon, November 2. Just wanted to say that I am sorry I will not be able to attend, since the Annual Meeting of the Southern Regional Council will be in progress on that day and our President's Address is scheduled for that hour.

I appreciate receiving notice of these meetings and would like to continue getting them. Whenever possible I want to take advantage of the privilege of sitting in on these meetings to keep informed of the program of the Georgia Council.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

cc: The Reverend C. S. Hamilton

November 15, 1967

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

As you already know, the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council has approved a grant-in-aid of $14,000 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations for the calendar year 1968.

Please read the enclosed "1968 Grant-in-Aid Conditions." These are essentially the same as those for 1967.

Item b. under requirement 3 -- a list of the names and addresses of officers and policy board members of the state council and the chairmen of local councils -- has been deleted at the request of the SRC Executive Committee. We simply call your attention to this, instead of reproducing the conditions. As explained to the Executive Committee, the sole purposes of this item were (1) to provide us with a current list of human relations council leaders in the state for use by our staff and to answer requests for contacts from public and private agencies and (2) to enable us to send the Field Activities Newsletter to current state and local council leaders. We still would appreciate having such lists for these purposes, but you should feel no compulsion about it.

Best wishes for a fruitful and satisfying year.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

Enclosure

cc: The Reverend C. S. Hamilton

January 12, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

The agency which has been known to make loans to help develop co-ops is the International Independence Institute. They made a $25,000 loan to help start SWAFCA.

You might write to:

Mr. Robert Swann
Field Director
International Independence Institute
Exeter, New Hampshire

You will be interested to know that we are including a relatively small sum in our request to the Ford Foundation as a "contingency" fund for the community organization project. But of course that is a <u>request</u> for a grant which, <u>if made</u>, would not become available until 1969.

Best wishes,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES:rh

RHV

April 5, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Cordially,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

Enclosures - 2

May 10, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

This is just to thank you, belatedly, for the excellent quarterly reports for the last quarter of 1967 and the first of 1968. They are great in form, and the programs reflected in them are impressive.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

J. Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

JES/cl

July 22, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. McCown:

Enclosed is a directory of the permanent professional staff persons of the state councils on human relations.

I am in the process of revising the directory. Please let me know by return mail if you have any additions or changes in the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Lockhart
Secretary
Department of Field Activities

cl

July 24, 1968

Mr. John McCown
ExecutiveDDirector
Geergia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

At the suggestion of Paul Matthias, I am sending herewith some information concerning payments made to wealthy farmers by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for not planting acreage. Included are an explanatory speech by Senator John J. Williams of Delaware and a list of all payments of $50,000 or more in the state of Georgia.

Should you have use for such information, we can make available to you a list of all payments in your state in excess of $5,000.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield
Director
Field Activities

ES/cl
Enclosure

September 20, 1968

Mr. John McCown
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear John:

Enclosed is our check in the amount of $3,500.00, the quarterly payment on our grant-in-aid for October 1 through December 31, 1968 to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Please sign the enclosed receipt copy of this letter and return it to me for our auditors' records.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/rha
Enclosures - 2